THE
MUNICIPAL
YEAR BOOK

1941

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The Municipal Year Book

1941

The
Municipal Year Book
1941

The authoritative résumé
of activities and statistical data
of American cities

EDITORS

Clarence E. Ridley
Orin F. Nolting

[redacted]

CHICAGO

The International City Managers' Association

1941

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FOREWORD

THIS, the eighth, edition of The Municipal Year Book has several important features that are designed to make it more useful than its predecessors. The first of these features is population data based on the 1940 federal census. This means that up-to-date population figures and groupings of cities can be presented, and that comparative data are much more accurate than figures based on the 1930 census and supplementary estimates. It also means that 234 cities have been added to the data for cities over 5,000 population. The first article in Part I analyzes briefly the 1940 census of urban places and also presents the final 1940 population figures for all municipalities over 5,000 population, arranged by states.

Several new sections and articles have been added this year. The new material includes data for all municipal airports in cities over 25,000 and for terminal airports in smaller cities; financial statistics for cities over 100,000; sewer rental data from 170 cities; information on municipally owned electric plants in cities over 5,000; and statistics on municipal health departments. In addition to these new sections, several other sections have been expanded to include new information. Data on retirement systems and municipal credit unions have been added to the personnel statistics; the model ordinance section has been enlarged; and additional data have been included in the sections on annual reports, police, fire, housing, traffic safety, and parking meters. The form of the directory of 12 chief city officials has been rearranged so as to simplify its use.

These additions and improvements represent an attempt to make each successive Year Book more useful to municipal officials and students of municipal administration. For the most part, however, this year's edition follows the pattern of its predecessors—a pattern that has been proved by thousands of users to be most useful and informative. Because statistical series appreciate in value with continuity, we have sought to arrive at some standardization of content, while at the same time retaining sufficient flexibility in subject matter to reflect the changing emphases in municipal problems. The arrangement of material in this Year Book is explained in the introductory article on "How to Use the YEAR BOOK."

To record here the individual acknowledgments that are due for assistance in the collection and analysis of information contained in this YEAR BOOK would in itself require a tabulation of substantial proportions. One or more city officials in each of the 2,042 cities over 5,000 population supplied information by questionnaire; our 48 state correspondents reported the major developments in local administration for their respective states; professional and technical organizations cooperated wholeheartedly in making available data from their own files; and our editorial consultants gave freely of their time in digesting a great volume of data and writing summaries of developments in 1940 in the several fields of municipal activity. To all of these contributors, and to the authors whose names appear in the by-lines, we express our most sincere appreciation. And to our thanks, we know, is added the appreciation of the many readers for whom THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK has become a useful handbook for ready reference throughout the year.

THE EDITORS

Chicago
March, 1941

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A Year of Defense Preparation

By Edwin A. Cottrell

Executive Head, Department of Political Science, and Chairman, School of Social Sciences, Stanford University

IN REVIEWING the decennial census year and looking back over seven years of MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOKS, one is impressed with the complete changes which are recorded and the gradual gains and improvements in the organization and procedural techniques of local governments. This reviewer can underscore practically all of the statements of his predecessors on this page and say to them definitely that there has been real and encouraging progress since they wrote, and that their prophesies have in large part come true. Evidence is abundant of a steady increase in service rendered and a lower unit cost of operation in our municipalities. Complete and final figures of the 1940 census have been eagerly scanned to ascertain the standing of the individual governmental units comparatively in population and financial operations.

The dominating note of the year 1940 in all levels and activities of government was national defense preparation. Serious situations have arisen in and about many municipalities of the country where defense preparations in industrial plants or military and naval establishments have been newly located, or enlarged in their activities and personnel. Many "boom" towns of mushroom growth have sprung up on the periphery of cities or in rural areas where no appreciable settlement of people was located before. Municipal governments are essentially conservative institutions. They move slowly in setting up new functions and machinery and meeting extraordinary emergencies. Planless cantonment location and construction has brought about chaotic conditions where buildings were hurriedly constructed without adequate provisions for highways, water supply, sewage disposal, light and heat, fire protection, or off-the-post health, recreational, and welfare facilities or adequate housing for the thousands of workers and their families and the soldiers' families that will follow. Health facilities, including public and private hospitals, are seriously overtaxed. Schools and other educational facilities are totally inadequate. Trailer camps have sprung up to house the workers and are ever-present sources of danger to the health and physical well-being of these people and of the entire community. New or expanded defense industries and military or naval establishments have enlarged the population of some smaller cities three and four times. Defense concentrations have added from 60,000 to 100,000 population to some cities or their immediate suburbs. This unprecedented condition produces a dual danger. Inadequate municipal facilities will impede many defense projects, while too rapid expansion of defense facilities will overtax municipal services to the point of a complete breakdown physically and financially.

A devastating war crisis and a feverish national defense preparation and aid program are forcing us to re-examine the efforts put forth in 1917-19 to prepare this country for participation in the World War. Modern war demands the cooperation of the entire population and all of its governmental, industrial, and social units. While we are technically not at war, the administrative problems of the national defense program are so thoroughly intermeshed and call for such an enlargement of government services that every level of government is directly affected by this preparation. The selection of personnel, rationing of raw materials and equipment, plant location and expansion, cantonment location, naval bases, hospital facilities, airport locations and aviation training programs, price fixing, government financing by bonds and increased taxation, all affect the future operation of every government and social institution in the country. This preparation may be with us for some time and, in any event, will leave a deep imprint upon many cities for years to come. Disaster plans for fire, flood, or earthquake have been prepared by many cities, and now many of these plans will doubtless be converted into civilian defense programs.

Most of the municipal leagues of the country are engaged in the study of the influence and effects of the national defense program on their respective municipalities. They are also assuming the role of a coordinating agent for the municipal phases of the defense preparation because of their liaison experience and service between different levels of government. These leagues have been active in issuing manuals of operation, furnishing more information to citizens, promoting in-service training for municipal employees, joining in the publication of historical municipal documents, and urging increased shares in state-collected revenues from taxes on gasoline, liquor, and auto license fees.

The Division of State and Local Cooperation of the National Defense Advisory Commission has special state representatives to survey the facilities and act as liaison between the central organization and the state defense councils. The necessity for the organization of local councils of defense, especially in the areas vitally affected by defense developments, is growing more necessary every day as the main attention is being devoted to the great national and international problems of the emergency. The purposes of the local defense councils are to integrate government programs, make adjustments or arrangements necessary for prompt assimilation of such programs by the administrative establishments, and to see that there is proper coordination between the governments and the private agencies cooperating in the defense efforts. Our cities may be classified into rather distinct classes. There are those in which industries have always been located and which will receive large scale orders for military supplies, some which have always been army or navy centers and whose facilities are being enlarged to take care of the much increased personnel and activities; others which have both military and industrial facilities, especially the production of airplanes; and still others without defense industries or military facilities but which are near enough to these operations to be influenced by defense developments or which have been selected as new ground for some industry or military post.

The defense preparations have forced personnel agencies on every level of government to take stock of their procedures and policies. The United States Civil Service Commission and the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada are proposing ways and means to meet the emergency situation. Local governments have had to consider the filling of positions vacated by those who have entered the military or naval service and who are protected by the provisions of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940. These temporary employees must be selected and trained even with the expectation that their services might not be needed after a comparatively short period. Other forward steps in personnel technique have been the rapid extension of contractual services by the well-established agencies for the smaller political areas and the trend for the waiving of residence requirements by the larger jurisdictions in their search for candidates for important administrative posts.

Five pieces of federal legislation which have had a far-reaching effect, directly or indirectly, on the personnel policies of state and local governments are: (1) the amendments to the Social Security Act which require the establishment of a merit system in the selection of personnel to handle the grants-in-aid programs; (2) the Hatch Act, which laid down some definite rules governing all employees in subsidized activities of the local governments and preventing them from exercising "pernicious political activity"; (3) the Ramspeck Act, which will encourage other units of government to enlarge their merit systems; (4) the Selective Service Act, which will withdraw many local government employees from their positions for military training; and (5) the National Labor Relations Act, which has been interpreted to provide collective bargaining with all public employees.

Several legislatures are considering bills which are planned to facilitate the movement of government personnel and equipment between different levels of government, to give temporary employees who are taking the places of those who have gone into military service some assurance that they will be protected by the various forms of insurance which the municipalities carry for their employees, to protect governments from liability which might arise as a result of this exchange of men and facilities. These services are principally those which would be necessary at sites of federal housing projects, some of which are outside municipal limits, and the military establishments practically all of which are some distance from the municipalities. These services include connecting highways, fire and police protection or auxiliary service, water, light, power, gas, sewerage, hospitals and health service, recreation, libraries, and others.

The public health authorities state that "military and lay authorities have agreed that the first line of defense in war and peace is a people living in an environment so controlled that preventable disease and premature death will be at a minimum." A health and medical committee of the National Defense Council has been appointed, and national defense committees have been created in the American Public Health Association, the American Medical Association, and the American Hospital Association.

All health organizations are arranging to prevent a disruption of their services by the unnecessary draft of the public health, medical, and nursing personnel for military services. Cooperation between the various local authorities and the federal military officers in the examination of the health services about the various concentrations of men is progressing rapidly. Uniform sanitary codes to cover all fields of sanitation are being developed. The most important consideration will be the proper administration of the health and housing conditions in the extra-cantonment zones. Many of these problems can be met by the work of rural health officers whose number is being increased rapidly under the subsidized health program, and closer cooperation between the health and police authorities in suppressing danger spots in the military or industrial areas.

Welfare workers see a ray of hope in the defense program as their unemployment relief load lessens. There is, however, a danger in losing much of the qualified welfare personnel to higher government agencies. The development of the merit system requirements of the social security program and the increased need for welfare work among the families of the industrial workers and military families which are congregating in many centers have been the two most significant changes in the welfare field during this year. The movement of population creates problems of housing—particularly in the smaller communities—of dependency, of immoral conditions, and of mass recreation. Parks and playgrounds, dance halls, commercialized amusements of all kinds, for the amusement of the military and naval forces, are not being provided in sufficient quantities by the federal government. This situation throws a tremendous responsibility on the adjacent communities and their welfare and recreational authorities.

The schools are being called upon to meet an entirely new demand as a result of the national emergency. The educational system must deepen civic loyalty, strengthen the unity and ideals of the growing generation, and furnish adequate facilities for an unexpected influx of children from the families of industrial workers and military personnel. It seems reasonable to expect that the federal government, after this year of chaotic experimentation, would accept a requisition upon the treasury for several hundred millions of dollars to furnish the imperative additional school facilities which will be necessary for some two hundred thousand school children expected to be located near army and navy posts and newer industrial centers. This sudden shift of school population was not planned for in the annual budgets, and the expense has been met in most districts by an unwarranted curtailment in reducible activities. In like manner, all dislocated expansion services of public and private hospitals, health services, recreational facilities, library service, public works (especially roads), and public utilities, should be largely subsidized by the defense program appropriations until there is a stabilizing of the population movement and a sufficient taxable income from the influx of the new families and buildings to justify the local units in supporting this unprecedented expansion. The experience of the cities and counties in California with the several years of migrant unemployed is sufficient to bring to the attention of the local units elsewhere the necessity of close cooperation in presenting their problems to the federal government authorities before it is too late and the financial and economic damage is done, as was the case of the California political subdivisions.

In this national emergency public libraries face unusual demands, opportunities, and responsibilities. A type of camp library service is being provided by the federal government for the various concentrations. This service will naturally draw trained librarians from the established public, private, and educational institution libraries. Additional funds and personnel will be necessary to carry on the services demanded by military and industrial mobilization, vocational training for defense industries, and the furnishing of sufficient newspapers, magazines, books, and the usual library information service.

The police and fire protective services have turned their attention to the demands of the defense program by plans for breaking down the decentralized systems of protection and the formation of cooperative and mutual aid services which will assist in the national preparation. Two main plans are being worked out to meet emergency situations arising from planned disorders and major disasters and to investigate acts of sabotage, subversive activities, and espionage. Every state in the union now has either a police highway patrol or a state police or constabulary or both. There has been increased attention to the training of traffic engineers and traffic officers by Yale University, Northwestern University, New York University, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the American Automobile Association. Fire departments are interested in making studies of a new development of the war in the use of incendiary bombs, and they are also faced with the problem of organizing reserve personnel.

The President of the United States has practically called for a cessation of public works projects of other than an extraordinary nature which are tied in with the national defense program. This shift of emphasis is the most significant development in the public works field in 1940. Employment creation, the objective for almost a decade, rapidly made way for the new objective, national defense. The problems of water supply, sewerage and sewage treatment, highway construction, and other public works facilities at or near cantonments have created many difficult problems. There are examples of housing projects and military area construction which have made no plans for water supply and waste disposal before construction. The Defense Council has investigated communities which have become stagnant but which have adequate housing, water, sewerage, and other facilities, and might be used to house new industries. The construction of some three thousand miles of roads and the widening of bridges to facilitate military movements about 120 new cantonments are necessary. Airport construction has received a tremendous impetus as a result of the expanded military training program. Studies of airports by the American Municipal Association show the need for clearing and protecting the approaches to most airports. Provisions must be made for auxiliary emergency supplies of water, power, and other necessary industrial needs. Air-raid protection plans are being discussed in many coast cities.

The creation of housing authorities under emergency conditions has opened up a new field of local government planning. Sixteen states have authorized county planning boards, and these are now found in 64 counties in 13 states. It is fully recognized that the defense program will seriously affect many municipalities, both physically and financially, and yet there has been inadequate consultation between the federal and local authorities respecting housing and planning projects. Many tragic mistakes have already been made in these defense construction projects, and there is much concern for the coming year's operations. There were 344 public housing projects under construction during the year, and 39,500 dwelling units in these projects were occupied.

The trend in the past year in the public utilities field was definitely toward federal and other public development of hydroelectric projects. The demand for power for defense industries and possible future expansion of plants and military establishments has been augmented by the unemployment situation, low interest rates, and the advantages of public organization.

The defense program will have a very direct bearing and influence on the financial condition of local governments. Many public employees who are reserve officers, national guardsmen, volunteers, selectees, or technical specialists will enter the military or federal civil services. There will be a large extension of tax-exempt property used for various government purposes. Extra expenditures will probably be necessary in the expansion of police and fire protection services, the extension of public utilities—light, power, water, gas, and transportation—and also further provision of sewerage, hospital, recreation, library, and other services. Naturally, there will be an increased business in these concentrated localities, and tax collections in all forms will be expected to improve. Priorities for defense preparation will defer local construction projects not necessary for defense purposes. Price regulation of materials and supplies necessary for both peaceful operations of the local governments and the defense program will probably dislocate many budget estimates and legislative authorizations and appropriations. Essential public services and many of the local auxiliary services made necessary by an economic emergency of a period of national defense preparation are seriously weakened by the archaic and irrational tax systems in vogue in most of our communities. Much of the defense pressure has come upon the communities faster than plans for financing and intergovernmental relations can adapt themselves. A concentration of state and local resources must be made toward the achievement of the objectives that are deemed to be of the greatest national importance.

Population figures of the 1940 census indicate a loss of population in one-half of the 10 largest cities of the country and in 24 others over 100,000 population. The increase in urban population during the past decade was only 7.9 per cent compared with 27.3 per cent in the 10 years before. However, the urban population increased five and one-half millions compared to two and one-half for the rural area.

Municipal tax delinquency figures were lower in 1940 than they have been for 10 years. A surprising increase in municipal revenues from public service enterprises was recorded. The next financial problem facing the local governments is the threat of taxation of all general government bonds. There have been some important installations and many improvements in accounting procedures, and a training program for municipal accounting officers has been announced. Assessment procedure installations have shown considerable progress, and here again training programs for assessment officers are being undertaken. An important point is being stressed in the movement to have all assessors appointed rather than elected. Purchasing procedure has shown a constant improvement during the year, especially in the development of coordinated buying. The national defense procurement division took into account the importance of the work done by public buyers in its purchasing program.

The greatest problem which has continued to face the municipalities and counties is the attempt that is being made by them to have the necessary finances for relief work continued and increased by the state and federal governments. Liberalization of the categorical aids is a popular political, administrative, and legislative honey jar. When President Hoover faced that problem in 1929 he stated the oldest law of relief which we inherited from the mother country—that all responsibility for relief rested ultimately upon the local community. When the national government entered this field for the purpose of furnishing fiscal aid to the financially embarrassed communities, we opened up new avenues of superior control in the fiscal operations and personnel management of our local units of government. Out of this period of unemployment came the public works projects, which have brought about increased public buildings and facilities but have saddled upon the local governments rigid rules of operation in management which have proved costly to the beneficiaries of the federal largess.

The American Society for Public Administration became well organized and established during the year. Chapters of this society were formed in all parts of the country from a membership of two thousand. For the first time administrators in various levels of government and in different functions had a real opportunity to discuss their common problems in their home communities. The *Public Administration Review* appeared as a quarterly journal of the Society under the editorship of Leonard D. White. Another excellent publication made its appearance when the *Public Personnel Review* was issued by the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada as the quarterly journal of that organization.

Case Reports in Public Administration gathered from federal, state, and local administrators have been issued in two series comprising 40 cases by the Public Administration Service after being collected under the sponsorship of the Committee on Public Administration of the Social Science Research Council. These cases will be invaluable to administrators, researchers, teachers, and students. They are in loose-leaf binder form and will be supplemented from time to time.

The Bureau of the Census has been exceptionally prompt in the compilation and publication of the preliminary and final reports concerning local government. The new section of the Bureau devoted to the statistics of local government is to be congratulated on its effective operation in presenting such complete figures in such adequate form. The reports which have been of most value to local government officials cover financial statistics of states, financial statistics of cities, state and local population statistics, state and city housing statistics, state and local employment survey, territorial population statistics, and employees and payrolls of counties, cities, towns, and townships.

Home rule extension and short ballot movements have apparently bogged down in recent years. Municipalities to the number of approximately five hundred have found that the controlled executive or council-manager type of administrative organization has produced better service and more satisfactory financing. Recent detailed field studies give adequate proof that this form of government is bound to endure. Most of the states have gone through some form of reorganization and centralization of their functional operations with much the same results. The counties, with the exception of several in which large cities are located, have seriously lagged behind the program of improved governmental organization and administrative practices. Progress in science has made the county area as accessible and far more applicable to detailed government attention than many of our cities were a quarter of a century ago. The demands of a closely coordinated police program mentioned above have shown that area control and management problems are being solved by the modern highway, the automobile, the teletype, the radio, and other mechanical methods of speedy operation. The present county has become the possible unit for the centralization of all functions performed by the smaller units. The state is constantly assuming more and more of the functions of the county, and its officers are more approachable today than those of the county were formerly. The adoption of home rule for counties will be more rapid under the stress of population growth, expansion of metropolitan areas, location of new industries and military establishments, and the increased economic resources attending these conditions.

The plan for a simplification of the multiple units (nearly five hundred) in Los Angeles County has more merit than any hitherto proposed in this country. The creation of a metropolitan area government with the preservation of the existing municipal areas and creation of conscious rural areas is unique. This central government would be in a position to contract with the municipal areas for the performance of all needed services over the entire metropolitan area and thus relieve each smaller area from the necessity and added cost of performing such duplicate services. This type of contractual service, rapidly gaining favor in all parts of the country, is now performed by the county in tax assessment and collection, health service, planning, and library service. A basic service would be rendered the entire area, and any local unit could raise the base by additional taxation within its own borders. Local self-determination is preserved, while economies are possible under collective administration of functions by the metropolitan area government. This plan avoids the objection that well-established governments are being wiped out for larger units and allows the parochially minded to take a direct interest in their own affairs by a revived town meeting system of policy-forming councils in each area. The national defense program will affect many county governments in the additional functional operations which will be necessary. Many county boards already have found it necessary to build extra miles of highway, or enlarge the facilities of existing highways, to newly established cantonments. Farm-to-market roads will suffer while military roads take precedence. County housing projects for defense workers will throw a new and added burden on the inadequate county machinery.

The emphasis of the recent depression and of the defense preparation program shows more than ever that the business of government is not essentially the enforcement of law, but in a much larger sense the voting of authorizations and appropriations for administrative operations, the appointment of adequately trained administrative officers, the employment and management of personnel, the awarding of contracts, the purchasing of supplies, materials, and equipment, the operation of utilities and all sorts of services, among which is the protection of the nation, its people, and its ideals. The great advance in administrative practices at all levels of government has destroyed the old fallacies that government was divided into watertight compartments which operated separately and that the methods of successful private business and professions are not applicable to public business. Defense construction, without regard to political boundary lines, illustrates the necessity for replanning our political units and consolidating them into larger and more flexible administrative areas for the more economical and efficient service to larger and more responsive groups. The metropolitan area with its multiple governments must have an integrated area or functional government for better service and reduced costs. New areas erected for national defense purposes must be consolidated with existing municipalities or general expansion of municipal authority to extend services outside their boundaries without jeopardizing their officials in illegal acts or the expenditure of funds in services or upon areas outside their legal jurisdiction.

One should mark the statement of Paul W. Wager in his discussion of county government. Wager concludes that "A mild boom is not conducive to improvements in administration; it is more likely to invite reckless spending, neglect sound procedures, and the suspension of reform movements. It would be most unfortunate if local governments, in their efforts to build up defenses against external aggression, permitted the inner defenses of democracy to be undermined." This statement makes an excellent conclusion to this brief summary on local government in 1940.

How to Use the Year Book

CONTENT AND ARRANGEMENT

THE purpose of this introductory section is to present a brief explanation of the contents and arrangement of material in this YEAR BOOK and to make a few suggestions regarding the use of statistical data. A clear understanding of the way in which each section is handled, together with full use of the index, will make the YEAR BOOK a more effective tool.

The specific information contained in this volume is outlined in some detail in the Table of Contents and need not be reviewed here. A word regarding the grouping of material into major parts or sections may be added, however. As in the 1940 YEAR BOOK, an attempt has been made to bring together in one place all material dealing with each municipal function or activity. In conformity with this idea, Part II is devoted entirely to matters of personnel and Part III to finance. Data relating to operating departments have all been included in Part IV, but within this general grouping all materials relating to individual activities are segregated. In addition, there are three other principal sections: preceding this article is a general summary of municipal developments in 1940, Part I which follows presents data regarding local governmental units as such, while Part V contains the directories of municipal officials.

The arrangement of materials within these major parts may be illustrated by a breakdown of Part II, dealing with municipal finance. At the beginning of Part II are short articles reviewing the developments during the year in accounting, budgeting, assessment, revenues, purchasing, and municipal debt. Following these summary articles are the individual city statistical data. Then follows a description of the activities of the national professional organizations in the field of municipal finance. Next are presented the sources of information, which are designed to guide the user to (1) specific services available from leading national organizations and from numerous federal agencies; (2) sources of municipal finance statistics; (3) selected standard references; (4) new books, pamphlets, and reports published in 1940 and early 1941; and (5) selected periodicals.

A few words of explanation may also be added with respect to the general types of information found in each part or major section.

Summary Articles on 1940 Developments. The articles at the beginning of Parts II and III and at the beginning of each activity in Part IV cover only the more significant events and developments in 1940 and were prepared for the YEAR BOOK by the editorial consultants of *Public Manage-*

ment, based in part on information supplied by the state correspondents for both publications. (Names of state correspondents appear opposite page 1.)

Individual City Statistics. Most of the data for individual cities shown in the tables were obtained directly from city officials by questionnaires sent out by the International City Managers' Association or by other national organizations and federal agencies. Other statistical data were supplied by various governmental or private agencies with the source given at the beginning of each table. Summary articles preceding the individual city data indicate trends and should be read in connection with any use made of the tables. (See next section of this article on use of statistics.)

Professional Organizations. The organizations of municipal officials whose 1940 activity reports appear in the several sections are the national professional organizations of chief municipal officials. The end purpose of each group is to improve the administration of local government services. This they are doing by developing an organized body of knowledge and recognized standards of performance and procedure. Organizations whose membership is composed mainly of elected officials are not included.

Sources of Information. Five types of information are presented in most of the sections in Parts II, III, and IV, in the following order:

1. *Services of National and Federal Agencies.* The national groups included are chiefly professional organizations of public officials and certain private nonprofit organizations. Practically all of these national organizations maintain comprehensive, up-to-date, practical working libraries. The 14 organizations of public officials located at 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, jointly maintain Public Administration Service, whose services are available to municipal officials for field surveys on a cost basis, and also the Joint Reference Library which aids staff members in answering inquiries. The services available from federal agencies, reported early in 1941 by federal officials, include only those which have general application. Municipal officials find that unusually valuable and authoritative advice and information can be obtained in response to specific questions addressed to national and federal agencies. Information on municipal matters within any one state may be obtained in many cases from the secretariats of state municipal leagues, which in many instances furnish consultants in legal, financial, engineering, and other fields. For information on practices in other parts of the country, the local official should write to the national organization of municipal officials and the federal agencies offering services in that field. Other important sources are local bureaus of governmental research, various departments of state governments, and faculty members of colleges in the states. A complete list of all national organizations is available in *Public Administration Organizations—A Di-*

rectory, Public Administration Clearing House, 1941. With regard to services available from federal agencies, specific questions on problems not covered should be addressed to the appropriate bureau or department or to the United States Information Service, Office of Government Reports, 1405 G Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

2. *Sources of Statistics.* The items listed under this heading for each function include recent compilations of municipal statistics for individual cities, which are in most instances nationwide in scope. Except for a few recent publications, the items listed are restricted to periodical sources and to compilations which include cities in more than one state. The individual city data included in each publication are briefly described, together with the number of cities included and their population range.

3. *Selected Standard References.* In this section are listed for each function the standard references which form the basis of a working library in the administration of that function. The items were selected on the basis of their potential value to the administrator.

4. *New Books and Pamphlets.* Only the more important books, pamphlets, and reports issued in 1940 and early in 1941 are listed. Included also are a few items with a 1939 publication date which came to the attention of the YEAR BOOK editors after the 1940 edition went to press. Again the titles listed were selected because of their value to municipal officials. Quite often the exact information that a municipal official desires is available in published reports. Publications of the years 1933 to 1939 and early 1940 are listed in previous editions of the YEAR BOOK. The items listed were selected with the advice of the staff members of the several national professional organizations of public officials and other experts in special fields and with the assistance of Lucile L. Keck and Phoebe F. Hayes of the Joint Reference Library, Chicago.

5. *Selected Periodicals.* The most important periodicals in each field are the best sources of information on current developments, practices, and procedures.

Special Sections. Two special sections included are "Standards and Specifications—Purchasing," and "Selected Model Municipal Ordinances." The list of sources of specifications is included in Part III and the model ordinances in Part IV under "Municipal Law and Courts." The sources of specifications cited are ordinarily publications of professional associations and federal bureaus. Thousands of standards and specifications have been developed for use in connection with public purchasing. All that can be done in this section of the book is to indicate what is available and where the data can be obtained. An important word of warning is that standards and specifications must be adapted to local needs; the official must know what he wants and know how to adapt a standard or specification to local needs and requirements. This section was prepared with the assistance of the National Bureau of Standards of the United States Department of Commerce, the Governmental Purchasers' Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, the American Society for Testing Materials, and the American Standards Association.

Municipal officials who wish to obtain a model ordinance on any particular subject should look first of all to the league of municipalities in their state. Many of the states have up-to-date ordinances on practically every phase of municipal activity. While especially prepared for use by cities in a given state, the provisions often are applicable to similar situations in other states. Some of the best model ordinances are prepared by federal agencies or national groups, but it should be borne in mind that they frequently may not be in accord with state laws. City officials will do well to consider carefully the provisions of model ordinances in adapting them to local needs and conditions before adoption. Some model ordinances may be too comprehensive for small cities. Special provisions to be included in any local ordinance can be determined only by the officials in each city. Also helpful are the compiled ordinances or codes of cities which have issued such volumes in recent years. Some of these cities are listed in a note on the first page of the model ordinance section.

Directories of Municipal Officials. Part V contains directories of chief officials in cities over 10,000 population, of city managers, and of mayors and city clerks in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population. At the end of Part V is a source list of directories of officials arranged by states.

Finally, the YEAR BOOK user is urged to make use of the index not only to material in this volume but also to material which appeared in previous issues but is not repeated this year.

USE OF YEAR BOOK TABLES

The YEAR BOOK includes in its tables all urban places over 5,000 as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census. This results in the inclusion of all incorporated municipalities over 5,000. However, towns in the New England states and New York and townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania are not considered incorporated municipalities and are included only if they meet one of the special rules of the Census Bureau defining urban places (see footnote to Table I on page 33).

Throughout this volume the New England towns and the one New York town listed are indicated by the letter "t" and all townships by the letters "tp." All other places listed are regularly incorporated municipalities—cities, villages, towns (other than in New England and New York), and boroughs. Throughout the YEAR BOOK, the word "city" is often used in its broadest sense to include boroughs, towns, townships, and villages.

It should be pointed out that the list of the Bureau of the Census includes eight political subdivisions over 5,000 population which are in no sense incorporated municipalities. These places are included in Tables I and II but are omitted from all other tables. They are Arlington County, Virginia (in the 50,000 to 100,000 group); Belvedere township, California (25,000 to 50,000); two election districts in Maryland and one in Georgia (all 10,000 to 20,000); Brattleboro village, Vermont; Brunswick village, Maine, and Rumford Falls village, Maine (all 5,000 to 10,000). In the case of the last three, there are no incorporated villages corresponding to the areas the populations of which are listed in the census.

The final 1940 population of any urban place may be readily found by referring to Table I, in which all places are listed by states in straight alphabetic order without regard to population. If in doubt as to the population group into which a particular city falls, it will be found convenient to refer to Table I before looking in other tables. From Table I may also be found the number and names of cities in excess of any given population in any state.

Uniform notations have been used whenever possible in all YEAR BOOK tables. Throughout, "None" appears wherever it is positively known to be none. Leaders (. . .) are used to indicate that the information is unknown, not necessarily that it is none.

USE OF STATISTICAL DATA

An uninterpreted or misinterpreted statistical table will inevitably lead —whether intentionally or unintentionally—to mistaken conclusions. In order to interpret the statistical data in this YEAR BOOK properly and to arrive at correct conclusions, the user must observe a number of cautions. Each statistical table is prefaced with an explanation and discussion of the indexes which are included in it; an intelligent approach to the use of the information calls for a careful study of both the table heading and discussion prefacing each table.

Averages and Quartiles. Most tables presented in this volume summarize data for all the cities of a given population group. The correct use of such data involves an understanding of the summarizing devices which have been employed. In many cases an *average* is shown. The average of an index for a group of cities is intended to represent the typical value of the index for those cities. In addition to the familiar arithmetic average or *mean, the median* has also been used. The median designates the value of the middle case in a series of items arranged in order of increasing size; i.e., one-half of the items fall above, and one-half below the median. To illustrate the distinction between *median* and *average,* suppose five persons have wages of $3, $4, $5, $7, and $11. The average is $6; the median is $5. An average, whether it be an arithmetic average or a median, is only a measure of the typical, or usual case. It is in no sense a standard. The average number of employees in 1938 in cities over 500,000 was 13.4 per

1,000 population. This does not mean that cities of that size *should* have that precise number of employees, but that the average city *did* have that number. The goal of the administrator is not to provide average service at average cost, but to provide the highest possible level of service at the lowest possible cost consistent with sound personnel policies. Averages can indicate only what cities are now accomplishing, not what could be accomplished through intelligent administration. The average is a measure of mediocrity, not of perfection.

Of equal importance are measures of *dispersion* which show how closely the individual items adhere to the average, or how widely they are distributed about the average. The four measures of dispersion that have been used here are (1) the lowest item, (2) the first or lower quartile, (3) the third or upper quartile, and (4) the highest item. The lowest and highest items are self-explanatory and indicate the total range covered by the items. When the items are arranged in order of increasing size, the first quartile is that value below which one-quarter of the items fall, and the third quartile is that value below which three-quarters of the items fall. Thus a tabulation of salaries of police chiefs in a previous YEAR BOOK showed the lowest item to be $1,980; the first quartile to be $2,562; the median $3,000; the third quartile $3,600; and the highest item $6,000. In other words, all the chiefs received $1,980 or more, one-fourth received $2,562 or less, one-fourth received at least $2,562 and not more than $3,000, one-fourth received at least $3,000 and not more than $3,600, and one-fourth received at least $3,600 and not more than $6,000. It should be realized that several cases may be grouped at the value of a quartile or median; in this example, 20 chiefs might receive $3,000.

Comparison of the statistics of an individual city with the average will only indicate whether it is out of line with usual practices and suggest the need for further analysis of operations. Comparison with quartiles and range will indicate how far the city departs from the typical and will help to determine whether the deviation is of sufficient magnitude to be significant.

Per Capita Data. One additional measure deserves special consideration. This is the measurement index reduced to a *per capita* basis. It is often assumed that by reducing statistics to a per capita basis valid comparisons between cities can be made. Statistics are reduced to a per capita basis because population is a rough measure of the magnitude of the governmental problem. Therefore an index reduced to a per capita basis will have the same significance as if it were divided by some other measure of problem-magnitude. An index of results reduced to per capita will be a measure of adequacy of service.

The usefulness of such an index is severely limited by the fact that population is only a very crude measure of problem-magnitude. Fire risk, for instance, is related directly to the amount and type of burnable property and only indirectly to population. The per capita fire risk will therefore vary with valuation per capita and types of property, and per capita fire loss is only a very approximate measure of adequacy of service.

Measures of performance per capita, effort per capita, and cost per capita are even more severely limited in their usefulness. Since they fail to measure the level of service they are in no sense indices of efficiency. A high per capita cost may indicate (1) that population does not adequately measure problem-magnitude, that is, that climatic, structural, economic, social, or other extragovernmental factors affect the problem; (2) that the level of service provided is high; (3) that the activity is being inefficiently administered. Without further information about the problem-magnitude and the actual level of service, it is impossible to determine which is the correct answer. However, if care is taken to compare cities which are similar in type and situation, and if allowance is made for unusual conditions, then per capita statistics will be very useful to the administrator in focussing attention on problems and suggesting questions to be answered by further investigation.

Limitations of the Statistics. The statistics presented here should not be used without a full recognition of their limitations. In almost all cases the original data have been compiled from questionnaires returned by individual cities. There is little or no uniformity in the local records systems from which replies to the questionnaires are compiled. Furthermore, questions may be differently interpreted by the persons answering them. Every attempt has been made, however, to increase the accuracy and validity of the statistics by cross-checking data derived from different sources and by following up questionable returns. Many of the figures can be assumed to be correct within one per cent, but in the case of others the margin of error is considerably larger. Refined analysis of the data beyond the limits of their accuracy is unjustifiable.

The problem of comparability has already been raised. Operating statistics cannot be compared between cities unless consideration is given to the relative magnitude of the governmental problem, the level of service provided, and the cost. Cities differ in population, age, sex, and race distribution; in the pattern of land use, the types and distribution of structures and occupancies; in industries and occupations; in economic and social characteristics; in physiography and climate. All of these factors will influence the operation of city government and will invalidate any comparisons in which they are not considered.

Another factor in comparability is the variability in organization and functions of city governments. Services which are normally provided by counties in one part of the country may be provided by cities in other states. This is the case with welfare functions, which are generally administered by cities in New England and by counties elsewhere. The line of demarcation between private and public facilities may also shift from one city to another.

Proper Use of the Statistics. With all these limitations on their use, what good are the statistics, and what justification is there for publishing them? First of all, summary figures for various population groups are valuable as indicating trends in costs, performance, and accomplishments. Second, it is useful to compare the figures for individual cities with the averages for cities of similar size as a starting point for further analysis. If a city is employing many more employees per 1,000 population than the average, it must find valid justification in unusual climatic or other conditions, superior and more extensive services, or conclude that employment is excessive. The latter conclusion should lead the city to search for the fault.

Third, the information for individual cities can be significantly combined with other data which may be at hand. The annual budget of a personnel agency acquires new significance if related to the number of employees. Information regarding individual departments helps to explain aggregate data for the government as a whole. Fourth, with due care the information for individual cities enables city officials to make comparisons with other cities similarly situated. The official of a wealthy suburb may want to compare salaries with those of other wealthy suburbs. Again, an official of an industrial city of 100,000 population may want to make comparisons with other cities of the industrial type and of similar size.

INDEX

The index in this volume is more comprehensive than in previous editions. It includes all subject material in detail, column headings to all tables, names of organizations, and authors, but not names of cities. The index also contains references to that material in previous issues of the YEAR BOOK which is not included in this edition.

Part One

GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Urban Places Over 5,000—1940 Census

Directory of Cities and Governmental Data

State Municipal Leagues

Federal-City Relations in 1940

Urban Places Over 5,000—1940 Census*

THE URBAN population of the United States increased about five and one-half million between 1930 and 1940—an increase of 7.9 per cent as compared with an increase of 27.3 per cent between 1920 and 1930. The rate of growth of urban population has been decreasing since 1910, but it was hardly expected that it would decline as markedly as has actually been the case in the last decade. Between 1920 and 1930 the rate of urban growth was more than six times the rate of rural growth, while during the decade just passed the rate of urban growth was only slightly higher than the rural rate (7.9 as compared with 6.4).

It is clear that if the present trends continue, the United States is faced with a stationary or even a declining population in about 30 or 40 years. The marked decline in the rate of urban growth is attributable in large measure to the economic conditions of the past decade. These conditions have slowed down the movement of population from rural to urban areas, and have also reduced somewhat the rate of natural increase. Hence the urban areas have grown far less, in comparison with past decades, from the inflow of rural inhabitants, and somewhat less from the excess of births over deaths. Finally, immigration from foreign countries, which is at least partially related to economic conditions in this country, virtually ceased during the 1930's. In past decades such immigration has contributed greatly to urban growth; in the period from 1930 to 1940, during which net immigration was a minus quantity and gross immigration only a few hundred thousand, it is obvious that immigration could have contributed very little. In 1940 the net reproduction rate of the United States, based on an analysis of the 1940 census age composition statistics, was about 96, as compared with a rate of approximately 111 in 1930. Thus, if the 1940 birth and death rates continue, the population would in the long run fail to reproduce itself by about 4 per cent per generation.

The very slight change in the urban-rural distribution of the population which has been indicated above for the country as a whole, is the result of the averaging of conditions differing rather widely as between one part of the country and another. In general, urban percentages have gone down in those regions and states where they were high, and have increased in those regions where they were low—have declined in the northeastern divisions and the Pacific Coast states, and increased in most of the rest of the country. Specifically, in four of the geographic divisions, the New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and Pacific, the percentage of the population urban in 1940 was lower than in 1930.

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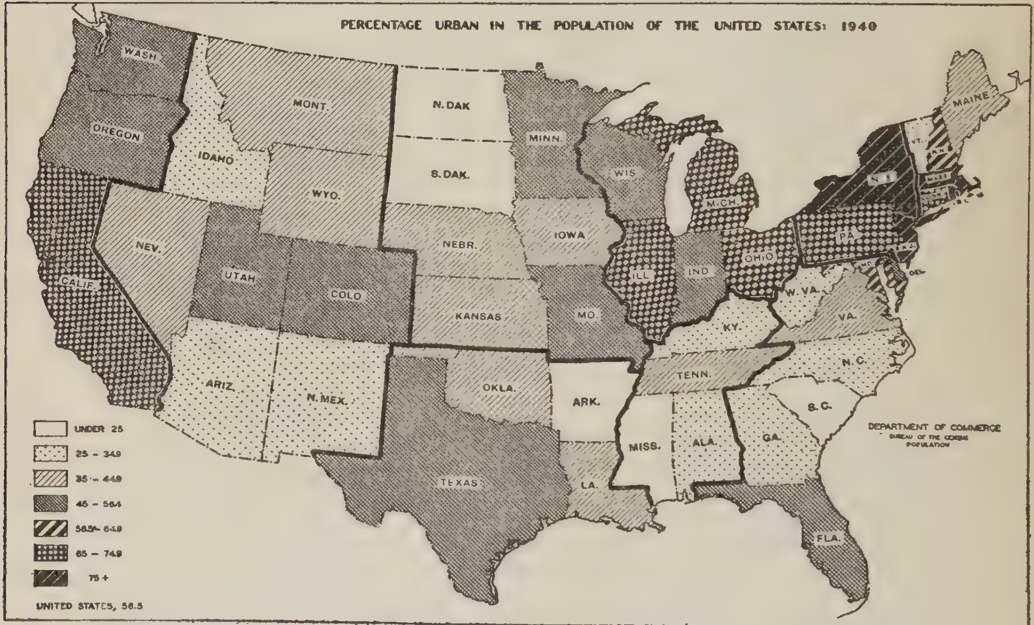
* This article is based on releases of the United States Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF URBAN PLACES BY POPULATION GROUPS: 1930 AND 1940

Population Group	1930	1940	Increase
Over 500,000	13	14	1
200,000 to 500,000	28	29	1
100,000 to 200,000	52	49	−3
50,000 to 100,000	98	107	9
25,000 to 50,000	185	213	28
10,000 to 25,000	606	665	59
5,000 to 10,000	851	965	114
Total over 5,000	1,833	2,042	209
2,500 to 5,000	1,332	1,422	90
1,000 to 2,500	3,087	3,205	118

On the other hand, the percentage urban increased materially between 1930 and 1940 in the West North Central division, where several of the states show an actual loss of rural population, in conjunction with at least a moderate gain in urban areas; in the three southern divisions, where only three out of the 16 states form exceptions to the general rule; and in


PERCENTAGE URBAN IN THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1940
WASH.
OREGON
CALIF.
IDAHO
NEV.
MONT.
WYO.
UTAH
COLO.
ARIZ.
N. MEX.
N. DAK.
S. DAK.
NEBR.
KANSAS
OKLA.
TEXAS
MINN.
IOWA
MO.
ARK.
LA.
WIS.
ILL.
MICH.
IND.
OHIO
KY.
TENN.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
FLA.
S.C.
N.C.
VA.
W. VA.
PA.
N.Y.
VT.
MAINE
DEL.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
POPULATION
UNDER 25
25 - 34.9
35 - 44.9
45 - 56.4
56.5 - 64.9
65 - 74.9
75 +
UNITED STATES, 56.5

Courtesy United States Bureau of the Census

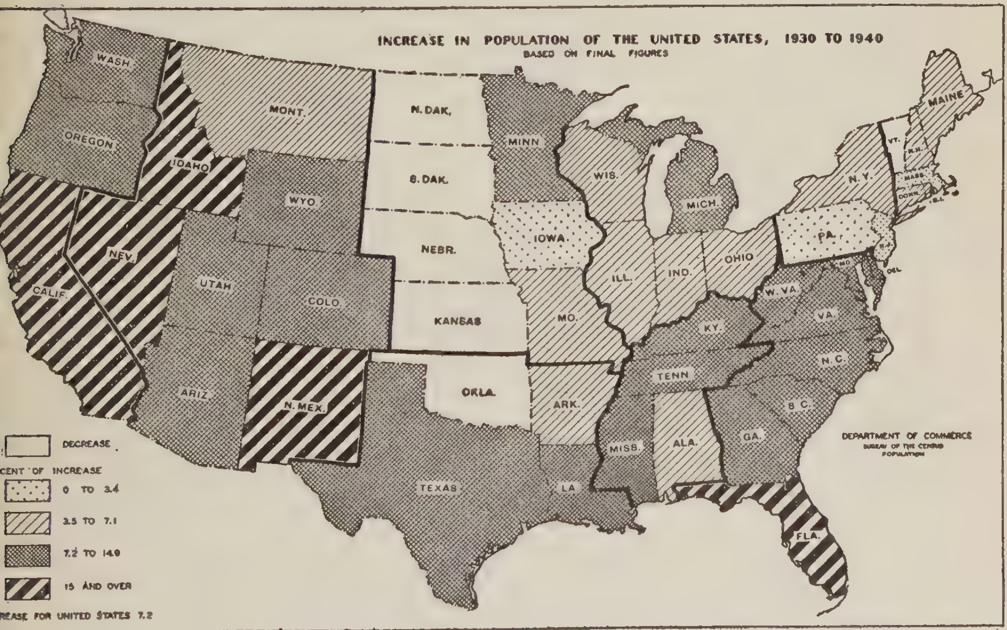
FIG. 1.—PERCENTAGE URBAN IN THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1940

the Mountain division, where all the states share the increase in percentage urban, which, in some of the states with large total population increases, is considerable. In New Mexico, for example, the urban population increased 65.1 per cent and the rural only 12.3, with a resulting change in the percentage urban from 25.2 in 1930 to 33.2 in 1940. (See Fig. 1.)

Outlying suburbs have continued to grow more rapidly than the central cities, representing a continuation of the previously observed trend toward the decentralization of population in urban communities. Economically, the larger cities have spread over a great deal of surrounding territory while political boundary lines have changed but little. Thus, because of the lack of economic significance of political boundary lines, it is hardly fair to compare the growth of cities in the last decade.

There are 2,042 urban places of 5,000 or more inhabitants, according to the 1940 United States Census, which is 212 more than in 1930. The number of cities in each of the population groups in 1930 and 1940 is shown in Table 1.

The 1940 census put Sacramento, California, and Charlotte, North Carolina, in the list of cities over 100,000, but El Paso, Texas; Lynn, Massachusetts; and Evansville, Indiana, dropped below 100,000—a net loss of one city. Within the first 10 cities, the only changes in rank resulted from the passing of St. Louis by Baltimore. Miami jumped all the


INCREASE IN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1930 TO 1940
BASED ON FINAL FIGURES
WASH.
OREGON
IDAHO
MONT.
WYO.
N. DAK.
S. DAK.
NEBR.
KANSAS
OKLA.
MINN.
IOWA
MO.
ARK.
WIS.
ILL.
IND.
MICH.
OHIO
KY.
TENN.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
FLA.
S. C.
N. C.
VA.
W. VA.
PA.
N. Y.
VT.
N. H.
MAINE
MASS.
CONN.
R. I.
N. J.
DEL.
MD.
LA.
TEXAS
N. MEX.
ARIZ.
COLO.
UTAH
NEV.
CALIF.
DECREASE
CENT OF INCREASE
0 TO 3.4
3.5 TO 7.1
7.2 TO 14.9
15 AND OVER
REASE FOR UNITED STATES 7.2
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
POPULATION

Courtesy United States Bureau of the Census

Fig. 2.—Increase in Population of the United States, 1930 to 1940

way from 78th to 48th place. The most rapid growth between 1930 and 1940 occurred in Miami, San Diego, Washington, Jacksonville, Houston, Charlotte, and Los Angeles—the only cities over 100,000 to gain 20 per cent or more. Ten other cities over 100,000 increased from 10 to 15 per cent, ranked according to per cent of increase: Memphis, Long Beach, Dallas, Sacramento, Des Moines, Denver, Atlanta, Norfolk, Gary, and Oklahoma City. Other changes in rank of cities over 100,000 are of little relative significance, because they result from very small differences in actual population gained.

Many cities actually lost population between 1930 and 1940. Of the 92 cities containing 100,000 or more inhabitants in 1940, 28 declined in population; of the 320 cities of 25,000 to 100,000, 76 lost population; and of the 665 cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population, 157 decreased in size.

The urban population is composed mainly of persons living in incorporated places (cities, towns, villages, or boroughs) having a population of 2,500 or more. A few other political subdivisions not necessarily incorporated as municipalities and not containing any incorporated municipalities, but having a total population of 10,000 or more and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile, were classified as urban. A special rule was applied to the towns in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island (states in which it is not the practice to incorporate places of less than 10,000 as cities) under which an entire town (township) was counted as urban if it contained a thickly settled area having a population of more than 2,500 and forming either alone or with other such areas more than one-half of the total population of the town. Finally, six villages in Maine and Vermont are retained in the urban classification for 1940 under a special rule to the effect that no place shall be removed from the urban list solely because of change in corporate status or because of new information with respect to such status. The remainder of the population in all states is classified as rural.

State Population. The District of Columbia, with an increase of 26.2 per cent, grew faster between 1930 and 1940 than any of the states. The fastest growing state was Florida, with an increase of 29.2 per cent followed by New Mexico, with 25.6 per cent, and California with 21.7 per cent. Six states, namely, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Vermont, lost population between 1930 and 1940. The first five of these states are located in the Great Plains and constitute a tier of states in the Dust Bowl extending from Canada to Texas (see Fig. 2).

TABLE I

FINAL 1940 POPULATION FOR THE 2,042 URBAN PLACES OVER 5,000, BY STATES

This table lists all of the 2,042 communities with more than 5,000 inhabitants which were classified as urban places by the United States Bureau of the Census in the 1940 Census. After the name of the state is shown the number of urban places over 5,000 in that state. After the name of the community is the final count of the population as determined in the 1940 federal census. Towns in the states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, and Rhode Island are indicated by "t," and townships in California, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania are indicated by "tp." Because of three special rules defining urban places, certain political subdivisions which are not incorporated as municipalities are included; all of these are keyed to the three special rules in footnotes at the end of the table.

ALABAMA—30

Alexander City	6,640
Andalusia	6,886
Anniston	25,523
Bessemer	22,826
Birmingham	267,583
Cullman	5,074
Decatur	16,604
Dothan	17,194
Eufaula	6,269
Fairfield	11,703
Florence	15,043
Gadsden	36,975
Greenville	5,075
Homewood	7,397
Huntsville	13,050
Jasper	6,847
Lanett	6,141
Mobile	78,720
Montgomery	78,084
Opelika	8,487
Phenix City	15,351
Prichard	6,084
Selma	19,834
Sheffield	7,933
Sylacauga	6,269
Talladega	9,298
Tarrant City	6,833
Troy	7,055
Tuscaloosa	27,493
Tuscumbia	5,515

ARIZONA—10

Bisbee	5,853
Douglas	8,623
Flagstaff	5,080
Globe	6,141
Mesa	7,224
Nogales	5,135
Phoenix	65,414
Prescott	6,018
Tucson	36,818
Yuma	5,325

ARKANSAS—22

Arkadelphia	5,078
Batesville	5,267
Blytheville	10,652

ARKANSAS—*Cont.*

Camden	8,975
Conway	5,782
El Dorado	15,858
Fayetteville	8,212
Forrest City	5,699
Fort Smith	36,584
Helena	8,546
Hope	7,475
Hot Springs	21,370
Jonesboro	11,729
Little Rock	88,039
Malvern	5,290
N. Little Rock	21,137
Paragould	7,079
Pine Bluff	21,290
Russellville	5,927
Stuttgart	5,628
Texarkana	11,821
Van Buren	5,422

CALIFORNIA—111

Alameda	36,256
Albany	11,493
Alhambra	38,935
Anaheim	11,031
Antioch	5,106
Arcadia	9,122
Azusa	5,209
Bakersfield	29,252
Bell	11,264
Belvedere tp.[1]	37,192
Berkeley	85,547
Beverly Hills	26,823
Brawley	11,718
Burbank	34,337
Burlingame	15,940
Calexico	5,415
Chico	9,287
Chula Vista	5,138
Coalinga	5,026
Colton	9,686
Compton	16,198
Corona	8,764
Coronado	6,932
Culver City	8,976
Daly City	9,625
El Centro	10,017
El Cerrito	6,137

CALIFORNIA—*Cont.*

Eureka	17,055
Fresno	60,685
Fullerton	10,442
Gardena	5,909
Glendale	82,582
Grass Valley	5,701
Hanford	8,234
Hawthorne	8,263
Hayward	6,736
Hermosa Beach	7,197
Huntington Pk.	28,648
Inglewood	30,114
Lodi	11,079
Long Beach	164,271
Los Angeles	1,504,277
Lynwood	10,982
Madera	6,457
Manhattan Beach	6,398
Martinez	7,381
Marysville	6,646
Maywood	10,731
Merced	10,135
Modesto	16,379
Monrovia	12,807
Montebello	8,016
Monterey	10,084
Monterey Park	8,531
Napa	7,740
National City	10,344
Oakland	302,163
Ontario	14,197
Orange	7,901
Oxnard	8,519
Pacific Grove	6,249
Palo Alto	16,774
Pasadena	81,864
Petaluma	8,034
Piedmont	9,866
Pittsburg	9,520
Pomona	23,539
Porterville	6,270
Redding	8,109
Redlands	14,324
Redondo Beach	13,092
Redwood City	12,453
Richmond	23,642
Riverside	34,696
Roseville	6,653
Sacramento	105,958

CALIFORNIA—*Cont.*

Salinas	11,586
San Anselmo	5,790
San Bernardino	43,646
San Bruno	6,519
San Buenaventura	13,264
San Diego	203,341
San Fernando	9,094
San Francisco	634,536
San Gabriel	11,867
San Jose	68,457
San Leandro	14,601
San Luis Obispo	8,881
San Marino	8,175
San Mateo	19,403
San Rafael	8,573
Santa Ana	31,921
Santa Barbara	34,958
Santa Clara	6,650
Santa Cruz	16,896
Santa Maria	8,522
Santa Monica	53,500
Santa Paula	8,986
Santa Rosa	12,605
South Gate	26,945
South Pasadena	14,356
S. San Francisco	6,629
Stockton	54,714
Torrance	9,950
Tulare	8,259
Upland	6,316
Vallejo	20,072
Ventura (See San Buenaventura)	
Visalia	8,904
Watsonville	8,937
Whittier	16,115
Woodland	6,637

COLORADO—17

Alamosa	5,613
Boulder	12,958
Canon City	6,690
Colorado Springs	36,789
Denver	322,412
Durango	5,887
Englewood	9,680
Fort Collins	12,251
Grand Junction	12,479

TABLE I.—1940 POPULATION FOR ALL URBAN PLACES OVER 5,000 BY STATES—Continued

COLORADO—*Cont.*

Greeley	15,995
La Junta	7,040
Longmont	7,406
Loveland	6,145
Pueblo	52,162
Sterling	7,411
Trinidad	13,223
Walsenburg	5,855

CONNECTICUT—28

Ansonia	19,210
Bridgeport	147,121
Bristol	30,167
Danbury	22,339
Derby	10,287
East Hartford t.[1]	18,615
Hartford	166,267
Meriden	39,494
Middletown	26,495
Naugatuck	15,388
New Britain	68,685
New Haven	160,605
New London	30,456
Norwalk	39,849
Norwich	23,652
Putnam	7,775
Rockville	7,572
Shelton	10,971
Southington	5,088
Stamford	47,938
Stratford t.[1]	22,580
Torrington	26,988
Wallingford	11,425
Waterbury	99,314
West Hartford t.[1]	33,776
West Haven t.[1]	30,021
Willimantic	12,101
Winsted	7,674

DELAWARE—2

Dover	5,517
Wilmington	112,504

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—1

Washington	663,091

FLORIDA—35

Bartow	6,158
Bradenton	7,444
Clearwater	10,136
Coral Gables	8,294
Daytona Beach	22,584
De Land	7,041
Fort Lauderdale	17,996
Fort Myers	10,604
Fort Pierce	8,040
Gainesville	13,757
Hollywood	6,239
Jacksonville	173,065
Key West	12,927
Lake City	5,836
Lakeland	22,068
Lake Wales	5,024
Lake Worth	7,408
Marianna	5,079
Miami	172,172
Miami Beach	28,012
Ocala	8,986
Orlando	36,736
Palatka	7,140
Panama City	11,610
Pensacola	37,449
Plant City	7,491
River Junction	7,110
St. Augustine	12,090
St. Petersburg	60,812
Sanford	10,217
Sarasota	11,141
Tallahassee	16,240
Tampa	108,391
West Palm Beach	33,693
Winter Haven	6,199

GEORGIA—39

Albany	19,055
Americus	9,281
Athens	20,650
Atlanta	302,288
Augusta	65,919
Bainbridge	6,352
Brunswick	15,035
Carrollton	6,214
Cartersville	6,141
Cedartown	9,025
College Park	8,213
Columbus	53,280
Cordele	7,929
Dalton	10,448
Decatur	16,561
Dist. 1511 Center Hill[1]	12,155
Douglas	5,175
Dublin	7,814
East Point	12,403
Elberton	6,188
Fitzgerald	7,388
Gainesville	10,243
Griffin	13,222
Hapeville	5,059
La Grange	21,983
Macon	57,865
Marietta	8,667
Milledgeville	6,778
Moultrie	10,147
Newnan	7,182
Rome	26,282
Savannah	95,996
Statesboro	5,028
Thomaston	6,396
Thomasville	12,683
Tifton	5,228
Toccoa	5,494
Valdosta	15,595
Waycross	16,763

IDAHO—10

Boise	26,130
Burley	5,329
Caldwell	7,272
Coeur d'Alene	10,049
Idaho Falls	15,024
Lewiston	10,548
Moscow	6,014
Nampa	12,149
Pocatello	18,133
Twin Falls	11,851

ILLINOIS—120

Alton	31,255
Arlington Hgts.	5,668
Aurora	47,170
Batavia	5,101
Beardstown	6,505
Belleville	28,405
Bellwood	5,220
Belvidere	8,094
Benton	7,372
Berwyn	48,451
Bloomington	32,868
Blue Island	16,638
Brookfield	10,817
Cairo	14,407
Calumet City	13,241
Canton	11,577
Carbondale	8,550
Centralia	16,343
Champaign	23,302
Charleston	8,197
Chester	5,110
Chicago	3,396,808
Chicago Heights	22,461
Cicero	64,712
Clinton	6,331
Collinsville	9,767
Danville	36,919
Decatur	59,305
De Kalb	9,146
Des Plaines	9,518
Dixon	10,671
Downers Grove	9,526
Du Quoin	7,515
East Moline	12,359
East Peoria	6,806
East St. Louis	75,609
Edwardsville	8,008
Effingham	6,180
Elgin	38,333
Elmhurst	15,458
Elmwood Park	13,689
Evanston	65,389
Flora	5,474
Forest Park	14,840
Freeport	22,366
Galesburg	28,876
Glencoe	6,825
Glen Ellyn	8,055
Granite City	22,974
Harrisburg	11,453
Harvey	17,878
Herrin	9,352
Highland Park	14,476
Hinsdale	7,336
Hoopeston	5,381
Jacksonville	19,844
Johnston City	5,418
Joliet	42,365
Kankakee	22,241
Kewanee	16,901
La Grange	10,479
Lake Forest	6,885
La Salle	12,812
Lawrenceville	6,213
Lincoln	12,752
Litchfield	7,048
Lombard	7,075
Macomb	8,764
Madison	7,782
Marion	9,251
Mattoon	15,827
Maywood	26,648
Melrose Park	10,933
Metropolis	6,287
Moline	34,608
Monmouth	9,096
Morris	6,145
Mount Carmel	6,987
Mount Vernon	14,724
Murphysboro	8,976
Naperville	5,272
Niles Center (See Skokie)	
Normal	6,983
North Chicago	8,465
Oak Park	66,015
Olney	7,831
Ottawa	16,005
Pana	5,966
Paris	9,281
Park Ridge	12,063
Pekin	19,407
Peoria	105,087
Peru	8,983
Pontiac	9,585
Princeton	5,224
Quincy	40,469
River Forest	9,487
Riverside	7,935
Rockford	84,637
Rock Island	42,775
St. Charles	5,870
Salem	7,319
Skokie	7,172
Springfield	75,503
Spring Valley	5,010
Sterling	11,363
Streator	14,930
Summit	7,043
Taylorville	8,313
Urbana	14,064
Vandalia	5,288
Venice	5,454
Villa Park	7,236
Waukegan	34,241
West Frankfort	12,383
Wheaton	7,389

Table I.—1940 Population for All Urban Places Over 5,000 by States—Continued

Illinois—*Cont.*

Wilmette	17,226
Winnetka	12,430
Wood River	8,197
Woodstock	6,123
Zion	6,555

Indiana—67

Anderson	41,572
Auburn	5,415
Bedford	12,514
Bicknell	5,110
Bloomington	20,870
Bluffton	5,417
Brazil	8,126
Clinton	7,092
Columbus	11,738
Connersville	12,898
Crawfordsville	11,089
Decatur	5,861
East Chicago	54,637
Elkhart	33,434
Elwood	10,913
Evansville	97,062
Fort Wayne	118,410
Frankfort	13,706
Franklin	6,264
Gary	111,719
Goshen	11,375
Greensburg	6,065
Hammond	70,184
Hartford City	6,946
Hobart	7,166
Huntington	13,903
Indianapolis	386,972
Jasper	5,041
Jeffersonville	11,493
Kendallville	5,431
Kokomo	33,795
Lafayette	28,798
La Porte	16,180
Lebanon	6,529
Linton	6,263
Logansport	20,177
Madison	6,923
Marion	26,767
Martinsville	5,009
Michigan City	26,476
Mishawaka	28,298
Mount Vernon	5,638
Muncie	49,720
New Albany	25,414
New Castle	16,620
Noblesville	5,575
Peru	12,432
Plymouth	5,713
Portland	6,362
Princeton	7,786
Richmond	35,147
Rushville	5,960
Seymour	8,620
Shelbyville	10,791
South Bend	101,268
Sullivan	5,077
Tell City	5,395

Indiana—*Cont.*

Terre Haute	62,693
Tipton	5,101
Valparaiso	8,736
Vincennes	18,228
Wabash	9,653
Warsaw	6,378
Washington	9,312
West Lafayette	6,270
Whiting	10,307
Winchester	5,303

Iowa—44

Albia	5,157
Ames	12,555
Atlantic	5,802
Boone	12,373
Burlington	25,832
Carroll	5,389
Cedar Falls	9,349
Cedar Rapids	62,120
Centerville	8,413
Chariton	5,754
Charles City	8,681
Cherokee	7,469
Clinton	26,270
Council Bluffs	41,439
Creston	8,033
Davenport	66,039
Decorah	5,303
Des Moines	159,819
Dubuque	43,892
Estherville	5,651
Fairfield	6,773
Fort Dodge	22,904
Fort Madison	14,063
Grinnell	5,210
Iowa City	17,182
Keokuk	15,076
Knoxville	6,936
Le Mars	5,353
Marshalltown	19,240
Mason City	27,080
Muscatine	18,286
Newton	10,462
Oelwein	7,801
Oskaloosa	11,024
Ottumwa	31,570
Perry	5,977
Red Oak	5,763
Shenandoah	6,846
Sioux City	82,364
Spencer	6,599
Storm Lake	5,274
Washington	5,227
Waterloo	51,743
Webster City	6,738

Kansas—32

Abilene	5,671
Arkansas City	12,752
Atchison	12,648
Chanute	10,142
Coffeyville	17,355

Kansas—*Cont.*

Concordia	6,255
Dodge City	8,487
El Dorado	10,045
Emporia	13,188
Fort Scott	10,557
Garden City	6,285
Great Bend	9,044
Hays	6,385
Hutchinson	30,013
Independence	11,565
Iola	7,244
Junction City	8,507
Kansas City	121,458
Lawrence	14,390
Leavenworth	19,220
McPherson	7,194
Manhattan	11,659
Newton	11,048
Ottawa	10,193
Parsons	14,294
Pittsburg	17,571
Pratt	6,591
Salina	21,073
Topeka	67,833
Wellington	7,246
Wichita	114,966
Winfield	9,506

Kentucky—30

Ashland	29,537
Bellevue	8,741
Bowling Green	14,585
Corbin	7,893
Covington	62,018
Danville	6,734
Dayton	8,379
Fort Thomas	11,034
Frankfort	11,492
Glasgow	5,815
Harlan	5,122
Hazard	7,397
Henderson	13,160
Hopkinsville	11,724
Jenkins	9,428
Lexington	49,304
Louisville	319,077
Ludlow	6,185
Madisonville	8,209
Mayfield	8,619
Maysville	6,572
Middlesborough	11,777
Newport	30,631
Owensboro	30,245
Paducah	33,765
Paris	6,697
Princeton	5,389
Richmond	7,335
Somerset	6,154
Winchester	8,594

Louisiana—28

Abbeville	6,672
Alexandria	27,066

Louisiana—*Cont.*

Bastrop	6,626
Baton Rouge	34,719
Bogalusa	14,604
Bossier City	5,786
Crowley	9,523
Eunice	5,242
Gretna	10,879
Hammond	6,033
Houma	9,052
Jackson	5,384
Jennings	7,343
Lafayette	19,210
Lake Charles	21,207
Minden	6,677
Monroe	28,309
Morgan City	6,969
Natchitoches	6,812
New Iberia	13,747
New Orleans	494,537
Opelousas	8,980
Plaquemine	5,049
Ruston	7,107
Shreveport	98,167
Tallulah	5,712
Thibodaux	5,851
West Monroe	8,560

Maine—20

Auburn	19,817
Augusta	19,360
Bangor	29,822
Bath	10,235
Belfast	5,540
Biddeford	19,790
Brewer	6,510
Brunswick[3]	7,003
Calais	5,161
Gardiner	6,044
Lewiston	38,598
Old Town	7,688
Portland	73,643
Presque Isle	7,939
Rockland	8,899
Rumford Falls[3]	8,447
Saco	8,631
South Portland	15,781
Waterville	16,688
Westbrook	11,087

Maryland—12

Annapolis	13,069
Baltimore	859,100
Cambridge	10,102
Cumberland	39,483
Dist. 12 Balt. Co.[1]	15,436
Dist. 13 Balt. Co.[1]	13,366
Frederick	15,802
Frostburg	7,659
Hagerstown	32,491
Hyattsville	6,575
Salisbury	13,313
Takoma Park	8,938

TABLE I.—1940 POPULATION FOR ALL URBAN PLACES OVER 5,000 BY STATES—Continued

MASSACHUSETTS—113

Abington t.[2]	5,708
Adams t.[2]	12,608
Amesbury t.[2]	10,862
Amherst t.[2]	6,410
Andover t.[2]	11,122
Arlington t.[2]	40,013
Athol t.[2]	11,180
Attleboro	22,071
Auburn t.[2]	6,629
Barnstable t.[2]	8,333
Belmont t.[2]	26,867
Beverly	25,537
Boston	770,816
Braintree t.[2]	16,378
Bridgewater t.[2]	8,902
Brockton	62,343
Brookline t.[2]	49,786
Cambridge	110,879
Canton t.[2]	6,381
Chelsea	41,259
Chicopee	41,664
Clinton t.[2]	12,440
Concord t.[2]	7,972
Danvers t.[2]	14,179
Dartmouth t.[2]	9,011
Dedham t.[2]	15,508
Dracut t.[2]	7,339
Easthampton t.[2]	10,316
Everett	46,784
Fairhaven t.[2]	10,938
Fall River	115,428
Fitchburg	41,824
Framingham t.[2]	23,214
Franklin t.[2]	7,303
Gardner	20,206
Gloucester	24,046
Gt. Barrington t.[2]	5,824
Greenfield t.[2]	15,672
Haverhill	46,752
Hingham t.[2]	8,003
Holyoke	53,750
Hudson t.[2]	8,042
Ipswich t.[2]	6,348
Lawrence	84,323
Leominster	22,226
Lexington t.[2]	13,187
Longmeadow t.[2]	5,790
Lowell	101,389
Ludlow t.[2]	8,181
Lynn	98,123
Malden	58,010
Mansfield t.[2]	6,530
Marblehead t.[2]	10,856
Marlborough	15,154
Maynard t.[2]	6,812
Medford	63,083
Melrose	25,333
Methuen t.[2]	21,880
Middleborough t.[2]	9,032
Milford t.[2]	15,388
Millbury t.[2]	6,983
Milton t.[2]	18,708
Montague t.[2]	7,582
Natick t.[2]	13,851
Needham t.[2]	12,445
New Bedford	110,341
Newburyport	13,916
Newton	69,873
North Adams	22,213
Northampton	24,794
North Andover t.[2]	7,524
N. Attleborough t.[2]	10,359
Northbridge t.[2]	10,242
Norwood t.[2]	15,383
Orange t.[2]	5,611
Palmer t.[2]	9,149
Peabody	21,711
Pittsfield	49,684
Plymouth t.[2]	13,100
Quincy	75,810
Randolph t.[2]	7,634
Reading t.[2]	10,866
Revere	34,405
Rockland t.[2]	8,087
Salem	41,213
Saugus t.[2]	14,825
Somerset t.[2]	5,873
Somerville	102,177
Southbridge t.[2]	16,825
South Hadley t.[2]	6,856
Spencer t.[2]	6,641
Springfield	149,554
Stoneham t.[2]	10,762
Stoughton t.[2]	8,635
Swampscott t.[2]	10,761
Taunton	37,395
Uxbridge t.[2]	6,417
Wakefield t.[2]	16,223
Walpole t.[2]	7,443
Waltham	40,020
Ware t.[2]	7,557
Watertown t.[2]	35,427
Webster t.[2]	13,186
Wellesley t.[2]	15,127
Westfield	18,793
W. Springfield t.[2]	17,135
Weymouth t.[2]	23,868
Whitman t.[2]	7,759
Winchendon t.[2]	6,575
Winchester t.[2]	15,081
Winthrop t.[2]	16,768
Woburn	19,751
Worcester	193,694

MICHIGAN—78

Adrian	14,230
Albion	8,345
Alma	7,202
Alpena	12,808
Ann Arbor	29,815
Battle Creek	43,453
Bay City	47,956
Benton Harbor	16,668
Berkley	6,406
Birmingham	11,196
Cadillac	9,855
Charlotte	5,544
Cheboygan	5,673
Coldwater	7,343
Dearborn	63,584
Detroit	1,623,452
Dowagiac	5,007
East Detroit	8,584
East Lansing	5,839
Ecorse	13,209
Escanaba	14,830
Ferndale	22,523
Flint	151,543
Grand Haven	8,799
Grand Rapids	164,292
Greenville	5,321
Grosse Pointe	6,179
Gr. Pte. Farms	7,217
Gr. Pte. Park	12,646
Hamtramck	49,839
Hancock	5,554
Hastings	5,175
Highland Park	50,810
Hillsdale	6,381
Holland	14,616
Inkster	7,044
Ionia	6,392
Iron Mountain	11,080
Ironwood	13,369
Ishpeming	9,491
Jackson	49,656
Kalamazoo	54,097
Kingsford	5,771
Lansing	78,753
Lapeer	5,365
Lincoln Park	15,236
Ludington	8,701
Manistee	8,694
Manistique	5,399
Marquette	15,928
Marshall	5,253
Menominee	10,230
Midland	10,329
Monroe	18,478
Mount Clemens	14,389
Mount Pleasant	8,413
Muskegon	47,697
Muskegon Hgts.	16,047
Negaunee	6,813
Niles	11,328
Owosso	14,424
Petoskey	6,019
Plymouth	5,360
Pontiac	66,626
Port Huron	32,759
River Rouge	17,008
Roseville	9,023
Royal Oak	25,087
Saginaw	82,794
St. Clair Shores	10,405
St. Joseph	8,963
Sault Ste Marie	15,847
Sturgis	7,214
Three Rivers	6,710
Traverse City	14,455
Trenton	5,284
Wyandotte	30,618
Ypsilanti	12,121

MINNESOTA—44

Albert Lea	12,200
Alexandria	5,051
Anoka	6,426
Austin	18,307
Bemidji	9,427
Brainerd	12,071
Chisholm	7,487
Cloquet	7,304
Columbia Hgts.	6,035
Crookston	7,161
Detroit Lakes	5,015
Duluth	101,065
Edina	5,855
Ely	5,970
Eveleth	6,887
Fairmont	6,988
Faribault	14,527
Fergus Falls	10,848
Hastings	5,662
Hibbing	16,385
Internat. Falls	5,626
Little Falls	6,047
Mankato	15,654
Minneapolis	492,370
Montevideo	5,220
Moorhead	9,491
New Ulm	8,743
Owatonna	8,694
Red Wing	9,962
Richfield	6,750
Robbinsdale	6,018
Rochester	26,312
St. Cloud	24,173
St. Louis Park	7,737
St. Paul	287,736
St. Peter	5,870
South St. Paul	11,844
Stillwater	7,013
Thief River Falls	6,019
Virginia	12,264
West St. Paul	5,733
Willmar	7,623
Winona	22,490
Worthington	5,918

MISSISSIPPI—23

Biloxi	17,475
Brookhaven	6,232
Canton	6,011
Clarksdale	12,168
Columbia	6,064
Columbus	13,645
Corinth	7,818
Greenville	20,892
Greenwood	14,767
Grenada	5,831
Gulfport	15,195
Hattiesburg	21,026
Jackson	62,107
Laurel	20,598
McComb	9,898
Meridian	35,481
Natchez	15,296
Pascagoula	5,900

TABLE I.—1940 POPULATION FOR ALL URBAN PLACES OVER 5,000 BY STATES—Continued

MISSISSIPPI—*Cont.*

Picayune	5,129
Tupelo	8,212
Vicksburg	24,460
West Point	5,627
Yazoo City	7,258

MISSOURI—46

Boonville	6,089
Brookfield	6,174
Cape Girardeau	19,426
Carthage	10,585
Caruthersville	6,612
Charleston	5,182
Chillicothe	8,012
Clayton	13,069
Clinton	6,041
Columbia	18,399
De Soto	5,121
Ferguson	5,724
Flat River	5,401
Fulton	8,297
Hannibal	20,865
Independence	16,066
Jefferson City	24,268
Joplin	37,144
Kansas City	399,178
Kennett	6,335
Kirksville	10,080
Kirkwood	12,132
Lebanon	5,025
Lexington	5,341
Maplewood	12,875
Marshall	8,533
Maryville	5,700
Mexico	9,053
Moberly	12,920
Neosho	5,318
Nevada	8,181
Poplar Bluff	11,163
Richmond Heights	12,802
Rolla	5,141
St. Charles	10,803
St. Joseph	75,711
St. Louis	816,048
Sedalia	20,428
Sikeston	7,944
Springfield	61,238
Trenton	7,046
University City	33,023
Warrensburg	5,868
Washington	6,756
Webb City	7,033
Webster Groves	18,394

MONTANA—12

Anaconda	11,004
Billings	23,261
Bozeman	8,665
Butte	37,081
Great Falls	29,928
Havre	6,427
Helena	15,056
Kalispell	8,245
Lewistown	5,874
Livingston	6,642
Miles City	7,313
Missoula	18,449

NEBRASKA—17

Alliance	6,253
Beatrice	10,883
Columbus	7,632
Fairbury	6,304
Falls City	6,146
Fremont	11,862
Grand Island	19,130
Hastings	15,145
Kearney	9,643
Lincoln	81,984
McCook	6,212
Nebraska City	7,339
Norfolk	10,490
North Platte	12,429
Omaha	223,844
Scottsbluff	12,057
York	5,383

NEVADA—3

Las Vegas	8,422
Reno	21,317
Sparks	5,318

NEW HAMPSHIRE—16

Berlin	19,084
Claremont t.[2]	12,144
Concord	27,171
Derry t.[2]	5,400
Dover	14,990
Exeter t.[2]	5,398
Franklin	6,749
Keene	13,832
Laconia	13,484
Lebanon t.[2]	7,590
Manchester	77,685
Nashua	32,927
Newport t.[2]	5,304
Portsmouth	14,821
Rochester	12,012
Somersworth	6,136

NEW JERSEY—122

Asbury Park	14,617
Atlantic City	64,094
Audubon	8,906
Bayonne	79,198
Belleville	28,167
Bergenfield	10,275
Bloomfield	41,623
Bogota	7,346
Boonton	6,739
Bound Brook	7,616
Bridgeton	15,992
Burlington	10,905
Camden	117,536
Carlstadt	5,644
Carteret	11,976
Cliffside Park	16,892
Clifton	48,827
Collingswood	12,685
Cranford tp.[1]	12,860
Dover	10,491
Dumont	7,556
Dunellen	5,360
East Orange	68,945
East Rutherford	7,268
Elizabeth	109,912
Englewood	18,966
Fair Lawn	9,017
Fairview	8,770
Fort Lee	9,468
Freehold	6,952
Garfield	28,044
Glen Ridge	7,331
Glen Rock	5,177
Gloucester City	13,692
Guttenberg	6,200
Hackensack	26,279
Haddonfield	9,742
Haddon Heights	5,555
Haledon	5,303
Hammonton	7,668
Harrison	14,171
Hasbrouck Hgts.	6,716
Hawthorne	12,610
Highland Park	9,002
Hillside tp.[1]	18,556
Hoboken	50,115
Irvington	55,328
Jersey City	301,173
Kearny	39,467
Keyport	5,147
Leonia	5,763
Linden	24,115
Lodi	11,552
Long Branch	17,408
Lyndhurst tp.[1]	17,454
Madison	7,944
Manville	6,065
Maplewood tp.[1]	23,139
Metuchen	6,557
Millburn tp.[1]	11,652
Millville	14,806
Montclair	39,807
Morristown	15,270
Neptune tp.[1]	10,207
Newark	429,760
New Brunswick	33,180
Newton	5,533
North Arlington	9,904
North Bergen tp.[1]	39,714
North Plainfield	10,586
Nutley	21,954
Orange	35,717
Palisades Park	8,141
Palmyra	5,178
Passaic	61,394
Paterson	139,656
Paulsboro	7,011
Pennsauken tp.[1]	17,745
Penns Grove	6,488
Perth Amboy	41,242
Phillipsburg	18,314
Pitman	5,507
Plainfield	37,469
Pleasantville	11,050
Princeton	7,719
Prospect Park	5,714
Rahway	17,498
Red Bank	10,974
Ridgefield	5,271
Ridgefield Park	11,277
Ridgewood	14,948
Roselle	13,597
Roselle Park	9,661
Rutherford	15,466
Salem	8,618
Sayreville	8,186
Secaucus	9,754
Somerville	8,720
South Amboy	7,802
South Orange	13,742
S. Plainfield	5,379
South River	10,714
Summit	16,165
Teaneck tp.[1]	25,275
Tenafly	7,413
Totowa	5,130
Trenton	124,697
Union tp.[1]	24,730
Union City	56,173
Ventnor City	7,905
Verona	8,957
Vineland	7,914
Wallington	8,981
Weehawken tp.[1]	14,363
Westfield	18,458
West New York	39,439
West Orange	25,662
Westwood	5,388
Wildwood	5,150
Woodbridge tp.[1]	27,191
Woodbury	8,306
Wood-Ridge	5,739

NEW MEXICO—14

Albuquerque	35,449
Carlsbad	7,116
Clovis	10,065
Gallup	7,041
Hobbs	10,619
Las Cruces	8,385
Las Vegas city	5,941
Las Vegas t.	6,421
Portales	5,104
Raton	7,607
Roswell	13,482
Santa Fe	20,325
Silver City	5,044
Tucumcari	6,194

NEW YORK—119

Albany	130,577
Amityville	5,058

TABLE I.—1940 POPULATION FOR ALL URBAN PLACES OVER 5,000 BY STATES—Continued

NEW YORK—*Cont.*

Amsterdam	33,329
Auburn	35,753
Batavia	17,267
Beacon	12,572
Binghamton	78,309
Bronxville	6,888
Buffalo	575,901
Canandaigua	8,321
Catskill	5,429
Cedarhurst	5,463
Cohoes	21,955
Corning	16,212
Cortland	15,881
Depew	6,084
Dobbs Ferry	5,883
Dunkirk	17,713
East Aurora	5,253
East Rochester	6,691
East Rockaway	5,610
Elmira	45,106
Endicott	17,702
Floral Park	12,950
Fredonia	5,738
Freeport	20,410
Fulton	13,362
Garden City	11,223
Geneva	15,555
Glen Cove	12,415
Glens Falls	18,836
Gloversville	23,329
Great Neck	6,167
Hamburg	5,467
Hastings-on-Hud.	7,057
Haverstraw	5,909
Hempstead	20,856
Herkimer	9,617
Hornell	15,649
Hudson	11,517
Hudson Falls	6,654
Ilion	8,927
Irondequoit t.[1]	23,376
Ithaca	19,730
Jamestown	42,638
Johnson City	18,039
Johnstown	10,666
Kenmore	18,612
Kingston	28,589
Lackawanna	24,058
Lancaster	7,236
Larchmont	5,970
Little Falls	10,163
Lockport	24,379
Long Beach	9,036
Lynbrook	14,557
Malone	8,743
Malverne	5,153
Mamaroneck	13,034
Massena	11,328
Mechanicville	7,449
Medina	5,871
Middletown	21,908
Mineola	10,064
Mount Kisco	5,941
Mount Vernon	67,362
Newark	9,646

NEW YORK—*Cont.*

Newburgh	31,883
New Rochelle	58,408
New York	7,454,995
Niagara Falls	78,029
North Pelham	5,052
North Tarrytown	8,804
North Tonawanda	20,254
Norwich	8,694
Nyack	5,206
Ogdensburg	16,346
Olean	21,506
Oneida	10,291
Oneonta	11,731
Ossining	15,996
Oswego	22,062
Owego	5,068
Patchogue	7,181
Peekskill	17,311
Pelham Manor	5,302
Penn Yan	5,308
Plattsburg	16,351
Port Chester	23,073
Port Jervis	9,749
Poughkeepsie	40,478
Rensselaer	10,768
Rochester	324,975
Rockville Centre	18,613
Rome	34,214
Rye	9,865
Salamanca	9,011
Saranac Lake	7,138
Saratoga Springs	13,705
Scarsdale	12,966
Schenectady	87,549
Scotia	7,960
Seneca Falls	6,452
Solvay	8,201
Syracuse	205,967
Tarrytown	6,874
Tonawanda	13,008
Troy	70,304
Tuckahoe	6,563
Tupper Lake	5,451
Utica	100,518
Valley Stream	16,679
Watertown	33,385
Watervliet	16,114
Waverly	5,450
Wellsville	5,942
White Plains	40,327
Williston Park	5,750
Yonkers	142,598

NORTH CAROLINA—45

Asheboro	6,981
Asheville	51,310
Burlington	12,198
Canton	5,037
Charlotte	100,899
Concord	15,572
Dunn	5,256
Durham	60,195
Elizabeth City	11,564

N. CAROLINA—*Cont.*

Fayetteville	17,428
Forest City	5,035
Gastonia	21,313
Goldsboro	17,274
Greensboro	59,319
Greenville	12,674
Hamlet	5,111
Henderson	7,647
Hendersonville	5,381
Hickory	13,487
High Point	38,495
Kings Mountain	6,547
Kinston	15,388
Laurinburg	5,685
Lenoir	7,598
Lexington	10,550
Lumberton	5,803
Monroe	6,475
Mooresville	6,682
Morganton	7,670
Mount Airy	6,286
New Bern	11,815
Newton	5,407
Raleigh	46,897
Reidsville	10,387
Roanoke Rapids	8,545
Rocky Mount	25,568
Salisbury	19,037
Shelby	14,037
Statesville	11,440
Tarboro	7,148
Thomasville	11,041
Washington	8,569
Wilmington	33,407
Wilson	19,234
Winston-Salem	79,815

NORTH DAKOTA—10

Bismarck	15,496
Devils Lake	6,204
Dickinson	5,839
Fargo	32,580
Grand Forks	20,228
Jamestown	8,790
Mandan	6,685
Minot	16,577
Valley City	5,917
Williston	5,790

OHIO—116

Akron	244,791
Alliance	22,405
Ashland	12,453
Ashtabula	21,405
Athens	7,696
Barberton	24,028
Barnesville	5,002
Bedford	7,390
Bellaire	13,799
Bellefontaine	9,808
Bellevue	6,127
Berea	6,025
Bexley	8,705

OHIO—*Cont.*

Bowling Green	7,190
Bryan	5,404
Bucyrus	9,727
Cambridge	15,044
Campbell	13,785
Canton	108,401
Cheviot	9,043
Chillicothe	20,129
Cincinnati	455,610
Circleville	7,982
Cleveland	878,336
Cleveland Hgts.	54,992
Columbus	306,087
Conneaut	9,355
Coshocton	11,509
Cuyahoga Falls	20,546
Dayton	210,718
Defiance	9,744
Delaware	8,944
Delphos	5,746
Dover	9,691
East Cleveland	39,495
East Liverpool	23,555
East Palestine	5,123
Elyria	25,120
Euclid	17,866
Findlay	20,228
Fostoria	13,453
Fremont	14,710
Galion	8,685
Gallipolis	7,832
Garfield Hgts.	16,989
Girard	9,805
Grandview Hgts.	6,960
Greenville	7,745
Hamilton	50,592
Ironton	15,851
Jackson	6,295
Kent	8,581
Kenton	7,593
Lakewood	69,160
Lancaster	21,940
Lima	44,711
Lockland	5,601
Logan	6,177
Lorain	44,125
Mansfield	37,154
Maple Heights	6,728
Marietta	14,543
Marion	30,817
Martins Ferry	14,729
Massillon	26,644
Miamisburg	5,544
Middletown	31,220
Mingo Junction	5,192
Mount Vernon	10,122
Nelsonville	5,368
Newark	31,487
New Boston	6,024
New Philadelphia	12,328
Niles	16,273
N. College Hill	5,231
Norwalk	8,211
Norwood	34,010
Oakwood	7,652

Table I.—1940 Population for All Urban Places Over 5,000 by States—Continued

Ohio—*Cont.*

Painesville	12,235
Parma	16,365
Piqua	16,049
Portsmouth	40,466
Ravenna	8,538
Reading	6,079
Rocky River	8,291
St. Bernard	7,387
St. Marys	5,532
Salem	12,301
Sandusky	24,874
Shaker Heights	23,393
Shelby	6,643
Sidney	9,790
South Euclid	6,146
Springfield	70,662
Steubenville	37,651
Struthers	11,739
Tiffin	16,102
Toledo	282,349
Toronto	7,426
Troy	9,697
Uhrichsville	6,435
University Hgts.	5,981
Upper Arlington	5,370
Urbana	8,335
Van Wert	9,227
Wadsworth	6,495
Wapakoneta	5,225
Warren	42,837
Washington Ct. House	9,402
Wellston	5,537
Wellsville	7,672
Wilmington	5,971
Wooster	11,543
Xenia	10,633
Youngstown	167,720
Zanesville	37,500

Oklahoma—43

Ada	15,143
Altus	8,593
Alva	5,055
Anadarko	5,579
Ardmore	16,886
Bartlesville	16,267
Blackwell	8,537
Bristow	6,050
Chickasha	14,111
Clinton	6,736
Cushing	7,703
Duncan	9,207
Durant	10,027
Elk City	5,021
El Reno	10,078
Enid	28,081
Frederick	5,109
Guthrie	10,018
Henryetta	6,905
Hobart	5,177
Holdenville	6,632
Hugo	5,909
Lawton	18,055

Oklahoma—*Cont.*

McAlester	12,401
Miami	8,345
Muskogee	32,332
Norman	11,429
Oklahoma City	204,424
Okmulgee	16,051
Pauls Valley	5,104
Pawhuska	5,443
Perry	5,045
Picher	5,848
Ponca City	16,794
Sand Springs	6,137
Sapulpa	12,249
Seminole	11,547
Shawnee	22,053
Stillwater	10,097
Tulsa	142,157
Vinita	5,685
Wewoka	10,315
Woodward	5,406

Oregon—16

Albany	5,654
Astoria	10,389
Baker	9,342
Bend	10,021
Corvallis	8,392
Eugene	20,838
Grants Pass	6,028
Klamath Falls	16,497
La Grande	7,747
Marshfield	5,259
Medford	11,281
Oregon City	6,124
Pendleton	8,847
Portland	305,394
Salem	30,908
The Dalles	6,266

Pennsylvania—215

Abington tp.[1]	20,857
Aliquippa	27,023
Allentown	96,904
Altoona	80,214
Ambridge	18,968
Archbald	8,296
Arnold	10,898
Ashland	7,045
Ashley	6,371
Avalon	6,155
Bangor	5,687
Beaver	5,641
Beaver Falls	17,098
Bellefonte	5,304
Bellevue	10,488
Berwick	13,181
Bethlehem	58,490
Blairsville	5,002
Blakely	8,106
Bloomsburg	9,799
Brackenridge	6,400
Braddock	18,326
Bradford	17,691

Penn.—*Cont.*

Brentwood	7,552
Bridgeport	5,904
Bristol	11,895
Brownsville	8,015
Butler	24,477
Canonsburg	12,599
Carbondale	19,371
Carlisle	13,984
Carnegie	12,663
Centerville	6,317
Chambersburg	14,852
Charleroi	10,784
Cheltenham tp.[1]	19,082
Chester	59,285
Clairton	16,381
Clearfield	9,372
Coaldale	6,163
Coatesville	14,006
Collingdale	8,162
Columbia	11,547
Connellsville	13,608
Conshohocken	10,776
Coraopolis	11,086
Corry	6,935
Crafton	7,163
Danville	7,122
Darby	10,334
Dickson City	11,548
Donora	13,180
Dormont	12,974
Du Bois	12,080
Dunmore	23,086
Dupont	5,278
Duquesne	20,693
Duryea	8,275
Easton	33,589
East Pittsburgh	6,079
East Stroudsburg	6,404
Edwardsville	7,998
Ellwood City	12,329
Emaus	6,731
Ephrata	6,199
Erie	116,955
Etna	7,223
Exeter	5,802
Farrell	13,899
Ford City	5,795
Forest Hills	5,248
Forty Fort	6,293
Frackville	8,035
Franklin	9,948
Freeland	6,593
Gettysburg	5,916
Glassport	8,748
Greensburg	16,743
Greenville	8,149
Grove City	6,296
Hanover	13,076
Hanover tp.[1]	16,439
Harrisburg	83,893
Harrison tp.[1]	13,161
Haverford tp.[1]	27,594
Hazleton	38,009
Hollidaysburg	5,910
Homestead	19,041

Penn.—*Cont.*

Honesdale	5,687
Huntingdon	7,170
Indiana	10,050
Jeannette	16,220
Jenkintown	5,024
Jersey Shore	5,432
Johnstown	66,668
Kane	6,133
Kingston	20,679
Kittanning	7,550
Kulpmont	6,159
Lancaster	61,345
Lansdale	9,316
Lansdowne	10,837
Lansford	8,710
Larksville	8,467
Latrobe	11,111
Lebanon	27,206
Lehighton	6,615
Lewistown	13,017
Lock Haven	10,810
Lower Merion tp.[1]	39,566
Luzerne	7,082
McAdoo	5,127
McKeesport	55,355
McKees Rocks	17,021
Mahanoy City	13,442
Meadville	18,919
Mechanicsburg	5,709
Media	5,351
Middletown	7,046
Midland	6,373
Millvale	7,811
Milton	8,313
Minersville	8,686
Monaca	7,061
Monessen	20,257
Monongahela City	8,825
Morrisville	5,493
Mount Carmel	17,780
Mt. Lebanon tp.[1]	19,571
Mount Oliver	6,981
Mount Pleasant	5,824
Munhall	13,900
Nanticoke	24,387
Nanty-Glo	6,217
Narberth	5,217
Nazareth	5,721
New Brighton	9,630
New Castle	47,638
New Kensington	24,055
Norristown	38,181
Northampton	9,622
North Braddock	15,679
Oakmont	6,260
Oil City	20,379
Old Forge	11,892
Olyphant	9,252
Palmerton	7,475
Palmyra	5,239
Philadelphia	1,931,334
Phoenixville	12,282
Pitcairn	6,310
Pittsburgh	671,659
Pittston	17,828

TABLE I.—1940 POPULATION FOR ALL URBAN PLACES OVER 5,000 BY STATES—Continued

PENN.—*Cont.*

Plains tp.[1]	15,621
Plymouth	15,507
Pottstown	20,194
Pottsville	24,530
Prospect Park	5,100
Punxsutawney	9,482
Quakertown	5,150
Rankin	7,470
Reading	110,568
Ridgway	6,253
Rochester	7,441
St. Clair	6,809
St. Marys	7,653
Sayre	7,569
Schuylkill Haven	6,518
Scottdale	6,493
Scranton	140,404
Sewickley	5,614
Shaler tp.[1]	11,185
Shamokin	18,810
Sharon	25,622
Sharpsburg	8,202
Sharpsville	5,129
Shenandoah	19,790
Shippensburg	5,244
Somerset	5,430
S. Williamsport	6,033
State College	6,226
Steelton	13,115
Stowe tp.[1]	12,577
Stroudsburg	6,186
Summit Hill	5,406
Sunbury	15,462
Swissvale	15,919
Swoyerville	9,234
Tamaqua	12,486
Tarentum	9,846
Taylor	9,002
Throop	7,382
Titusville	8,126
Turtle Creek	9,805
Tyrone	8,845
Uniontown	21,819
Upper Darby tp.[1]	56,883
Vandergrift	10,725
Warren	14,891
Washington	26,166
Waynesboro	10,231
West Chester	13,289
West Hazleton	7,523
West Pittston	7,943
West View	7,215
West York	5,590
Wilkes-Barre	86,236
Wilkinsburg	29,853
Williamsport	44,355
Wilmerding	5,662
Wilson	8,217
Windber	9,057
Winton	7,989
Yeadon	8,524
York	56,712

RHODE ISLAND—18

Barrington t.[2]	6,231
Bristol t.[2]	11,159
Burrillville t.[2]	8,185
Central Falls	25,248
Cranston	47,085
Cumberland t.[2]	10,625
E. Providence t.[2]	32,165
Johnston t.[2]	10,672
Lincoln t.[2]	10,577
Newport	30,532
N. Providence t.[2]	12,156
Pawtucket	75,797
Providence	253,504
Warren t.[2]	8,158
Warwick	28,757
Westerly t.[2]	11,199
West Warwick t.[2]	18,188
Woonsocket	49,303

SOUTH CAROLINA—24

Aiken	6,168
Anderson	19,424
Camden	5,747
Charleston	71,275
Chester	6,392
Clinton	5,704
Columbia	62,396
Conway	5,066
Darlington	6,236
Easley	5,183
Florence	16,054
Gaffney	7,636
Georgetown	5,559
Greenville	34,734
Greenwood	13,020
Hartsville	5,399
Laurens	6,894
Marion	5,746
Newberry	7,510
Orangeburg	10,521
Rock Hill	15,009
Spartanburg	32,249
Sumter	15,874
Union	8,478

SOUTH DAKOTA—10

Aberdeen	17,015
Brookings	5,346
Huron	10,843
Lead	7,520
Madison	5,018
Mitchell	10,633
Rapid City	13,844
Sioux Falls	40,832
Watertown	10,617
Yankton	6,798

TENNESSEE—27

Alcoa	5,131
Athens	6,930
Bristol	14,004
Chattanooga	128,163
Clarksville	11,831
Cleveland	11,351
Columbia	10,579
Dyersburg	10,034
Elizabethton	8,516
Greeneville	6,784
Harriman	5,620
Humboldt	5,160
Jackson	24,332
Johnson City	25,332
Kingsport	14,404
Knoxville	111,580
Lebanon	5,950
Maryville	5,609
Memphis	292,942
Morristown	8,050
Murfreesboro	9,495
Nashville	167,402
Paris	6,395
Pulaski	5,314
Shelbyville	6,537
Springfield	6,668
Union City	7,256

TEXAS—102

Abilene	26,612
Alamo Heights	5,700
Alice	7,792
Amarillo	51,686
Austin	87,930
Bay City	6,594
Beaumont	59,061
Beeville	6,789
Big Spring	12,604
Bonham	6,349
Borger	10,018
Brady	5,002
Breckenridge	5,826
Brenham	6,435
Brownsville	22,083
Brownwood	13,398
Bryan	11,842
Cameron	5,040
Childress	6,464
Cleburne	10,558
Coleman	6,054
Colorado	5,213
Corpus Christi	57,301
Corsicana	15,232
Crystal City	6,529
Cuero	5,474
Dallas	294,734
Del Rio	13,343
Denison	15,581
Denton	11,192
Eagle Pass	6,459
Edinburg	8,718
Electra	5,588
El Paso	96,810
Ennis	7,087
Fort Worth	177,662
Gainesville	9,651
Galveston	60,862
Goose Creek	6,929
Graham	5,175
Greenville	13,995
Harlingen	13,306
Henderson	6,437
Highland Park	10,288
Hillsboro	7,799
Houston	384,514
Huntsville	5,108
Jacksonville	7,213
Kerrville	5,572
Kilgore	6,708
Kingsville	7,782
Lamesa	6,038
Laredo	39,274
Lockhart	5,018
Longview	13,758
Lubbock	31,853
Lufkin	9,567
McAllen	11,877
McKinney	8,555
Marlin	6,542
Marshall	18,410
Mercedes	7,624
Mexia	6,410
Midland	9,352
Mineral Wells	6,303
Mission	5,982
Nacogdoches	7,538
Navasota	6,138
New Braunfels	6,976
Odessa	9,573
Orange	7,472
Palestine	12,144
Pampa	12,895
Paris	18,678
Plainview	8,263
Port Arthur	46,140
Robstown	6,780
Rusk	5,699
San Angelo	25,802
San Antonio	253,854
San Benito	9,501
San Marcos	6,006
Seguin	7,006
Sherman	17,156
Sulphur Springs	6,742
Sweetwater	10,367
Taylor	7,875
Temple	15,344
Terrell	10,481
Texarkana	17,019
Texas City	5,748
Tyler	28,279
University Park	14,458
Uvalde	6,679
Vernon	9,277
Victoria	11,566
Waco	55,982
Waxahachie	8,655
Weatherford	5,924
Weslaco	6,883
W. University Pl.	9,221
Wichita Falls	45,112

Table I.—1940 Population for All Urban Places Over 5,000 by States—Continued

UTAH—9

Brigham	5,641
Logan	11,868
Murray	5,740
Ogden	43,688
Price	5,214
Provo	18,071
Salt Lake City	149,934
S. Salt Lake	5,701
Tooele	5,001

VERMONT—10

Barre	10,909
Bennington	7,628
Brattleboro[3]	9,622
Burlington	27,686
Montpelier	8,006
Rutland	17,082
St. Albans	8,037
St. Johnsbury	7,437
Springfield	5,182
Winooski	6,036

VIRGINIA—29

Alexandria	33,523
Arlington County[1]	57,040
Bristol	9,768
Charlottesville	19,400
Clifton Forge	6,461
Covington	6,300
Danville	32,749
Fredericksburg	10,066
Hampton	5,898
Harrisonburg	8,768
Hopewell	8,679
Lynchburg	44,541
Marion	5,177
Martinsville	10,080
Newport News	37,067
Norfolk	144,332
Petersburg	30,631

VIRGINIA—*Cont.*

Portsmouth	50,745
Pulaski	8,792
Radford	6,990
Richmond	193,042
Roanoke	69,287
Salem	5,737
South Boston	5,252
South Norfolk	8,038
Staunton	13,337
Suffolk	11,343
Waynesboro	7,373
Winchester	12,095

WASHINGTON—20

Aberdeen	18,846
Anacortes	5,875
Bellingham	29,314
Bremerton	15,134
Centralia	7,414
Ellensburg	5,944
Everett	30,224
Hoquiam	10,835
Kelso	6,749
Longview	12,385
Olympia	13,254
Port Angeles	9,409
Puyallup	7,889
Seattle	368,302
Spokane	122,001
Tacoma	109,408
Vancouver	18,788
Walla Walla	18,109
Wenatchee	11,620
Yakima	27,221

WEST VIRGINIA—25

Beckley	12,852
Bluefield	20,641
Charleston	67,914
Clarksburg	30,579
Dunbar	5,266

W. VIRGINIA—*Cont.*

Elkins	8,133
Fairmont	23,105
Grafton	7,431
Hinton	5,815
Hollidays Cove	6,137
Huntington	78,836
Keyser	6,177
Logan	5,166
Martinsburg	15,063
Morgantown	16,655
Moundsville	14,168
Parkersburg	30,103
Princeton	7,426
Richwood	5,051
S. Charleston t.	10,377
Welch	6,264
Wellsburg	6,255
Weston	8,268
Wheeling	61,099
Williamson	8,366

WISCONSIN—52

Antigo	9,495
Appleton	28,436
Ashland	11,101
Baraboo	6,415
Beaver Dam	10,356
Beloit	25,365
Chippewa Falls	10,368
Cudahy	10,561
De Pere	6,373
Eau Claire	30,745
Fond du Lac	27,209
Fort Atkinson	6,153
Green Bay	46,235
Janesville	22,992
Kaukauna	7,382
Kenosha	48,765
La Crosse	42,707
Madison	67,447
Manitowoc	24,404

WISCONSIN—*Cont.*

Marinette	14,183
Marshfield	10,359
Menasha	10,481
Menomonie	6,582
Merrill	8,711
Milwaukee	587,472
Monroe	6,182
Neenah	10,645
Oconto	5,362
Oshkosh	39,089
Portage	7,016
Racine	67,195
Rhinelander	8,501
Rice Lake	5,719
Shawano	5,565
Sheboygan	40,638
Shorewood	15,184
S. Milwaukee	11,134
Sparta	5,820
Stevens Point	15,777
Sturgeon Bay	5,439
Superior	35,136
Two Rivers	10,302
Watertown	11,301
Waukesha	19,242
Waupun	6,798
Wausau	27,268
Wauwatosa	27,769
West Allis	36,364
West Bend	5,452
W. Milwaukee	5,010
Whitefish Bay	9,651
Wisconsin Rapids	11,416

WYOMING—6

Casper	17,964
Cheyenne	22,474
Laramie	10,627
Rawlins	5,531
Rock Springs	9,827
Sheridan	10,529

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[1] Classified as urban under special rule of the Bureau of the Census: Townships and other political subdivisions not necessarily incorporated as municipalities and not containing any incorporated municipalities are classified as urban if they have a population of 10,000 or more and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile.

[2] Classified as urban under special rule of the Bureau of the Census: Any town in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, or Rhode Island is classified as urban if it has a thickly settled area having more than 2,500 inhabitants and comprising, either by itself or when combined with other villages in the same town, more than 50 per cent of the total population of the town.

[3] Classified as urban under special rule of the Bureau of the Census: Two villages in Maine and one in Vermont are retained in the urban classification for 1940 under a special rule to the effect that no place shall be removed from the urban list solely because of change in corporate status or because of new information in respect to such status.

Governmental Data for the 2,042 Cities Over 5,000 Population

THIS summary of governmental data concerning American cities includes all cities over 5,000 population. All data but the populations, and areas for cities over 10,000, were obtained by the Year Book from city officials by questionnaire, but miscellaneous reference sources were used in checking most data. The 2,042 urban places listed in Table II (page 43) were obtained directly from the 1940 enumeration of the United States Bureau of the Census. Therefore Table II, because it follows the Census exactly, includes eight urban places which are not incorporated municipalities and for which there are no appropriate governmental data (see footnotes to Table I on page 33).

Every incorporated municipality over 5,000 population is included, but with regard to towns over 5,000 in New England and New York only those which meet the definition of urban place are included. Twelve townships in New Jersey and eleven townships in Pennsylvania, all of which contain no incorporated municipality, are urban places, and are included because their governmental organization and functions are similar to those of cities. As in all other tables in the Year Book, New England towns and the one town in New York are indicated by the letter "t," and all townships by "tp." All other places are cities, villages, towns (other than in New England and New York), or boroughs.

Area. Areas for cities over 10,000 were gathered by questionnaire from city engineers by the United States Bureau of the Census, as of July 1, 1940. The Year Book, therefore did not this year include questions on area in its questionnaires and information on annexations is not available. The Year Book, however, did obtain from city officials the areas of cities between 5,000 and 10,000.

Form of Government. Table 1, which shows the form of government of all cities over 5,000, indicates that over three-fifths of these cities operate under the mayor-council plan. Mayor-council is defined to include municipal organizations having a president and board, or a burgess and council, or a chairman and committee, if they are equivalent to a mayor and council in mayor-council cities. Included are both "strong-mayor" cities in which the mayor has important duties as a chief administrator, and "weak-mayor" cities in which the council (often through committees) has more direct control of administration. The mayor-council form predominates in the very large cities (all over 500,000, with the exception of

Washington, D. C., which is governed by an appointed commission of three members), and the very small cities (three-fourths of the cities from 5,000 to 10,000 are mayor-council cities).

The commission plan, in which the elected commissioners serve collectively as a legislative body and individually as administrators of the several departments, is found in slightly over 16 per cent of all the cities. The council-manager plan is found in 15.5 per cent of the cities.

TABLE I

FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN 2,033 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS *

Population Group	Total Number of Cities	Mayor-Council		Commission		Council-Manager		Rep. Town-Meet.		Town-Meeting	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Over 500,000..........	13 *	13	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
200,000 to 500,000.....	29	10	34.5	10	34.5	9	31.0	...	...	...	...
100,000 to 200,000.....	49	26	53.1	12	24.5	11	22.4	...	...	...	...
50,000 to 100,000......	106 *	42	39.6	35	33.0	29	27.4	...	...	...	...
25,000 to 50,000.......	212 *	109	51.4	49	23.1	49	23.1	4	1.9	1	0.5
10,000 to 25,000.......	662 *	381	57.6	127	19.2	118	17.8	19	2.9	17	2.6
5,000 to 10,000........	962 *	724	75.3	99	10.3	99	10.3	4	0.4	36	3.7
All Cities Over 5,000...	2,033	1,305	64.2	332	16.3	315	15.5	27	1.3	54	2.7

* Washington, D. C., has been omitted because it is governed by an appointed commission of three members, and thus cannot be classed under any of the common forms of municipal government. Also omitted are the eight unincorporated municipalities classified by the United States Bureau of the Census as urban places.

Municipalities over 5,000 having the town-meeting plan are found only in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont. In these towns the legislative power rests directly with the citizens through an occasional town meeting, and broad administrative powers rest with an elected board of selectmen. The representative or limited town-meeting plan is in effect in 27 Massachusetts cities. This form is an adaptation of the town-meeting form to large towns. It is like the latter form in all respects except that the town meeting consists of a very large number (usually 240) of district representatives, and upon petition of a very small per cent of the voters certain important legislative action may be submitted to a referendum.

All changes in basic form of government which were brought to the attention of the YEAR BOOK in 1940 were associated with adoptions or abandonments of council-manager government, which are discussed in detail in an article on council-manager government elsewhere in the YEAR BOOK. Eight cities over 5,000 began operation in 1940 under the council-manager plan: two changing from commission charters (Panama City, Florida, and Traverse City, Michigan); three changing from mayor-council charters (Columbia, Tennessee; Knoxville, Tennessee; and Yonkers, New York), and three by adopting ordinances creating the position of manager (Harrison township, Pennsylvania; Harrisonburg, Virginia; and Kings Mountain, North Carolina). Two cities abandoned the council-manager plan and returned to commission government in 1940 (Ashland, Kentucky, and Huron, South Dakota). Two cities adopted the council-manager plan in 1940, Superior, Wisconsin, and Cambridge, Massachusetts, but it does not become effective until 1941 and 1942, respectively.

As a result of the 1940 census many towns and villages will become cities in 1941. Likewise many cities will be reclassified, effecting changes in elected officers, terms, and occasionally in form of government. However, in Table II, all municipalities are shown in their status as of January 1, 1941.

TABLE 2

NUMBER OF COUNCILMEN IN 2,033 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS AND FORM OF GOVERNMENT *

Population Group	Mayor-Council			Commission			Council-Manager		
	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median
Over 500,000	9-50	..	21	..	..	..	...	..	..
200,000 to 500,000	7-26	9	11	3-7	5	5	5-9	9	9
100,000 to 200,000	5-41	9	15	3-5	5	5	5-11	..	9
50,000 to 100,000	3-30	..	13	3-5	5	5	3-15	5	7
25,000 to 50,000	2-32	7	9	3-7	5	5	2-17	5	5
10,000 to 25,000	2-28	7	7	2-6	5	5	3-15	5	5
5,000 to 10,000	2-21	5	6	2-7	3	3	2-12	5	5
All Cities Over 5,000	2-50	5	7	2-7	5	5	2-17	5	5

* Washington, D. C., and eight unincorporated municipalities have been omitted. The range for cities with the representative town-meeting form of government is three to five, with 23 of the 27 cities having three selectmen. The range for cities having the town-meeting form of government is three to seven, with 44 of the 54 cities having three selectmen.

Number of Councilmen. Variations in the number of councilmen for the various forms of government and population groups are shown in Table 2. The mode indicates the number of councilmen most frequently found in cities of the group, while the median indicates the middle item when the cities in the group are arrayed according to number of councilmen. The range indicates the smallest and largest councils in each group.

Providence, Rhode Island, and Brockton, Massachusetts, abolished their bicameral legislative bodies in 1940, but 17 cities still have bicameral councils: New York City; Everett, Malden, Northampton, Springfield, and Worcester, Massachusetts; Newport, Pawtucket, and Woonsocket, Rhode Island; Augusta, Bath, and Waterville, Maine; Danbury, and New Britain, Connecticut; Keene, New Hampshire; Richmond, Virginia; and Atlanta, Georgia.

Table 2 indicates that with all forms of government the size of the council tends to decrease with the size of the city, probably because of a diminishing need for group representation in the smaller cities. An interesting exception is found among the council-manager cities where, although the median and mode decrease with the size of the city, the range nevertheless increases. In the commission cities the numbers are smaller than in the other two forms of government. The number of selectmen in town-meeting and representative town-meeting cities (included only in the footnote to Table 2) is surprisingly uniform despite variations in the size of these cities.

TABLE 3

TYPE AND METHOD OF COUNCILMANIC ELECTIONS IN 2,030 CITIES BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS

		Type of Election			Method of Election				
	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities: Partisan	Per Cent of Reporting Cities: Non-partisan	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities: At Large	Per Cent of Reporting Cities: By Wards	Per Cent of Reporting Cities: Combination of Wards & At Large	Overlapping Terms (Per Cent of Total Cities)
FORMS OF GOVERNMENT:									
Mayor-Council	1,305	1,304	56.7	43.3	1,302	38.7	40.2	21.1	58.6
Commission	332	331	26.0	74.0	332	99.7	0.0	0.3	43.4
Council-Manager	315	315	13.7	86.3	315	75.6	13.6	10.8	75.9
Rep. Town Meeting	27	26	23.1	76.9	27	92.6	7.4	0.0	59.3
Town Meeting	54	54	35.2	64.8	54	100.0	0.0	0.0	51.9
POPULATION GROUPS:									
Over 500,000	13	13	46.2	53.8	13	30.8	53.8	15.4	30.8
200,000 to 500,000	29	29	37.9	62.1	29	65.5	13.8	20.7	34.5
100,000 to 200,000	49	49	44.9	55.1	49	44.9	26.5	28.6	30.6
50,000 to 100,000	106	106	40.6	59.4	106	67.0	19.8	13.2	50.9
25,000 to 50,000	212	212	41.5	58.5	212	67.5	9.4	23.1	52.8
10,000 to 25,000	662	661	45.8	54.2	660	56.8	29.9	13.3	58.2
5,000 to 10,000	962	960	43.7	56.3	961	53.9	31.8	14.3	63.6
All Cities Over 5,000:	2,033	2,030	44.0	56.0	2,030	56.7	28.0	15.3	58.6

The number of councilmen shown in Table II for the representative town-meeting and town-meeting towns is the number on the board of selectmen, which is the continuing governing body of the town, rather than the number in the town meeting, which has final legislative authority but which meets only periodically. The number of councilmen reported for each city in Table II includes the mayor only if he is a full voting member of the council.

Type and Method of Councilmanic Election. The partisan character of councilmanic elections and the geographical basis of representation are shown for the five forms of government and the seven population groups in Table 3. The widest variations are related to the forms of government.

In 57 per cent of the mayor-council cities council candidates run under a party designation, but this is true in only 26 per cent of the commission cities and in 14 per cent of the council-manager cities. A similar distinction is found in the basis of representation, only 39 per cent of the mayor-council cities electing councilmen at large, while all but one of the commission cities and 76 per cent of the council-manager cities have councils elected entirely at large. A sizeable minority of the mayor-council and council-manager cities have combined representation at large and by wards. Councils in town-meeting and representative town-meeting cities are predominantly elected at large on a nonpartisan basis. There is no clear variation between population groups on these two factors. Overlapping terms of councilmen are most common in council-manager, and least common in commission cities. The per cent of cities having overlapping terms decreases with the size of cities. In a number of cities, principally in Indiana, and in some cities in California and North Carolina, some or all of the councilmen are nominated from wards but are elected at large; these have been counted as elected at large.

TABLE 4

TERMS OF OFFICE FOR 2,030 CITY COUNCILS BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS

	Total Number of Cities	Terms of Office of Council						
		Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities					
			One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years
FORMS OF GOVERNMENT:								
Mayor-Council	1,305	1,304	0.8	53.2	6.9	38.7	0.2	0.2
Commission	332	331	0.0	26.9	10.6	58.3	2.1	2.1
Council-Manager	315	314	0.3	39.8	10.8	45.9	1.0	2.2
Rep. Town Meet.	27	27	40.7	0.0	59.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Town Meeting	54	54	44.4	3.7	50.0	1.9	0.0	0.0
POPULATION GROUPS:								
Over 500,000	13	13	0.0	46.2	0.0	53.8	0.0	0.0
200,000 to 500,000	29	28	0.0	39.3	7.1	53.6	0.0	0.0
100,000 to 200,000	49	49	0.0	53.1	2.0	44.9	0.0	0.0
50,000 to 100,000	106	106	0.0	40.6	0.9	56.7	0.9	0.9
25,000 to 50,000	212	212	0.5	46.7	4.7	46.2	0.5	1.4
10,000 to 25,000	662	661	3.9	42.7	11.6	40.4	0.5	0.9
5,000 to 10,000	962	961	2.1	46.1	11.6	38.9	0.7	0.6
All Cities Over 5,000:	2,033	2,030	2.3	44.8	10.0	41.5	0.6	0.8

The percentage of cities over 5,000 electing councilmen at large and in nonpartisan elections has increased slightly as compared with last year. This may be due, however, to the addition of over 200 cities over 5,000.

Terms of Councilmen. Terms of office for city councils, classified by forms of government and by population groups, are shown in Table 4.

TABLE 5

SALARIES OF COUNCILMEN IN 2,013 CITIES BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS *

Population Group	Mayor-Council	Com-mission	Council-Manager	Rep. Town Meeting	Town Meeting	All Cities
Cities over 500,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	13	(None)	(None)	(None)	(None)	13
Lowest	$1,800	...	...	...	...	$1,800
Lower Quartile	2,400	...	...	...	...	2,400
Median	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000
Upper Quartile	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000
Highest	8,000	...	...	...	...	8,000
200,000 to 500,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	10	10	9	(None)	(None)	29
Lowest	$ 600	$3,600	$ 520	...	...	$ 520
Lower Quartile	908	4,500	780	...	...	1,020
Median	1,100	5,500	1,500	...	...	2,400
Upper Quartile	1,725	7,125	3,000	...	...	5,000
Highest	3,000	7,500	5,000	...	...	7,500
100,000 to 200,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	26	12	11	(None)	(None)	49
Lowest	$ 0	$3,000	$ 200	...	...	$ 0
Lower Quartile	1	3,600	360	...	...	445
Median	500	4,100	600	...	...	600
Upper Quartile	638	4,500	1,200	...	...	2,900
Highest	2,800	4,800	2,200	...	...	4,800
50,000 to 100,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	42	34	29	(None)	(None)	105
Lowest	$ 0	$1,000	$ 0	...	...	$ 0
Lower Quartile	200	2,835	250	...	...	300
Median	490	3,250	360	...	...	600
Upper Quartile	540	4,125	860	...	...	3,000
Highest	3,000	7,000	3,000	...	...	7,000
25,000 to 50,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	109	49	49	4	1	212
Lowest	$ 0	$ 300	$ 0	$ 500	$ 600	$ 0
Lower Quartile	150	1,500	80	525	...	200
Median	300	2,000	300	700	...	497
Upper Quartile	500	3,000	600	1,325	...	1,181
Highest	3,500	5,000	1,800	1,500	...	5,000
10,000 to 25,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	377	127	117	18	16	655
Lowest	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Lower Quartile	0	750	0	288	100	60
Median	144	1,200	120	463	175	200
Upper Quartile	300	1,800	255	505	388	500
Highest	3,600	3,600	1,200	900	800	3,600
5,000 to 10,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	714	99	99	4	34	950
Lowest	$ 0	$ 12	$ 0	$ 0	$ 45	$ 0
Lower Quartile	0	300	0	63	200	0
Median	78	600	100	275	300	100
Upper Quartile	150	900	180	375	400	240
Highest	2,500	3,600	600	400	1,600	3,600
All Cities Over 5,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	1,291	331	314	26	51	2,013
Lowest	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Lower Quartile	0	600	0	288	156	48
Median	120	1,200	150	463	300	150
Upper Quartile	250	2,500	361	540	400	500
Highest	8,000	7,500	5,000	1,500	1,600	8,000

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* For explanation of the significance of quartiles and medians, see "How to Use the Year Book," p. 15.

If there are varying terms, the term shown is that of the largest number of councilmen. In cities operating under the three major forms of government, there are usually two- or four-year terms, with mayor-council cities commonly found with two-year terms, and commission cities with four-year terms. Council-manager cities show a slight preference for four-year terms. Cities with town-meeting and representative town-meeting government usually have one- or three-year terms, with the latter being more common. Analysis by population groups reveals a wider variety in the choice of terms of councilmen in the smaller than in the larger cities. At least two cities, Kansas City, Missouri, and San Jose, California, decreased the length of term of councilmen and at least one municipality, Statesville, North Carolina, increased the term of the councilmen during the calendar year 1940.

TABLE 6

MUNICIPAL ELECTIVE OFFICES OTHER THAN MAYOR AND COUNCIL IN 2,031 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION

Title of Office	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	200,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 200,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
	No.	Per Cent							
Auditor	294	14.5	0	5	4	4	21	78	182
Controller	105	5.2	8	6	8	16	14	40	13
Treasurer	871	42.8	6	3	14	33	84	295	436
Assessor	367	18.1	1	2	8	9	30	126	191
Clerk	579	28.5	2	2	10	17	54	191	303
Public Works Director	72	3.5	0	1	0	0	2	28	41
Engineer	15	0.7	0	0	0	0	4	5	6
Police Chief	124	6.1	0	0	0	0	5	31	88
Attorney	236	11.6	3	4	2	1	24	78	124
Welfare Director	59	2.9	0	1	0	1	2	27	28
None of Above Elective	816	40.1	2	14	22	64	105	271	338
Cities Not Reporting	2	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

Salaries of Councilmen. Detailed summary data on the salaries of councilmen are contained in Table 5. If there are varying salaries, the salary shown is that of the majority of the councilmen. The tendency of commission cities to pay higher salaries to councilmen in view of their administrative duties is apparent, while nominal salaries are the rule for mayor-council and council-manager cities below 200,000 (see Table 5). Councilmen are paid no salary in 12 per cent of cities between 100,000 and 200,000, in 9 per cent of cities between 50,000 and 100,000, in 11 per cent of cities between 25,000 and 50,000, in 20 per cent of cities between 10,000 and 25,000, and in 27 per cent of the cities between 5,000 and 10,000—or in 21 per cent for all cities over 5,000.

Elective Offices. The number of cities which have elective offices other than the mayor and council is shown in Table 6. Offices held by councilmen or elected commissioners are excluded. On the other hand, many of the elected officers perform the duties of other positions in addition to those indicated by their title, but only the office corresponding to their title is shown. For example, the auditor in many Ohio, North Dakota, and South Dakota cities also has the duties of a city clerk. In addition, municipal functions performed by elected county officers (assessors being a common example) do not show in these tables. City treasurers and clerks are most often popularly elected—in 43 per cent and 29 per cent, respectively, of all the 2,033 cities over 5,000. Tradition is in large part responsible for this situation since these are among the earliest important offices established in municipal corporations. Somewhat less numerous were the cities reporting popular election of auditors, assessors, and attorneys. Forty per cent of all cities reported that none of the 10 officers listed are elected directly by the people. The percentage relationships indicated in Table 6 are only slightly different from those in a similar table in the 1940 YEAR BOOK, with the exception of the number of cities reporting popular election of police chiefs. The questionnaire for 1940 asked cities to report popular election of the "police chief, city sergeant, constable, or marshal," while the 1941 questionnaire asked only for "police chief." With this change, the number of cities reporting elected "police chiefs" dropped from 11.0 per cent in the 1940 YEAR BOOK to 6.1 in the present table.

TABLE 7

OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF UTILITIES AS REPORTED BY 2,018 CITIES OVER 5,000 BY POPULATION GROUPS

Type of Utility	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	200,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 200,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
	No.	Per Cent							
Auditorium	410	20.2	7	18	17	36	44	136	152
Bus or Trolley Bus System	22	1.1	2	1	1	3	3	5	7
Street Railway	10	0.5	4	3	0	2	0	1	0
Electric Distribution only	140	6.9	0	1	3	0	8	45	83
Electric Gen. & Distrib.	268	13.2	2	2	4	9	21	79	151
Gas Distribution only	34	1.7	0	1	1	2	2	7	21
Gas Mfg. & Distribution	44	2.2	1	3	2	2	2	21	13
Port Facilities	103	5.1	8	14	13	12	18	23	15
Sewage Treatment Plant	1,018	50.1	9	20	21	42	96	318	512
Slaughterhouse	47	2.3	0	0	3	8	7	15	14
Water Distribution only	127	6.2	1	0	2	9	18	43	54
Water Supply & Distribution	1,333	65.6	12	25	40	75	146	430	605
Airport	573	28.2	11	26	30	52	76	200	178
Cities Having None of Above	250	12.3	0	1	0	7	10	83	149
Cities Not Reporting	15	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	2	13

Municipally Owned Utilities. Nearly all of the cities over 5,000 reported on the ownership of utilities as shown in Table 7. Utilities reported as under construction are included. Nearly 72 per cent reported having water supply and/or distribution systems, 50 per cent reported sewage treatment plants, 28 per cent reported airports, and 20 per cent auditoriums. All but one city over 100,000 population report ownership of one or more utilities. Only 12.3 per cent of all cities own no utilities (see Table 7). Percentages based upon the total number of cities over 5,000 are not wholly comparable with similar figures in the 1940 YEAR BOOK because of the addition of over 200 cities to the list. A change in the questionnaire this year asked cities to report sewage *treatment* plants, rather than sewage *disposal* plants as in past years. The questionnaire this year also asked cities for the first time to distinguish between water distribution systems only and water supply and distribution systems.

Some cities listed in Table II are served by a public utility that is owned by another governmental unit; but only utilities which the city itself owns or owns jointly with some other governmental unit are shown. Included, however, are utilities owned by a municipal agency or board separate from the general city government but entirely within the corporate limits of the city. Where the city owns but does not operate the utility, it is indicated in Table II by a section mark (§). In the case of airports, those that are operated but not owned by the city have been listed. Street railways include subways. Data on electric plants were checked against the state Rate Series published by the Federal Power Commission, and data on airports were revised extensively in accordance with lists as of March 1, 1941, which were supplied by the Civil Aeronautics Administration. Two utilities listed last year—cemeteries and public markets—have been omitted this year.

TABLE II

DIRECTORY AND GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE 2,042 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION: 1941

This table includes all urban places in the United States over 5,000 population (1940 federal census) as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census. Cities are arranged alphabetically within seven population groups. All data, except land areas for cities over 10,000, were secured by questionnaire from local officials by the MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK late in 1940 and early in 1941, supplemented and checked with information from miscellaneous reference sources. The land areas for cities over 10,000, were secured by the Bureau of the Census from local officials in July, 1940. All towns in New England states and New York are indicated by the letter "t" after name; all townships by "tp." In the column "Per Cent of Increase," a minus sign indicates decrease, "U" indicates the city was unincorporated at beginning of decade; "L" indicates less than 1/20 of 1 per cent. Under "Form of Government," "MC" indicates mayor-council; "Mgr" council-manager by charter or ordinance; "Com" commission; "TM" town meeting; and "RTM" indicates representative town meeting. Under "Number of Councilmen," if the mayor (or other chief elective official) has the right to vote on all issues he is included in the number of councilmen. If he may vote only in case of a tie he is excluded from the number, but a dagger (†) is placed after the number. If the mayor may never vote he is not considered a councilman and is excluded. Under "Number of Councilmen," the first figure shows the total and the second shows how many of the total are elected at large; a zero (0) in the "at-large" column indicates that all councilmen are elected from wards. Under "Type of Election," "NP" indicates nonpartisan (no party designation on ballot) and "P" partisan (party designation on ballot). A double dagger (‡) after the term indicates that the terms of councilmen are overlapping. Under "Salary of Councilmen," annual salaries are shown. When payment was reported by the meeting the salary was computed by using the number of meetings held in 1940. A section mark (§) indicates utility owned but not operated. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at end of table.

Other City Offices Held by Officials Elected by People (excluding councilmen)

A—Assessor
C—Controller
D—Auditor
E—Engineer
P—Police Chief
S—Supt, Comr, Dir. of Pub. Works or Streets
W—Welfare Director or Board
K—Clerk or Recorder
L—Attorney
T—Treasurer

City-Owned and Operated Utilities

A—Auditorium
X—Airport
W—Water Works
Wd—Water Distribution only
B—Bus System or Trolley Buses
Ed—Electric Distribution only
E—Electric Generation & Distribution
Gd—Gas Distribution only
G—Gas Manufacturing & Distribution
S—Sewage Treatment Plant
R—Street Railway
T—Slaughterhouse
P—Port Facilities

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
Over 500,000											
Baltimore, Md.	859	6.7	9.7	78.7	MC	19	1	P—4	$2,500	C	SWXP§A*
Boston, Mass.	771	−1.3	4.4	43.9	MC	22	0	NP—2	2,000	None	WdX
Buffalo, N. Y.	576	0.5	13.1	39.4	MC	15	6	P—2‡*	2,500	C	ASWX
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	0.6	25.0	206.7	MC	50†	0	NP—4	5,000	TK	PWX
Cleveland, Ohio	878	−2.5	13.0	73.1	MC	33	0	NP—2	3,000	None	AEPSWX
Detroit, Mich.	1,623	3.5	57.9	137.9	MC	9	9	NP—2	5,000	TK	BRSWX
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,504	21.5	114.7	448.3	MC	15	0	NP—2	4,800	CL	EPWX
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	1.6	26.5	43.4	MC	27	0	NP—4	2,400	CTL	APSW

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	City Council				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
Over 500,000—continued											
New York, N. Y.	7,455	7.6	23.3	299.0	MC	21*	0	P−2	$5,000	C	RPSWX
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,931	−1.0	7.0	127.2	MC	22	0	P−4	5,000	CT	AGPSWXR§
Pittsburgh, Pa.	672	0.3	13.8	52.1	MC	9	9	P−4‡	8,000	C	W
St. Louis, Mo.	816	−0.7	6.3	61.0	MC	29	29	P−4‡	1,800	CT	APWX
San Francisco, Calif.	635	L	25.2	44.6	MC	11	11	NP−4‡	2,400	TAL	ABRSWX
Washington, D. C.	663	36.2	11.3	61.4	*	..	..	..−3	9,000	*	SW
200,000 to 500,000											
Akron, Ohio	245	−4.0	22.4	53.7	MC	13	3	P−2	1,000	None	SWX
Atlanta, Ga.	302	11.8	34.8	34.7	MC	18*	18	NP−4	1,200	CTSL	ASWX
Birmingham, Ala.	268	3.0	45.2	50.2	Com	3	3	NP−4	7,000	None	AWX
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	1.0	12.4	73.1	Mgr	9	9	NP−2	5,000	None	PWX
Columbus, Ohio	306	5.3	22.6	39.0	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	1,000	DL	ESWX
Dallas, Tex.	295	13.2	63.8	41.2	Mgr	9	3	NP−2	1,040	None	SWX
Dayton, Ohio	211	4.8	31.7	23.7	Mgr	5	5	P−4‡	1,200	None	SWX
Denver, Colo.	322	12.0	12.2	57.9	MC	9	0	NP−4	1,200	D	ASWX
Houston, Tex.	385	31.5	111.4	72.8	Com	4†	4	P−2	3,600	C	AGPSWX
Indianapolis, Ind.	387	6.3	15.9	53.6	MC	9	9	P−4	600	K	GSX
Jersey City, N. J.	301	−4.9	6.2	16.0	Com	5	5	NP−4	7,500	None	None
Kansas City, Mo.	399	−0.1	23.2	58.5	Mgr	9	5	P−2	2,400	None	APWX
Louisville, Ky.	319	3.7	31.0	37.9	MC	12†	12	P−2	960	C	APWX
Memphis, Tenn.	293	15.7	55.9	45.6	Com	5	5	NP−4	5,000	A	AEdGdPSWX
Minneapolis, Minn.	492	6.0	22.0	53.8	MC	26	0	NP−4‡	2,400	CT	APWXS*
Newark, N. J.	430	−2.8	6.7	17.1	Com	5	5	NP−4	7,500	None	PXR§S*W*
New Orleans, La.	495	7.8	18.5	199.4	Com	5	5	P−*	6,000	A	AWX
Oakland, Calif.	302	6.4	31.4	52.8	Mgr	9	2	NP−4‡	1,440	D	APX
Oklahoma City, Okla.	204	10.3	103.1	25.2	Mgr	8†	0	NP−4‡	520	None	ASWX
Omaha, Neb.	224	4.6	11.7	38.9	Com	7	7	NP−3	4,500	None	AGSWX
Portland, Ore.	305	1.2	16.9	63.5	Com	5	5	NP−4‡	5,000	D	APWX
Providence, R. I.	254	0.2	6.5	17.9	MC	26	0	P−2	750	None	PSW
Rochester, N. Y.	325	−1.0	10.9	34.7	Mgr	9	5	P−4‡*	1,500	None	APSWXR§
St. Paul, Minn.	288	5.9	15.7	52.2	Com	7	7	NP−2	4,500	C	APWXS*
San Antonio, Tex.	254	9.6	43.5	40.2	Com	5	5	NP−2	6,000	None	ASWX
San Diego, Calif.	203	37.4	99.0	95.3	Mgr	7	7	NP−4‡	520	L	PWX
Seattle, Wash.	368	0.7	15.9	68.5	MC	9	9	NP−3‡	3,000	CTKL	ABRESW
Syracuse, N. Y.	206	−1.6	21.9	25.3	MC	9	4	P−2‡*	1,500	D	SWX
Toledo, Ohio	282	−2.9	19.6	37.1	Mgr	9	9	NP−2	3,600	None	APSWX
100,000 to 200,000											
Albany, N. Y.	131	2.5	12.4	19.0	MC	19	0	P−4	750	CT	PSWX
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	0.3	2.2	14.6	MC	16†	0	P−2	None	TK	ASTX
Cambridge, Mass.	111	−2.4	3.6	6.2	MC	15	4	NP−2*	500	A	W
Camden, N. J.	118	−1.0	2.1	8.7	Com	5	5	NP−4	4,500	None	APSW
Canton, Ohio	108	3.3	20.5	13.9	MC	14†	3	P−2	450	DTL	ASW
Charlotte, N. C.	101	22.0	78.4	19.3	Mgr	11†	11	NP−2	200	None	ASWX
Chattanooga, Tenn.	128	7.0	106.9	27.4	Com	5	5	NP−4	4,000	None	AEdX
Des Moines, Iowa	160	12.1	12.7	53.8	Com	5	5	NP−2	3,000	None	SWX
Duluth, Minn.	101	−0.4	2.6	62.3	Com	5	5	NP−4‡	4,500	None	GdPSWX
Elizabeth, N. J.	110	−4.1	19.6	9.7	MC	13	0	P−2	1	A	Wd
Erie, Pa.	117	0.9	24.2	16.2	Com	5	5	P−4‡	4,500	CT	SWX§
Fall River, Mass.	115	0.1	−4.3	32.9	MC	9	9	NP−2	500	None	W
Flint, Mich.	152	−3.2	70.8	29.3	Mgr	9	0	NP−2	540	None	SWX
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	3.0	32.8	17.1	MC	9	3	P−4	600	K	ESWX
Fort Worth, Tex.	178	8.7	53.5	49.8	Mgr	9	9	NP−2	520	None	ASWX
Gary, Ind.	112	11.2	81.3	40.3	MC	9	3	P−4	500	K	S
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164	−2.6	22.5	23.0	Mgr	7	1	NP−2‡	1,200	C	ASW

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omit-ted)	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
100,000 to 200,000—continued											
Hartford, Conn.	166	1.3	18.9	15.9	MC	20†	5	P−2	None	CTK	X
Jacksonville, Fla.	173	33.6	41.5	30.2	MC	23	5	P−4	$ 480	TAK	EPWX
Kansas City, Kan.	121	−0.3	20.4	19.2	Com	3	3	NP−4	3,000	None	EW
Knoxville, Tenn.	112	5.5	36.0	25.4	Mgr	11	5	NP−2	600	None	EdWX
Long Beach, Calif.	164	15.7	155.5	31.0	Mgr	9	9	NP−3	720	DL	AGPSWX
Lowell, Mass.	101	1.2	−11.1	13.4	MC	15	4	P−2	440	None	AW
Miami, Fla.	172	55.6	274.1	30.3	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡*	1,800	None	PXW*
Nashville, Tenn.	167	8.8	30.0	22.0	MC	27	0	NP−4	500	None	EdWX
New Bedford, Mass.	110	−2.0	−7.1	19.0	MC	11	5	NP−2	500	A	PSW
New Haven, Conn.	161	−1.3	0.1	17.9	MC	33	0	P−2	None	TK	PSX
Norfolk, Va.	144	11.3	12.0	28.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	1,200	TA	AWX
Paterson, N. J.	140	0.8	1.9	8.1	MC	11†	0	P−2‡	400	None	W*
Peoria, Ill.	105	0.1	37.9	12.5	MC	20†	0	P−4‡	520	TK	X
Reading, Pa.	111	−0.5	3.1	8.8	Com	5	5	P−4‡	4,200	CT	SWX§
Richmond, Va.	193	5.5	6.6	21.4	MC	32*	0	NP−2‡*	None	TA	AGPWX§
Sacramento, Calif.	106	13.0	42.2	13.7	Mgr	9	9	NP−2	300	None	AWXP§
Salt Lake City, Utah	150	6.9	18.8	52.5	Com	5	5	NP−4‡	3,600	D	WX
Scranton, Pa.	140	−2.1	4.1	19.3	MC	5	5	P−4‡	2,800	C	X
Somerville, Mass.	102	−1.7	11.6	3.9	MC	11	4	NP−2	500	None	Wd
South Bend, Ind.	101	−2.8	46.8	20.0	MC	9	3	P−4	500	K	W
Spokane, Wash.	122	5.6	10.6	41.5	Com	5	5	NP−4‡	3,600	None	WX
Springfield, Mass.	150	−0.2	15.7	31.7	MC	26*	8*	P−2	None	TK	ASW
Tacoma, Wash.	109	2.4	10.2	46.4	Com	5	5	NP−4‡	4,800	C	BEW
Tampa, Fla.	108	7.1	96.0	19.0	MC	12	0	P−4‡	1,200	AK	APSWX
Trenton, N. J.	125	1.1	3.4	7.2	Com	5	5	NP−4	4,500	None	PSW
Tulsa, Okla.	142	0.6	96.0	21.3	Com	5	5	P−2	3,600	D	AWX
Utica, N. Y.	101	−1.2	8.1	15.8	MC	17†	0	P−2	750	CTA	WX
Wichita, Kan.	115	3.5	53.9	21.2	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	360	None	ASXW*
Wilmington, Del.	113	5.5	−3.2	9.8	MC	12	0	P−2	750	T	PSW
Worcester, Mass.	194	−0.8	8.7	37.2	MC	41*	1	P−2	None	None	ASW
Yonkers, N. Y.	143	5.9	34.4	17.2	Mgr	5	5	NP−2	2,200	None	W
Youngstown, Ohio	168	−1.3	28.4	32.8	MC	7†	0	NP−2	600	None	WX§
50,000 to 100,000											
Allentown, Pa.	96,904	4.7	25.9	15.7	Com	5	5	P−4‡	4,500	CT	SWX§
Altoona, Pa.	80,214	−2.2	36.0	9.0	Com	5	5	P−4‡	4,000	CT	SW
Amarillo, Tex.	51,686	19.8	178.4	16.4	Mgr	3	3	NP−2	520	None	ASWX§
Arlington County, Va.	57,040	14.3	65.9	24.0		(not an incorporated municipality)					
Asheville, N. C.	51,310	2.2	76.1	14.8	Mgr	7	7	P−2	300	None	AWX§
Atlantic City, N. J.	64,094	−3.2	30.6	11.5	Com	5	5	NP−4	5,200	None	ATWX
Augusta, Ga.	65,919	9.2	14.8	9.8	MC	14†	0	NP−3‡	600*	None	AWX§
Austin, Tex.	87,930	65.5	52.3	25.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−2	None	None	ESTWX§
Bayonne, N. J.	79,198	−11.0	15.9	4.4	Com	5	5	NP−4	3,000	None	PWd
Beaumont, Tex.	59,061	2.3	42.8	10.4	Mgr	15†	0	P−2‡	None	None	APTWX
Berkeley, Calif.	85,547	4.2	46.5	9.4	Mgr	9	9	NP−4‡	240	D	None
Bethlehem, Pa.	58,490	1.0	15.0	17.5	Com	5	5	P−4‡	3,600	CT	SW
Binghamton, N. Y.	78,309	2.1	14.8	10.0	MC	13	0	P−4‡	1,000	None	WX§
Brockton, Mass.	62,343	−2.3	−3.7	21.4	MC	11	4	NP−2	500	None	SW
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	62,120	10.7	23.1	27.1	Com	5	5	NP−2	3,000	None	ASWX§
Charleston, S. C.	71,275	14.5	−8.4	4.5	MC	25	13	NP−4	110	None	PTWX§
Charleston, W. Va.	67,914	12.4	52.5	7.7	MC	23	6	P−4	60	T	AX§
Chester, Pa.	59,285	0.2	2.0	4.5	Com	5	5	P−4‡	3,500	CT	S
Cicero, Ill.	64,712	−2.8	48.0	5.7	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	520	CTK	Wd
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	54,992	7.9	234.4	8.2	Mgr	7	7	NP−4‡	600	None	Wd
Columbia, S. C.	62,396	21.0	37.5	8.8	Com	5	5	NP−4‡	4,000	None	WX§
Columbus, Ga.	53,280	23.5	38.6	6.3	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	1,200	None	PWX§

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57,301	106.6	163.6	7.7	Com	5	5	P–2	$2,400	None	GdSWX
Covington, Ky.	62,018	–5.0	14.2	6.4	Mgr	5	5	P–2‡*	1,500	None	W
Davenport, Iowa	66,039	8.7	7.1	18.1	MC	8†	2	P–2	600	TAK	SX
Dearborn, Mich.	63,584	26.3	1938.8	25.1	MC	7	7	NP–2	3,000	TK	SWd
Decatur, Ill.	59,305	3.1	31.2	9.5	Com	5	5	NP–4	3,500	None	W
Durham, N. C.	60,195	15.7	139.6	13.2	Mgr	13	13	NP–4‡*	250	None	ASW
East Chicago, Ind.	54,637	–0.3	52.3	10.4	MC	9	3	P–4	400	K	W
East Orange, N. J.	68,945	1.4	34.1	3.9	MC	10	0	P–2‡	1,000	None	WS*
East St. Louis, Ill.	75,609	1.7	11.4	13.4	Com	5	5	NP–4	4,000	None	None
El Paso, Tex.	96,810	–5.5	32.1	13.6	Com	4†	4	NP–2	2,400	TA	SWX
Evanston, Ill.	65,389	3.6	69.5	8.2	MC	16†	0	NP–4‡	500	TK	Wd
Evansville, Ind.	97,062	–5.1	19.9	9.5	MC	9	3	P–4	500	K	PSWX
Fresno, Calif.	60,685	15.6	16.5	9.9	Com	5	5	NP–4‡	*	None	AWX
Galveston, Tex.	60,862	15.0	19.6	8.1	Com	5	5	P–2	2,400	A	APSWX
Glendale, Calif.	82,582	31.6	363.5	20.0	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	720	TK	AEW
Greensboro, N. C.	59,319	10.7	169.7	18.0	Mgr	7	7	NP–2	200	None	STW
Hamilton, Ohio	50,592	–3.0	31.5	6.6	Mgr	7	7	NP–2	300	None	EGdW
Hammond, Ind.	70,184	8.7	79.3	23.5	MC	9	3	P–4	500	K	ASW
Harrisburg, Pa.	83,893	4.4	5.8	6.2	Com	5	5	P–4‡	4,500	CT	W
Highland Park, Mich.	50,810	–4.1	13.9	3.0	Com	5	5	NP–2‡	1,000	CTAK	W
Hoboken, N. J.	50,115	–15.4	–13.1	1.0	Com	5	5	NP–4	2,000	None	None
Holyoke, Mass.	53,750	–4.9	–6.1	21.2	MC	21	14	NP–2	None	TK	AEGW
Huntington, W. Va.	78,836	4.3	50.6	16.2	MC	13†	3	P–2	120	None	A
Irvington, N. J.	55,328	–2.5	122.7	3.1	Com	5	5	NP–4	2,250	None	S*
Jackson, Miss.	62,107	28.6	11.6	16.1	Com	3	3	P–4	4,800	None	AWX
Johnstown, Pa.	66,668	–0.5	–0.5	5.6	Com	5	5	P–4‡	4,000	CT	X§
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54,097	–1.3	13.0	8.5	Mgr	7	7	NP–2	360	None	EWX
Lakewood, Ohio	69,160	–1.9	69.0	5.6	MC	7	3	NP–4‡	600	None	SWd
Lancaster, Pa.	61,345	2.3	12.8	3.9	Com	5	5	P–4‡	3,600	CT	SWX
Lansing, Mich.	78,753	0.5	36.8	11.6	MC	16†	0	NP–2‡	400	TAK	ESWA§X*
Lawrence, Mass.	84,323	–0.9	–9.8	6.7	MC	5	5	NP–2‡	2,500	None	WX§
Lincoln, Neb.	81,984	8.0	38.2	24.3	MC	7	7	NP–4‡*	520	None	EWX
Little Rock, Ark.	88,039	7.8	25.4	17.9	MC	18†	18	P–2‡	480	TKL	ASWX
Lynn, Mass.	98,123	–4.1	3.2	10.5	MC	11	4	NP–2	500	None	PW
McKeesport, Pa.	55,355	1.3	16.8	4.5	Com	5	5	P–4‡	3,000	CT	W
Macon, Ga.	57,865	7.5	1.6	8.0	MC	12†	0	P–2	600	None	ASWX§
Madison, Wis.	67,447	16.5	50.9	8.1	MC	20†	0	NP–2‡	300	T	WX§
Malden, Mass.	58,010	–L	18.2	5.1	MC	28*	0	NP–2	None	None	None
Manchester, N. H.	77,685	1.1	–2.0	32.1	MC	13	0	P–2	200	W	AWX§
Medford, Mass.	63,083	5.6	53.0	8.2	MC	11	4	P–2	300	None	AWd
Mobile, Ala.	78,720	15.4	12.2	11.7	Com	3	3	NP–6‡	7,000	None	PWX
Montgomery, Ala.	78,084	18.2	52.0	20.3	Com	3	3	NP–4	5,100	None	WX
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	67,362	9.5	43.9	4.1	MC	5	5	P–4‡	1,500	C	Wd
New Britain, Conn.	68,685	0.8	14.9	13.7	MC	30†*	0	P–2	None	TK	STW
New Rochelle, N. Y.	58,408	8.2	49.1	9.9	Mgr	5	5	P–4‡	2,000	None	S
Newton, Mass.	69,873	7.0	41.7	17.9	MC	21	14	NP–2	None	None	W
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	78,029	3.4	48.7	12.7	Mgr	5	5	P–4‡	3,000	None	SWX
Oak Park, Ill.	66,015	3.2	60.5	4.7	MC	6†	6	NP–4	72	TK	W
Pasadena, Calif.	81,864	7.6	67.8	19.4	Mgr	7	7	NP–4‡	600	None	AEWS*
Passaic, N. J.	61,394	–2.5	–1.4	3.1	Com	5	5	NP–4	2,880	None	W*
Pawtucket, R. I.	75,797	–1.8	20.1	8.6	MC	24†*	0	P–2	200*	None	W
Phoenix, Ariz.	65,414	35.9	65.6	9.9	Mgr	5	5	NP–2‡	300	None	BRSWX
Pontiac, Mich.	66,626	2.6	89.4	19.8	Mgr	7	7	NP–2	300	None	SWX
Portland, Me.	73,643	4.0	2.2	21.6	Mgr	5	5	NP–5‡	500	None	AX§
Portsmouth, Va.	50,745	11.0	–16.0	6.2	Mgr	9	1	NP–4‡	600	TA	AW
Pueblo, Colo.	52,162	4.1	16.4	10.0	Com	3	3	NP–4‡	2,700	None	ASX
Quincy, Mass.	75,810	5.3	50.4	16.5	MC	9	3	NP–2‡	500	None	Wd

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Racine, Wis.	67,195	−0.5	15.3	8.7	MC	15†	0	NP−2‡	$ 600	CTA	ASW
Roanoke, Va.	69,287	0.1	36.1	10.7	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	1,000	TA	AWX
Rockford, Ill.	84,637	−1.4	30.8	12.1	MC	20†	0	NP−4‡	520	TK	W
Saginaw, Mich.	82,794	2.6	30.4	16.6	Mgr	9	9	NP−4‡	250	None	AWX
St. Joseph, Mo.	75,711	−6.5	3.8	14.1	MC	5	5	P−4	300	DT	AX
St. Petersburg, Fla.	60,812	50.4	183.9	52.2	Mgr	7	1	NP−4‡	None	None	BRGPSWX
San Jose, Calif.	68,457	18.7	45.4	14.8	Mgr	7	7	NP−4‡	300	D	A
Santa Monica, Calif.	53,500	44.0	143.5	8.0	Com	3	3	NP−4‡	3,000	None	ABPWX
Savannah, Ga.	95,996	12.9	2.1	11.1	MC	13	13	NP−2	260	None	APWX§
Schenectady, N. Y.	87,549	−8.5	7.9	10.2	Mgr	7	7	P−4‡	1,000	None	SW
Shreveport, La.	98,167	28.1	74.7	18.7	Com	5	5	P−4	5,000	None	AWX
Sioux City, Iowa	82,364	4.0	11.2	45.0	Com	5	5	NP−2	3,000	None	WX
Springfield, Ill.	75,503	5.1	21.4	9.5	Com	5	5	NP−4	4,000	None	EW
Springfield, Mo.	61,238	6.5	45.2	13.6	Com	5	5	NP−4‡	3,000	None	SX
Springfield, Ohio	70,662	2.8	13.0	11.8	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	500	None	SWX§
Stockton, Calif.	54,714	14.1	19.0	9.9	Mgr	9	9	NP−4‡	260	None	ASP§X§
Terre Haute, Ind.	62,693	−0.2	−5.0	9.8	MC	9	3	P−4	500	K	X
Topeka, Kan.	67,833	5.8	28.2	11.3	Com	5	5	NP−2	3,000	None	ASWX
Troy, N. Y.	70,304	−3.4	1.1	9.3	MC	17	0	P−4	500	CT	WX
Union City, N. J.	56,173	−4.2	184.0	1.3	Com	5	5	P−4	3,000	None	None
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	56,883	20.7	426.4	7.5	MC	13	0	P−4‡	300	DT	None
Waco, Tex.	55,982	5.9	37.3	12.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	None	None	SWX§
Waterbury, Conn.	99,314	−0.6	8.9	27.6	MC	15	15	P−2	250	CTK	TW
Waterloo, Iowa	51,743	12.0	27.5	12.9	MC	6†	2	NP−2	250	TA	SW
Wheeling, W. Va.	61,099	−0.9	9.7	9.6	Mgr	9	9	NP−4	1,200	None	AW
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86,236	−0.5	17.3	6.9	Com	5	5	P−4‡	4,500	CT	X
Winston-Salem, N. C.	79,815	6.0	55.5	15.0	MC	8†	0	P−2	None	None	ASTW
York, Pa.	56,712	2.6	16.3	4.1	Com	5	5	P−4‡	2,500	CT	S
25,000 to 50,000											
Abilene, Tex.	26,612	14.8	125.6	6.5	Com	4†	4	NP−2	900	P	ASTWX
Alameda, Calif.	36,256	3.5	21.6	10.7	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	None	DTA	Ed
Albuquerque, N. M.	35,449	33.4	75.3	11.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	None	None	SWX§
Alexandria, La.	27,066	17.6	31.5	2.6	Com	3	3	P−4	4,000	None	ABEGdSTWdX
Alexandria, Va.	33,523	38.8	33.7	8.0	Mgr	9	3	NP−2‡*	250	TAL	None
Alhambra, Calif.	38,935	32.1	224.0	6.4	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	300	DTAKL	WS*
Aliquippa, Pa.	27,023	−0.3	825.1	4.4	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	W
Alton, Ill.	31,255	3.7	22.2	6.4	MC	14†	0	NP−4‡	240	TK	None
Amsterdam, N. Y.	33,329	−4.3	3.9	6.0	MC	8†	0	P−2	600	TA	W
Anderson, Ind.	41,572	4.4	33.7	9.8	MC	9†	3	P−4	600	K	ESW
Ann Arbor, Mich.	29,815	10.7	38.1	6.0	MC	15	0	P−2‡	None	AK	SWX§
Anniston, Ala.	25,523	14.2	26.0	8.5	Com	3	3	NP−4	2,100	None	WX§
Appleton, Wis.	28,436	12.5	29.2	5.9	MC	18†	0	NP−2‡	400	CTAKEL	SW
Arlington t, Mass.	40,013	10.9	93.4	5.2	RTM	3	3	NP−3‡	600	TAKSW	Wd
Ashland, Ky.	29,537	1.6	97.4	8.0	MC	18	6	P−2‡	75	TAKEL	SW
Auburn, N. Y.	35,753	−2.5	1.3	8.4	Mgr	5	5	P−4‡	750	None	SW
Aurora, Ill.	47,170	1.2	28.0	8.0	MC	14†	0	NP−4‡	520	TK	W
Bakersfield, Calif.	29,252	12.4	39.6	6.9	Mgr	7	0	NP−2	600	None	S
Bangor, Me.	29,822	3.7	10.7	32.3	Mgr	9	9	NP−3‡	None	None	AWX§
Baton Rouge, La.	34,719	13.0	41.1	3.8	Com	3	3	P−4	5,000	None	PT
Battle Creek, Mich.	43,453	−0.3	20.5	10.2	Com	5	5	NP−2‡	300	None	SWX
Bay City, Mich.	47,956	1.3	−0.4	9.9	Mgr	9†	0	NP−2	300	None	EdWX
Belleville, Ill.	28,405	−0.1	14.5	5.5	MC	14†	0	NP−4‡	144	TK	S
Belleville, N. J.	28,167	4.4	72.2	3.2	Com	5	5	NP−4	1,800	None	WdS*
Bellingham, Wash.	29,314	−4.9	20.5	18.7	MC	7	1	NP−2‡	300	CTL	PWX§
Belmont t, Mass.	26,867	23.5	102.3	4.6	RTM	3	3	NP−3‡	800	TAK	AEdWd

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	City Council				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Beloit, Wis.	25,365	7.4	10.9	4.8	Mgr	5	5	NP–2‡	$ 200	None	None
Belvedere tp, Calif.	37,192	12.6	420.9	5.8	(not an incorporated municipality)						
Berwyn, Ill.	48,451	3.0	232.3	3.7	MC	14†	0	P–4‡	600	TK	Wd
Beverly, Mass.	25,537	1.8	11.2	15.1	MC	9	3	NP–2	None	None	W*
Beverly Hills, Calif.	26,823	53.9	2485.9	5.0	MC	5	5	NP–4‡	None	T	W
Bloomfield, N. J.	41,623	9.3	72.9	5.4	MC	7	1	P–2‡	300	None	S*W*
Bloomington, Ill.	32,868	6.3	7.7	4.7	MC	14†	0	P–4‡	494	TKSE	EWX§
Boise, Idaho	26,130	21.3	0.7	5.1	MC	4†	4	NP–4‡	600	None	X
Bristol, Conn.	30,167	6.0	38.0	25.0	MC	7	1	P–2	200	TK	SW
Brookline t, Mass.	49,786	4.8	25.8	6.6	RTM	5	5	NP–3‡	1,500	TAK	W
Burbank, Calif.	34,337	106.1	472.0	16.3	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	720	TK	EW
Burlington, Iowa	25,832	–3.4	11.2	11.2	Com	5	5	NP–2	1,800	None	AXP§W*
Burlington, Vt.	27,686	11.7	8.8	10.8	MC	13	1	P–2‡	60	None	AEPWX
Butte, Mont.	37,081	–6.2	–5.0	5.0	MC	16†	0	P–2	360	T	X
Central Falls, R. I.	25,248	–2.5	7.1	1.2	MC	16†	0	P–2	250	None	SWd
Chelsea, Mass.	41,259	–9.9	6.1	1.9	MC	9	4	NP–2	500	None	Wd
Chicopee, Mass.	41,664	–5.2	21.3	22.9	MC	19	10	NP–2‡*	None	TK	AEdW
Clarksburg, W. Va.	30,579	5.9	3.6	4.4	Mgr	9	0	P–2	150	None	W
Clifton, N. J.	48,827	4.2	77.1	11.7	Mgr	7	7	NP–4	750	None	W*
Clinton, Iowa	26,270	2.1	6.5	9.6	MC	9†	2	P–2	240	TA	P
Colorado Springs, Colo.	36,789	10.7	10.4	9.0	Mgr	9	9	NP–6‡	None	None	AEGdSWX
Concord, N. H.	27,171	7.7	13.8	64.1	MC	15†	6	NP–2‡*	75*	A	AWX§
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41,439	–1.4	16.3	15.3	MC	8†	2	P–2	250	DTAEL	WX
Cranston, R. I.	47,085	9.7	45.9	28.7	MC	20†	0	P–2	250	TW	S
Cumberland, Md.	39,483	4.6	26.5	7.9	Com	5	5	NP–2	1,200	None	AW
Danville, Ill.	36,919	0.4	8.8	8.6	Com	5	5	NP–4	3,000	None	X
Danville, Va.	32,749	47.2	3.3	6.0	MC	9	9	NP–4‡	240	TA	EGWA§X§
Dubuque, Iowa	43,892	5.3	6.5	9.5	Mgr	5	5	NP–3‡	None	None	PWX§
East Cleveland, Ohio	39,495	–0.4	45.3	3.0	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	100	None	Wd
Easton, Pa.	33,589	–2.6	1.9	3.3	Com	5	5	P–4‡	2,500	CT	SW
E. Providence t, R. I.	32,165	7.2	37.6	13.9	MC	5	5	P–2	500	TAK	SW
Eau Claire, Wis.	30,745	17.0	25.7	14.4	Com	3	3	NP–6‡	3,000	None	ASW
Elgin, Ill.	38,333	6.7	30.9	6.8	Com	5	5	NP–4	3,000	None	W
Elkhart, Ind.	33,434	1.5	35.7	9.6	MC	7†	7	P–4	150	TK	W
Elmira, N. Y.	45,106	–4.8	4.4	7.0	Mgr	5	5	P–4‡	750	None	SW
Elyria, Ohio	25,120	–2.0	25.2	7.8	MC	9†	3	P–2	300	DTL	SW
Enid, Okla.	28,081	6.4	59.3	7.5	Com	3	3	P–2	1,500	T	SWX
Everett, Mass.	46,784	–3.4	20.7	3.4	MC	25*	7	NP–2	200*	None	Wd
Everett, Wash.	30,224	–1.1	10.6	7.7	Com	3	3	NP–4	2,000	None	WX
Fargo, N. D.	32,580	13.8	30.3	5.0	Com	5	5	NP–4‡	1,200	None	SWX
Fitchburg, Mass.	41,824	2.8	–0.8	27.5	MC	11	5	NP–2	400	None	ASWX§
Fond du Lac, Wis.	27,209	2.9	12.9	5.9	Com	3	3	NP–6‡	3,000	None	SW
Fort Smith, Ark.	36,584	16.4	8.9	13.3	Com	3	3	NP–4‡	2,700	None	TWX§
Gadsden, Ala.	36,975	53.8	63.1	12.7	Com	3	3	NP–4	1,800	None	AW
Galesburg, Ill.	28,876	0.2	21.0	8.8	MC	14†	0	P–4‡	240	TK	WX§
Garfield, N. J.	28,044	–5.7	53.4	2.2	MC	8†	0	P–2‡	600	None	W
Great Falls, Mont.	29,928	3.8	19.5	7.9	MC	10†	0	P–2	300	T	AWX
Green Bay, Wis.	46,235	23.6	20.6	13.7	MC	23	1	NP–2‡	420	None	W
Greenville, S. C.	34,734	19.1	26.1	4.7	MC	7	7	NP–2	600	None	W
Hackensack, N. J.	26,279	7.0	39.1	4.6	Mgr	5	5	NP–4	500	None	S
Hagerstown, Md.	32,491	5.3	10.0	6.6	MC	5†	0	P–4	1,000	None	ESWX§
Hamtramck, Mich.	49,839	–11.4	15.7	2.1	MC	5	5	NP–2	3,500	TK	None
Haverford tp, Pa.	27,594	29.2	222.2	10.0	MC	8	0	P–4‡	300	DT	S
Haverhill, Mass.	46,752	–4.0	–9.6	33.1	Com	5	5	NP–2‡	1,800	None	AW
Hazleton, Pa.	38,009	3.4	13.9	6.0	Com	5	5	P–4‡	1,200	CT	None
High Point, N. C.	38,495	4.8	156.9	9.7	Mgr	9	1	P–2	60	None	EdSTW

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Huntington Pk., Calif.	28,648	16.5	444.9	2.8	MC	5	5	NP–4‡	$1,200	TK	W
Hutchinson, Kan.	30,013	10.8	16.3	9.8	Com	5	5	NP–2	600	None	ASX
Inglewood, Calif.	30,114	54.6	492.8	7.1	MC	5	1	NP–4‡	600	TK	W
Jackson, Mich.	49,656	–10.0	14.1	10.2	Mgr	9	9	NP–2	500	TL	SWX
Jamestown, N. Y.	42,638	–5.6	16.0	9.5	MC	12	6	NP–2	300	None	ESWX§
Johnson City, Tenn.	25,332	1.0	101.6	5.6	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡*	300	None	WX*
Joliet, Ill.	42,365	–1.5	11.8	6.1	Com	5	5	NP–4	3,500	None	WX
Joplin, Mo.	37,144	11.0	11.9	17.1	Com	5	5	NP–4‡	1,800	None	AX
Kearny, N. J.	39,467	–3.1	52.4	8.9	MC	9	1	P–2‡	500	K	SW*
Kenosha, Wis.	48,765	–3.0	24.2	7.6	Mgr	7	7	NP–2‡	200	None	SWX
Kingston, N. Y.	28,589	1.8	5.2	7.4	MC	14	1	P–2	350	None	AW
Kokomo, Ind.	33,795	2.9	9.2	5.5	MC	7†	7	P–4	150	TK	S
La Crosse, Wis.	42,707	7.8	30.2	10.0	MC	21†	0	NP–4‡	300	CTK	SW
Lafayette, Ind.	28,798	9.7	16.7	5.1	MC	7†	7	P–4	150	K	W
Laredo, Tex.	39,274	20.4	43.6	11.3	MC	8†	0	NP–2	180	TAKPL	SX
Lebanon, Pa.	27,206	6.4	3.7	3.3	Com	5	5	P–4‡	1,200	CT	SW
Lewiston, Me.	38,598	10.4	9.9	42.9	MC	7†	0	NP–1	200	None	WX§*
Lexington, Ky.	49,304	7.8	10.1	5.5	Mgr	5	5	NP–2‡*	1,500	None	AS
Lima, Ohio	44,711	5.7	2.3	8.9	MC	7	1	NP–2	300	DL	SW
Lorain, Ohio	44,125	–0.9	19.4	10.5	MC	10†	3	P–2	300	DTL	PW
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	39,566	12.5	47.3	23.3	MC	13	0	P–4‡	300	DT	None
Lubbock, Tex.	31,853	55.2	406.5	6.3	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	300	None	ESWX
Lynchburg, Va.	44,541	9.5	35.2	13.4	Mgr	7	7	NP–4‡	500	TA	WX§
Mansfield, Ohio	37,154	10.8	20.5	6.1	MC	9†	3	P–2	250	DTL	SWX§
Marion, Ind.	26,767	9.3	3.2	4.7	MC	7†	7	P–4	150	K	SW
Marion, Ohio	30,817	–0.9	11.4	5.5	MC	9†	3	P–2	150	DTL	SX§
Mason City, Iowa	27,080	16.2	16.1	12.2	Mgr	5	5	NP–3‡*	None	None	SW
Massillon, Ohio	26,644	0.9	51.5	6.6	MC	9†	3	P–2	150	DTL	S
Maywood, Ill.	26,648	3.2	114.0	2.5	MC	6†	0	P–4‡	520	K	W
Melrose, Mass.	25,333	9.3	27.3	4.7	MC	11	4	NP–2	None	None	AWd
Meriden, Conn.	39,494	2.6	28.8	23.0	MC	20†	0	P–4‡	None	CTK	ASWX
Meridian, Miss.	35,481	11.0	36.6	10.0	Com	3	3	NP–4	4,200	None	WdX§
Miami Beach, Fla.	28,012	331.4	908.4	8.0	Mgr	7	7	NP–4‡*	1,800	None	Wd
Michigan City, Ind.	26,476	–1.0	37.4	6.6	MC	7†	7	P–4	150	TK	SW
Middletown, Conn.	26,495	7.9	80.0	41.8	MC	9†	0	P–4‡	None	TK	SW
Middletown, Ohio	31,220	4.1	27.1	5.2	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	500	None	AWX§
Mishawaka, Ind.	28,298	–1.2	88.4	6.0	MC	7†	7	P–4	150	TK	EdWd
Moline, Ill.	34,608	7.4	4.9	6.9	MC	14†	0	P–4‡	150	TK	WX§
Monroe, La.	28,309	8.8	105.3	9.9	Com	3	3	P–4	4,500	None	BESWX
Montclair, N. J.	39,807	–5.3	45.8	6.2	Com	5	5	NP–4	2,000	None	S*W*
Muncie, Ind.	49,720	6.8	27.4	9.3	MC	9	3	P–4	200	K	S
Muskegon, Mich.	47,697	15.2	13.2	8.8	Mgr	7	7	NP–4‡	365	None	SW
Muskogee, Okla.	32,332	1.0	5.8	9.0	Mgr	17	1	NP–4‡*	None	None	AWX
Nashua, N. H.	32,927	4.7	10.9	31.3	MC	15	6	NP–2‡*	None	A	AX
New Albany, Ind.	25,414	–1.6	12.3	4.8	MC	7†	7	P–4	150	TK	None
Newark, Ohio	31,487	2.9	14.5	7.0	MC	9†	3	P–2	150	DTL	WX§
New Brunswick, N. J.	33,180	–4.0	5.4	5.4	Com	5	5	NP–4	2,250	None	PSW
Newburgh, N. Y.	31,883	1.9	3.0	3.7	Mgr	5	5	P–4‡	750	None	W
New Castle, Pa.	47,638	–2.1	8.3	7.8	Com	5	5	P–4‡	2,500	CT	SX
New London, Conn.	30,456	2.8	15.4	6.1	Mgr	7	7	P–2‡	300	None	PSW
Newport, Ky.	30,631	3.0	1.5	3.1	Mgr	5	5	NP–2‡*	1,500	None	W
Newport, R. I.	30,532	10.6	–8.7	7.0	MC	29*	0	P–2	None*	None	W
Newport News, Va.	37,067	7.7	–3.3	3.7	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	1,200	TA	APW
Norristown, Pa.	38,181	6.5	10.9	3.5	MC	12†	0	P–4‡	None	D	AEdS
North Bergen tp, N. J.	39,714	–2.5	74.4	3.9	Com	5	5	P–4	2,000	None	S
Norwalk, Conn.	39,849	10.6	29.8	22.6	MC	10†	0	P–2	300	T	ASE*W*

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Norwood, Ohio	34,010	1.8	33.8	3.2	MC	9†	3	P–2	$ 150	DTL	AW
Ogden, Utah	43,688	8.5	22.8	16.5	Com	3	3	NP–4‡*	3,600	D	WX
Orange, N. J.	35,717	0.9	6.4	2.2	Com	5	5	NP–4	2,250	None	WS*
Orlando, Fla.	36,736	34.4	194.4	10.8	MC	5	5	NP–3‡	900	None	AEWX
Oshkosh, Wis.	39,089	–2.5	20.9	7.5	MC	32†	0	NP–2‡	240	CT	SW
Ottumwa, Iowa	31,570	12.4	22.0	8.7	Com	3	3	NP–2	1,800	None	WX§
Owensboro, Ky.	30,245	32.9	30.7	4.0	Com	3	3	P–2‡*	2,200	None	EWX
Paducah, Ky.	33,765	0.7	35.6	8.7	Mgr	5	5	NP–2‡*	1,500	None	PWX§
Parkersburg, W. Va.	30,103	1.6	47.7	5.3	Com	5	5	NP–3	3,000	None	WX§
Pensacola, Fla.	37,449	18.6	1.8	7.7	Mgr	10	5	P–2	60	None	PWX
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41,242	–5.2	4.3	4.4	Com	5	5	P–4	2,000	None	SW
Petersburg, Va.	30,631	7.2	–7.9	6.0	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	400	TA	PW
Pittsfield, Mass.	49,684	L	18.9	40.7	MC	11	4	NP–2	250	K	SW
Plainfield, N. J.	37,469	8.9	24.3	5.9	MC	11	3	P–2‡	None	T	S*
Port Arthur, Tex.	46,140	–9.4	128.8	6.8	Mgr	7	7	NP–2‡	None	None	W
Port Huron, Mich.	32,759	4.5	20.9	7.3	Com	5	5	NP–2‡	1,200	None	W
Portsmouth, Ohio	40,466	–4.9	28.9	10.7	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	600	None	WX
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40,478	0.5	15.1	4.8	MC	17	1	P–2	500	None	W
Quincy, Ill.	40,469	3.1	9.1	6.1	MC	14†	0	P–4‡	270	TK	SWX
Raleigh, N. C.	46,897	25.5	53.1	7.5	Com	3	3	NP–2	4,200	None	AWT§X§
Revere, Mass.	34,405	–3.6	23.8	5.9	MC	9	4	NP–2	900	TA	Wd
Richmond, Ind.	35,147	8.2	21.4	5.9	MC	7†	7	P–4	150	K	AES
Riverside, Calif.	34,696	16.8	53.5	39.1	MC	7†	0	NP–4‡	432	DTK	AEdSW
Rochester, Minn.	26,312	27.6	50.3	5.0	MC	7	1	NP–2‡	300	TA	AESW
Rock Island, Ill.	42,775	12.7	7.9	10.0	MC	14†	0	P–4‡	240	TK	PSW
Rocky Mount, N. C.	25,568	19.4	68.0	5.5	Mgr	12†	0	NP–2‡	120	None	EGSWX§
Rome, Ga.	26,282	20.3	64.8	7.1	Mgr	9	9	NP–4	200	None	AWX
Rome, N. Y.	34,214	5.8	22.8	72.7	MC	7†	0	P–2	300	TK	SW
Royal Oak, Mich.	25,087	9.5	281.3	11.0	Mgr	7	7	NP–2	175	None	SW
Salem, Mass.	41,213	–4.9	1.9	8.0	MC	11	5	NP–2	500	None	W*
Salem, Ore.	30,908	17.7	48.6	6.3	MC	14†	0	NP–4‡	None	TK	WX§
San Angelo, Tex.	25,802	2.0	151.8	7.1	Mgr	2†	2	NP–2	500	None	ABSX§
San Bernardino, Calif.	43,646	16.4	100.2	18.4	MC	5	0	NP–4‡	600	TKL	ASW
Santa Ana, Calif.	31,921	5.3	95.8	10.5	MC	5	5	NP–4	300	TKPL	W
Santa Barbara, Calif.	34,958	4.0	72.9	15.4	MC	6†	0	NP–2	300	AL	SW
Sharon, Pa.	25,622	–1.1	19.1	3.6	Com	5	5	P–4‡	750	CT	S
Sheboygan, Wis.	40,638	3.5	26.8	6.0	MC	16†	0	NP–2‡	550	CTAKL	PSW
Sioux Falls, S. D.	40,832	22.4	32.4	10.7	Com	3	3	NP–5‡	3,600	None	AESWX§
South Gate, Calif.	26,945	37.3	U	7.0	MC	5	5	NP–4‡	300	TK	W
Spartanburg, S. C.	32,249	12.3	26.9	7.1	Com	4†	4	NP–4‡	2,000	None	WX§
Stamford, Conn.	47,938	3.4	32.1	7.0	MC	7†	7	P–2	None	None	S
Steubenville, Ohio	37,651	6.3	24.3	5.7	MC	9†	3	P–2	150	DTL	Wd
Superior, Wis.	35,136	–2.7	–9.0	36.6	MC	11	1	NP–2‡	600	None	X§
Taunton, Mass.	37,395	0.1	0.6	47.3	MC	13	0	NP–2‡	500	None	EW
Teaneck tp, N. J.	25,275	53.1	293.9	5.7	Mgr	5	5	NP–4	500	None	S
Torrington, Conn.	26,988	3.6	26.3	37.9	MC	4†	4	P–2	250	TAK	S
Tucson, Ariz.	36,818	13.3	60.2	8.2	Mgr	6†	6	P–2‡	600	None	SWX
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	27,493	33.1	72.2	5.5	Com	3	3	P–4	1,500	None	PSWX§
Tyler, Tex.	28,279	65.2	41.6	10.1	Mgr	5	5	NP–2‡	None	None	ASWX
University City, Mo.	33,023	28.0	280.0	5.8	MC	6†	0	NP–2‡	1,200	P	A
Waltham, Mass.	40,020	2.0	27.0	12.4	MC	11	4	NP–2	500	None	W
Warren, Ohio	42,837	4.3	51.8	8.6	MC	10†	3	P–2	400	DTL	W
Warwick, R. I.	28,757	24.0	72.1	38.0	MC	9†	0	P–2	500	None	Wd
Washington, Pa.	26,166	6.6	14.3	3.5	Com	5	5	P–4‡	1,125	CT	S
Watertown t, Mass.	35,427	1.5	62.7	4.1	RTM	3	3	P–3‡	500	DTAK	Wd
Watertown, N. Y.	33,385	3.7	2.9	8.5	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	750	None	EWX
Waukegan, Ill.	34,241	2.2	74.2	9.6	MC	14†	0	P–4‡	520	TK	W

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Wausau, Wis.	27,268	14.8	25.4	7.0	MC	18†	0	NP–2	$ 200	TA	SWdX
Wauwatosa, Wis.	27,769	31.0	264.3	4.3	MC	10†	0	NP–2‡	720	TAKL	W
West Allis, Wis.	36,364	4.9	152.2	3.7	MC	8†	0	NP–4	900	AL	Wd
W. Hartford t, Conn.	33,776	35.4	181.7	21.2	Mgr	7	0	P–2	None	K	None
West Haven t, Conn.	30,021	16.3	U	10.9	TM	3	3	P–2	600	TK	S
West New York, N. J.	39,439	6.3	24.0	1.1	Com	5	5	NP–4	1,500	None	None
West Orange, N. J.	25,662	5.5	56.2	12.5	Com	5	5	NP–4	1,800	None	S*
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	33,693	26.6	207.3	11.6	Mgr	5	0	NP–2‡	600	P	PT
White Plains, N. Y.	40,327	12.6	70.4	9.4	Com	7	7	P–4‡*	1,200	None	SW
Wichita Falls, Tex.	45,112	3.3	9.0	10.8	Mgr	6	6	NP–2‡	120	None	ASWX§
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	29,853	0.7	21.5	2.0	MC	9†	0	P–4‡	None	C	None
Williamsport, Pa.	44,355	–3.0	26.3	8.8	Com	5	5	P–4‡	3,000	CT	X§
Wilmington, N. C.	33,407	3.5	–3.3	6.1	Com	3	3	NP–4	4,500	None	APSW
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	27,191	7.6	88.2	23.8	MC	7	1	P–2‡	1,000	None	AS*
Woonsocket, R. I.	49,303	–0.1	13.5	8.6	MC	20†*	0	P–2	200*	None	SW
Wyandotte, Mich.	30,618	7.9	104.8	5.2	MC	6†	6	NP–2‡	500	TAK	EW
Yakima, Wash.	27,221	23.2	19.2	4.7	Com	3	3	NP–3	3,000	None	SWX
Zanesville, Ohio	37,500	2.9	23.2	6.7	MC	7	7	NP–4‡	150	D	AWX
10,000 to 25,000											
Aberdeen, S. D.	17,015	3.3	13.3	2.7	Com	5	5	NP–5‡	2,000	None	SWX
Aberdeen, Wash.	18,846	–13.2	41.6	8.1	MC	12†	0	NP–2‡	300	CT	W
Abington tp, Pa.	20,857	11.8	114.7	15.5	MC	13	0	P–4‡	200	DT	None
Ada, Okla.	15,143	34.5	40.6	2.1	Com	3	3	NP–2	2,400	None	ASW
Adams t, Mass.	12,608	–0.7	–2.1	23.0	RTM	3	3	P–3‡	350	TAK	W
Adrian, Mich.	14,230	8.9	10.0	4.5	Com	3	3	NP–2	1,800	TKP	SWX
Albany, Calif.	11,493	34.1	248.1	1.6	MC	5	5	NP–4‡	260	DTAKPL	None
Albany, Ga.	19,055	31.4	25.5	3.9	Mgr	7	2	NP–2‡	600	None	AEdGTWX
Albert Lea, Minn.	12,200	20.0	26.2	2.0	Mgr	7	1	NP–4‡*	None	None	SWX
Alliance, Ohio	22,405	–2.8	6.7	4.6	MC	7†	3	NP–2	150	DTL	SW
Alpena, Mich.	12,808	5.3	9.6	6.2	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	150	None	W
Ambridge, Pa.	18,968	–6.2	58.9	1.0	Mgr	12†	0	P–4‡	None	None	W
Ames, Iowa	12,555	22.4	63.7	5.0	Mgr	6†	2	NP–2	50	TA	ESW
Amesbury t, Mass.	10,862	–8.7	18.6	12.7	TM	3	3	NP–1	312	TAKSW	AW
Anaconda, Mont.	11,004	–11.9	7.1	2.4	MC	12†	0	P–2	300	T	None
Anaheim, Calif.	11,031	0.3	99.0	3.9	MC	5	5	NP–4‡	600	TAK	AEdWS*
Anderson, S. C.	19,424	35.0	36.1	4.0	MC	8	1	P–2	300	None	STX
Andover t, Mass.	11,122	11.6	20.6	31.1	TM	3	3	NP–3‡	800	TAK	W
Annapolis, Md.	13,069	4.3	11.7	0.8	MC	10	2	P–4	200	L	W
Ansonia, Conn.	19,210	–3.5	12.8	6.0	MC	15	0	P–2	None	TK	A
Ardmore, Okla.	16,886	7.3	11.0	3.9	Mgr	5	1	NP–4‡	600	None	ASWX
Arkansas City, Kan.	12,752	–8.6	23.9	3.3	Mgr	3	3	NP–4‡*	50	None	WX
Arnold, Pa.	10,898	3.1	72.8	0.7	Com	5	5	P–4‡	450	CT	None
Asbury Park, N. J.	14,617	–2.4	20.8	1.5	Mgr	5	5	NP–4	1,200	None	ASW
Ashland, Ohio	12,453	11.8	20.5	4.0	MC	5	1	NP–2	120	KL	SWX§
Ashland, Wis.	11,101	4.5	–6.3	12.8	MC	20†	0	NP–2	30	T	AWX
Ashtabula, Ohio	21,405	–8.1	5.5	6.6	Mgr	7	7	NP–2	100	None	BSX
Astoria, Ore.	10,389	0.4	–26.2	5.4	Mgr	5	1	P–4‡	400	None	WX§
Atchison, Kan.	12,648	–2.9	3.1	2.7	Mgr	3	3	NP–4‡*	75	None	None
Athens, Ga.	20,650	13.5	8.6	9.5	MC	10†	0	NP–2‡	360	KL	WX§
Athol t, Mass.	11,180	4.7	9.0	32.3	TM	3	3	NP–3‡	300	TAKS	W
Attleboro, Mass.	22,071	1.4	10.3	27.5	MC	11	5	NP–2‡	300	TK	SW
Auburn, Me.	19,817	6.7	9.3	60.8	Mgr	5†	0	NP–2	None	None	X§*
Augusta, Me.	19,360	12.6	21.9	55.2	MC	24†*	0	P–2	None	None	None
Austin, Minn.	18,307	49.1	21.3	3.0	MC	7	1	NP–2	300	TA	EGdSWX§
Barberton, Ohio	24,028	0.4	27.2	5.3	MC	7†	3	P–2	90	DTL	SW
Barre, Vt.	10,909	–3.5	13.0	3.0	MC	6†	0	NP–2‡	....	TAK	AWX§

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TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Bartlesville, Okla.	16,267	10.2	2.4	2.5	Mgr	5	0	NP–2	$ 240	None	SWX§
Batavia, N. Y.	17,267	−0.6	28.3	5.8	MC	7	1	P–2	500	TL	SW
Bath, Me.	10,235	12.3	−38.2	10.5	MC	28†*	0	P–1	None	None	AW
Beacon, N. Y.	12,572	5.4	8.5	5.3	Com	5	5	P–4	750	None	ASW
Beatrice, Neb.	10,883	5.7	6.6	4.1	Com	3	3	NP–2	1,500	None	AEdWd
Beaver Dam, Wis.	10,356	5.0	23.5	4.1	MC	14†	0	NP–2	200	TAKL	SW
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17,098	−0.3	33.9	2.1	Com	5	5	P–4‡	720	CT	S
Beckley, W. Va.	12,852	37.4	125.5	3.6	MC	5†	5	P–2	120	TK	S
Bedford, Ind.	12,514	−5.3	45.5	2.6	MC	7†	7	P–4	125	TK	W
Bell, Calif.	11,264	42.9	U	1.6	MC	5	5	NP–4‡	300	TK	None
Bellaire, Ohio	13,799	3.5	−11.5	1.9	MC	7†	3	P–2	96	DTL	WA§
Bellevue, Pa.	10,488	2.3	25.1	0.9	MC	9†	0	P–4‡	None	D	None
Bend, Ore.	10,021	13.3	63.4	3.7	Mgr	3	3	NP–4‡*	120	None	SWX
Benton Harbor, Mich.	16,668	8.0	26.2	3.0	Mgr	9	5	NP–2‡*	180	None	WX
Bergenfield, N. J.	10,275	16.5	140.4	2.5	MC	6†	6	P–3‡	350	A	S*
Berlin, N. H.	19,084	−4.7	24.3	56.9	MC	12†	0	P–3‡	75	None	AW
Berwick, Pa.	13,181	4.1	3.9	2.7	MC	8†	0	P–4‡	None	D	None
Bessemer, Ala.	22,826	10.2	11.0	4.0	MC	11	1	P–4	300	None	Ed
Biddeford, Me.	19,790	12.2	−2.1	29.4	MC	12	5	P–1	None	None	X
Big Spring, Tex.	12,604	−8.2	221.4	4.7	Mgr	4†	4	NP–2‡	120	None	ASWX
Billings, Mont.	23,261	42.0	8.5	2.9	MC	8†	0	NP–2	260	T	WX
Biloxi, Miss.	17,475	17.7	35.8	5.8	Com	3	3	P–4	3,600	K	WX
Birmingham, Mich.	11,196	17.4	158.2	4.4	Mgr	7	7	NP–3‡	250	None	SW
Bismarck, N. D.	15,496	39.7	55.7	8.2	Com	5	5	NP–4‡	900	None	AWX
Bloomington, Ind.	20,870	14.5	57.2	15.0	MC	7†	7	P–4	125	TK	SW
Bluefield, W. Va.	20,641	6.7	26.5	5.7	Mgr	5	5	NP–4	260	None	AS
Blue Island, Ill.	16,638	0.6	44.7	3.5	MC	14†	0	NP–4‡	120	TK	Wd
Blytheville, Ark.	10,652	5.5	56.6	1.6	MC	6†	0	NP–2‡	120	TKL	ASX
Bogalusa, La.	14,604	4.1	70.2	8.6	Com	5	5	P–4	600	L	WX
Boone, Iowa	12,373	4.1	−4.5	5.1	MC	7†	2	P–2	50	TA	SW
Borger, Tex.	10,018	53.4	U	2.7	Mgr	5	5	NP–2	120	None	S
Boulder, Colo.	12,958	15.5	2.0	2.7	Mgr	9	9	NP–6‡	None	None	SWX§
Bowling Green, Ky.	14,585	18.1	28.1	4.0	MC	12†	0	P–2	84	None	SW
Braddock, Pa.	18,326	−5.2	−7.4	0.5	MC	12†	0	P–4‡	None	D	W
Bradford, Pa.	17,691	−8.4	24.4	2.7	Com	5	5	P–4‡	500	CT	W
Brainerd, Minn.	12,071	18.1	6.6	6.4	MC	10†	0	NP–4‡	50	TAL	EdSW
Braintree t, Mass.	16,378	4.2	48.5	13.7	RTM	3	3	NP–3‡	650	TAK	AEW
Brawley, Calif.	11,718	12.3	93.7	1.8	MC	5	5	NP–4‡	420	TK	WX§
Bremerton, Wash.	15,134	48.8	14.0	1.9	Com	3	3	NP–3	2,000	None	PW
Bridgeton, N. J.	15,992	1.9	9.6	6.0	MC	7	7	P–3‡	None	T	SW
Bristol, Pa.	11,895	0.8	14.9	1.3	MC	18†	0	P–4‡*	None	D	PSW
Bristol t, R. I.	11,159	−6.6	5.1	9.7	MC	5	5	P–2	100	TAK	S
Bristol, Tenn.	14,004	16.7	49.2	3.5	Com	3	3	NP–4	3,000	None	AWX*
Brookfield, Ill.	10,817	7.8	179.6	2.7	MC	6†	6	P–4‡	72	K	AWd
Brownsville, Tex.	22,083	0.3	86.8	3.3	Mgr	5	5	NP–2	340	None	ESWX§T§
Brownwood, Tex.	13,398	4.8	55.5	6.0	MC	4†	0	NP–2‡	250	P	AGdSWdX§
Brunswick, Ga.	15,035	7.2	−2.7	3.1	Mgr	4†	0	NP–3‡	240	None	PX§
Bryan, Tex.	11,842	51.5	23.9	5.4	Mgr	4†*	4	NP–2	60	None	ESW
Burlingame, Calif.	15,940	20.1	223.1	2.2	MC	5	5	NP–4‡	180	TAK	Wd
Burlington, N. J.	10,905	0.6	19.8	2.2	MC	12	0	P–3‡	None	T	SW
Burlington, N. C.	12,198	25.3	63.6	2.2	MC	8†	0	P–2	150	None	ASW
Butler, Pa.	24,477	3.9	−0.9	2.5	Com	5	5	P–4‡	1,600	CT	S
Cairo, Ill.	14,407	6.5	−11.0	3.8	Com	5	5	NP–4	900	None	P
Calumet City, Ill.	13,241	7.7	64.1	7.0	MC	10†	0	P–4‡	240	TK	Wd
Cambridge, Md.	10,102	18.2	14.4	2.0	MC	5†	0	NP–4‡	250	None	S
Cambridge, Ohio	15,044	−6.7	23.1	2.6	MC	7†	3	P–2	120	DTL	W
Campbell, Ohio	13,785	−6.1	30.6	3.0	MC	7†	3	P–2	300	DTL	Wd

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Canonsburg, Pa.	12,599	0.3	18.1	1.6	MC	9†	0	P–4‡	None	D	None
Canton, Ill.	11,577	–1.2	7.2	1.7	MC	14†	0	NP–4‡	$ 144	TK	SW
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	19,426	19.7	58.3	7.2	Com	4	4	NP–4	1,800	None	None
Carbondale, Pa.	19,371	–3.4	7.6	3.4	Com	5	5	P–4‡	750	CT	None
Carlisle, Pa.	13,984	11.0	15.4	2.5	Mgr	15†	0	P–4‡	None	D	SW
Carnegie, Pa.	12,663	1.3	8.5	0.9	MC	6†	0	P–4‡	None	DT	None
Carteret, N. J.	11,976	–10.2	20.7	4.6	MC	6†	6	P–3‡	300	TA	None
Carthage, Mo.	10,585	8.7	–3.3	3.5	MC	10†	0	P–2†	240	TAPL	AESWX
Casper, Wyo.	17,964	8.1	45.2	4.5	MC	6†	0	NP–2‡	120	None	Wd
Centralia, Ill.	16,343	29.9	0.7	2.9	Com	5	5	NP–4	600	None	SW
Chambersburg, Pa.	14,852	7.7	4.7	3.5	MC	10†	0	P–4‡	None	D	ESW
Champaign, Ill.	23,302	14.5	28.2	4.6	Com	5	5	NP–4	2,000	None	None
Chanute, Kan.	10,142	–1.3	–0.1	2.5	Com	3	3	NP–3‡	1,200	None	AEGdswx§
Charleroi, Pa.	10,784	–4.2	–2.2	0.7	MC	7	7	P–4‡	None	DC	A
Charlottesville, Va.	19,400	27.3	42.6	6.5	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	300	TA	GSW
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	19,082	21.3	42.8	8.9	MC	6	0	P–4‡	200	DT	None
Cheyenne, Wyo.	22,474	29.5	25.5	6.4	Com	3	3	NP–2	2,000	None	WX§
Chicago Heights, Ill.	22,461	0.6	13.6	5.8	Com	5	5	NP–4	1,700	None	W
Chickasha, Okla.	14,111	0.1	38.5	3.4	MC	8†	0	P–2‡	180	TKSP	SW
Chillicothe, Ohio	20,129	9.8	15.8	4.5	MC	7†	3	NP–2	150	DTL	SW
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	10,368	8.7	4.5	6.9	MC	10†	0	NP–2	150	TA	W
Clairton, Pa.	16,381	7.1	144.1	2.7	Com	5	5	P–4‡	600	CT	None
Claremont t, N. H.	12,144	–1.9	30.0	37.3	TM	3	3	NP–3‡	....	TAKSW	SWX§
Clarksdale, Miss.	12,168	21.2	33.0	2.3	Com	3	3	NP–4	1,800	None	AEWX
Clarksville, Tenn.	11,831	28.0	14.0	3.5	MC	12†	12	NP–2	60	None	AEdW
Clayton, Mo.	13,069	36.0	217.5	2.5	MC	10†	0	NP–2‡	280	P	A
Clearwater, Fla.	10,136	33.2	213.4	7.8	Mgr	5	5	NP–2‡	None	None	AGSW
Cleburne, Tex.	10,558	–8.5	–10.0	4.7	MC	4†	0	NP–2‡	None	APL	SW
Cleveland, Tenn.	11,351	24.2	40.1	2.2	Com	3	3	NP–6‡	100	None	EdSW
Cliffside Park, N. J.	16,892	10.6	167.4	0.9	MC	6†	6	P–3‡	750	A	S
Clinton t, Mass.	12,440	–2.9	–1.2	5.4	TM	3	3	P–1	150	TAKL	AW
Clovis, N. M.	10,065	25.4	63.7	3.0	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	120	None	S
Coatesville, Pa.	14,006	–4.0	0.5	1.4	Com	5	5	P–4‡	600	CT	SWX§
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	10,049	21.1	28.7	3.4	MC	8†	0	NP–2	120	TK	ASX
Coffeyville, Kan.	17,355	7.1	20.4	4.0	Com	3	3	NP–2	1,500	None	AESWX§
Cohoes, N. Y.	21,955	–5.5	1.0	3.6	MC	6†	0	P–4	700	A*	AW
Collingswood, N. J.	12,685	–0.3	46.0	1.9	Com	3	3	NP–4	1,200	None	SW
Columbia, Mo.	18,399	22.9	44.0	4.4	MC	8†	0	P–2‡	500	TAPL	ESWX
Columbia, Pa.	11,547	1.7	4.7	1.5	MC	9†	0	P–4‡	None	D	None
Columbia, Tenn.	10,579	34.2	42.6	2.0	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	60	None	Ed
Columbus, Ind.	11,738	18.1	10.5	3.3	MC	5†	5	P–4	125	TK	WX§
Columbus, Miss.	13,645	27.0	2.3	3.0	MC	6†	0	NP–2	200	None	EdTW
Compton, Calif.	16,198	29.4	746.8	4.5	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	480	TKL	W
Concord, N. C.	15,572	31.7	19.4	3.9	MC	6†	1	P–4	100	None	EdSW
Connellsville, Pa.	13,608	2.4	–3.7	1.8	Com	5	5	P–4‡	750	CT	X§
Connersville, Ind.	12,898	0.8	29.2	2.5	MC	7†	7	P–4	125	TK	W
Conshohocken, Pa.	10,776	–0.4	27.5	1.0	MC	15†	0	P–4‡	None	D	S
Coraopolis, Pa.	11,086	3.4	74.0	.8	MC	8†	0	P–4‡	None	D	W
Corning, N. Y.	16,212	2.8	–0.3	2.8	MC	16†	0	P–4‡	200	T	SW
Corsicana, Tex.	15,232	0.2	33.9	3.5	Com	5	5	NP–2‡	120	AL	SW
Cortland, N. Y.	15,881	5.6	13.2	4.1	MC	6†	0	P–2	200	TA	SW
Coshocton, Ohio	11,509	5.5	0.6	3.5	MC	7†	3	P–2	150	DTL	W
Cranford tp, N. J.	12,860	15.6	85.4	4.5	MC	5	5	NP–3‡	....	....	S*
Crawfordsville, Ind.	11,089	7.1	2.1	3.4	MC	7†	7	P–4	125	TK	ES
Cudahy, Wis.	10,561	–0.7	58.1	1.9	MC	8†	0	NP–2	420	TKL	None
Cumberland t, R. I.	10,625	3.1	2.3	27.0	MC	5	5	P–2	125	TAK	W

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

10,000 to 25,000—continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	20,546	3.8	94.1	8.3	MC	7†	3	P−2	$ 150	DTL	EdSW
Dalton, Ga.	10,448	28.0	56.3	3.1	MC	4†	0	NP−2‡	25	None	EdGSWX
Danbury, Conn.	22,339	0.4	17.5	4.6	MC	12†*	0	P−2‡	None	DTK	SWX§
Danvers t, Mass.	14,179	9.4	16.6	13.6	RTM	3	3	NP−1	475	DTAKSW	EdW
Darby, Pa.	10,334	4.4	25.0	0.9	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Daytona Beach, Fla.	22,584	36.1	...	11.5	Mgr	5	0	NP−2	600	None	BSWX
Decatur, Ala.	16,604	6.5	228.1	6.6	MC	6	6	NP−4	240	None	EdW
Decatur, Ga.	16,561	24.7	115.9	4.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	240	None	ASW
Dedham t, Mass.	15,508	2.5	40.3	10.5	RTM	3	3	NP−1	800	TAKW	A
Del Rio, Tex.	13,343	14.1	10.4	9.0	Com	3	3	NP−2	1,200	None	SWX
Denison, Tex.	15,581	12.5	−18.8	3.6	Com	3	3	NP−2‡	1,500	None	SW
Denton, Tex.	11,192	16.7	25.7	5.5	MC	5	5	NP−2‡	None	PL	ESWX
Derby, Conn.	10,287	−4.6	−4.0	5.2	MC	6†	0	P−2	None	T	A
Dickson City, Pa.	11,548	−6.8	12.2	3.0	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	C	None
Dist. 12 Balt. Co., Md.	15,436	33.6	177.7	..		(not an incorporated municipality)					
Dist. 13 Balt. Co., Md.	13,366	27.7	128.1	..		(not an incorporated municipality)					
Dist. 1511 C. Hill, Ga.	12,155	43.7	466.3	..		(not an incorporated municipality)					
Dixon, Ill.	10,671	7.7	21.0	3.2	Com	5	5	NP−4	400	None	SX§
Donora, Pa.	13,180	−5.2	−1.6	1.2	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
Dormont, Pa.	12,974	−1.6	104.3	0.8	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
Dothan, Ala.	17,194	7.2	59.9	9.4	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	1,800	None	AESWX*
Dover, N. H.	14,990	10.4	4.2	26.0	MC	25†	0	P−2	None	S	W
Dover, N. J.	10,491	4.6	2.3	2.1	MC	9	0	P−2‡	None	None	W
Du Bois, Pa.	12,080	4.2	−15.2	2.9	Com	5	5	P−4‡	300	CT	WX§
Dunkirk, N. Y.	17,713	−0.5	−7.9	4.7	MC	5	5	P−2	500	TASELW	ESW
Dunmore, Pa.	23,086	2.0	11.7	8.5	MC	6†	0	P−4‡	None	CT	None
Duquesne, Pa.	20,693	−3.3	12.5	2.0	Com	5	5	P−4‡	1,125	CT	W
Durant, Okla.	10,027	34.4	1.7	2.4	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	48	TKSP	ASWX
Dyersburg, Tenn.	10,034	14.9	35.5	3.9	MC	7	7	NP−2	100	None	EWX§
Easthampton t, Mass.	10,316	−8.9	0.6	13.3	RTM	3	3	P−1	500	TAKS	SW
East Hartford t, Conn.	18,615	8.7	47.0	18.0	MC	17†	0	P−2	None	TAK	None
East Liverpool, Ohio	23,555	1.0	9.0	4.2	MC	7†	3	P−2	300	DTL	W
East Moline, Ill.	12,359	22.3	16.5	4.0	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	140	TK	W
East Point, Ga.	12,403	30.4	81.5	5.5	MC	6†	0	P−2‡	600	None	AEdWS*
Ecorse, Mich.	13,209	3.9	189.4	2.2	MC	6†	6	NP−2‡	500	TAK	Wd
El Centro, Calif.	10,017	18.8	54.4	3.1	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TK	Wd
El Dorado, Ark.	15,858	−3.4	322.5	4.0	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	300	TKL	X
El Dorado, Kan.	10,045	−2.6	−6.2	1.9	Mgr	3	3	NP−4‡*	50	None	ASWX
Elizabeth City, N. C.	11,564	15.2	12.5	1.6	Mgr	8†	8	NP−4	120	None	EdWX
Ellwood City, Pa.	12,329	L	37.6	2.1	Mgr	10†	0	P−4‡	None	D	AEdS
Elmhurst, Ill.	15,458	10.0	205.9	8.0	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	240	TK	SW
Elmwood Park, Ill.	13,689	21.5	1716.7	2.0	MC	6†	6	P−4‡	72	K	Wd
El Reno, Okla.	10,078	7.4	21.3	1.8	Mgr	9	9	NP−3‡	None	T	SW
Elwood, Ind.	10,913	2.1	−1.0	2.8	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	TK	W
Emporia, Kan.	13,188	−6.2	24.8	2.6	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	1,200	None	ASW
Endicott, N. Y.	17,702	9.1	70.9	1.8	MC	7	7	P−2‡	300	None	EdX
Englewood, N. J.	18,966	6.5	53.1	5.9	MC	5	1	P−3‡	300	K	S
Escanaba, Mich.	14,830	2.1	10.8	8.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	120	None	EdGPSWX
Euclid, Ohio	17,866	40.1	279.2	11.6	MC	7†	3	P−2	300	DTL	BS
Eugene, Ore.	20,838	10.2	78.4	4.9	MC	8†	0	NP−4‡	None	TK	EWX§
Eureka, Calif.	17,055	8.3	21.9	5.8	MC	5†	5	NP−2	1,200	DTAKSEL	AWP§
Fairfield, Ala.	11,703	5.8	121.0	1.4	MC	11	11	P−4	180	None	None
Fairhaven t, Mass.	10,938	−0.1	50.2	12.2	RTM	3	3	NP−3‡	450	DTAK	AP
Fairmont, W. Va.	23,105	−0.2	29.7	4.4	Com	4	4	P−4	2,656	None	W
Faribault, Minn.	14,527	13.8	15.1	8.8	Com	5	5	NP−2	600	None	W
Farrell, Pa.	13,899	−3.2	−7.9	2.1	Com	5	5	P−4‡	450	CTKL	None

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	City Council				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Fayetteville, N. C.	17,428	33.6	47.0	4.0	MC	8†	8	NP−2	$ 200	None	EdPTWX§
Fergus Falls, Minn.	10,848	15.5	23.8	7.4	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	None	T	EdSW
Ferndale, Mich.	22,523	8.0	690.0	3.7	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡*	500	None	Wd
Findlay, Ohio	20,228	4.5	13.8	7.9	MC	7†	3	P−2	100	DTL	SW
Floral Park, N. Y.	12,950	29.3	377.6	1.5	MC	5	5	P−2‡	600	None	None
Florence, Ala.	15,043	28.3	11.4	5.9	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	1,200	None	EdWdX*§
Florence, S. C.	16,054	8.7	34.7	3.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	600	None	SWXA§
Forest Park, Ill.	14,840	2.0	35.2	1.9	Com	5	5	NP−4	720	None	EWd
Fort Collins, Colo.	12,251	6.6	31.2	2.7	Mgr	3	3	NP−6‡	600	None	REW
Fort Dodge, Iowa	22,904	4.6	13.2	5.2	Com	3	3	NP−2	2,000	None	SW
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	17,996	107.7	319.7	16.8	Mgr	5	5	NP−2	1,200	None	SWX
Fort Madison, Iowa	14,063	2.1	14.2	4.0	MC	7†	2	P−2	50	TA	W
Fort Myers, Fla.	10,604	16.8	146.9	7.2	MC	5†	0	NP−2	48	TAKP	AGW
Fort Scott, Kan.	10,557	−1.9	−0.7	4.1	Com	3	3	NP−2	1,200	None	ASWX
Fort Thomas, Ky.	11,034	10.3	99.0	5.2	MC	6†	6	NP−2	72	None	S
Fostoria, Ohio	13,453	5.2	28.1	4.2	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	SW
Framingham t, Mass.	23,214	4.5	30.4	24.8	TM	3	3	P−3‡	500	TKSW	ASW
Frankfort, Ind.	13,706	12.4	5.3	3.1	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	TK	ES
Frankfort, Ky.	11,492	−1.2	18.6	1.7	MC	12†	0	P−2	72	None	None
Frederick, Md.	15,802	9.5	30.4	2.7	MC	5†	5	P−3	300	K	SW
Fredericksburg, Va.	10,066	47.6	15.9	2.0	Mgr	12	12	NP−4‡	None	TA	GW
Freeport, Ill.	22,366	1.5	12.1	3.9	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	240	TK	SW
Freeport, N. Y.	20,410	32.0	79.9	4.3	MC	5	5	P−2‡	600	None	ESW
Fremont, Neb.	11,862	4.0	18.9	3.0	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	200	TKL	AEWX
Fremont, Ohio	14,710	9.6	7.7	3.8	MC	7†	3	P−2	96	DTL	W
Fullerton, Calif.	10,442	−3.8	146.0	16.6	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	120	TKEX§	SWX§
Fulton, N. Y.	13,362	7.2	−4.5	3.5	MC	6†	0	P−2	500	None	AWX
Gainesville, Fla.	13,757	31.5	52.6	5.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−3‡	None	None	ESWX
Gainesville, Ga.	10,243	18.8	37.5	3.1	Mgr	3	0	NP−3‡	None	None	AWX
Garden City, N. Y.	11,223	56.3	196.7	5.3	MC	7	7	P−2‡	None	None	SW
Gardner, Mass.	20,206	4.2	14.3	22.0	MC	11	6	NP−2	200	None	ASWX§
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	16,989	9.0	511.3	6.5	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	None
Gastonia, N. C.	21,313	24.7	32.8	3.9	Mgr	5	5	NP−2	200	None	EdSW
Geneva, N. Y.	15,555	−3.1	9.6	3.8	MC	13	0	P−2	120	T	SW
Glen Cove, N. Y.	12,415	8.6	31.9	6.7	Com	5	5	P−2	1,200	None	PS
Glens Falls, N. Y.	18,836	1.6	11.4	3.7	MC	6†	1	P−2	600	TA	SWX
Gloucester, Mass.	24,046	−0.7	5.5	26.2	Com	5	5	NP−2	1,000	None	AW
Gloucester City, N. J.	13,692	−0.8	13.4	3.1	MC	9	0	P−3‡	None	None	W
Gloversville, N. Y.	23,329	1.0	4.6	4.3	MC	12†	0	P−2	260	TW	SW
Goldsboro, N. C.	17,274	15.3	32.7	3.0	Mgr	5†	5	NP−2	200	None	WX
Goshen, Ind.	11,375	9.4	9.2	3.6	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	K	ESW
Grand Forks, N. D.	20,228	18.2	22.1	3.7	MC	14†	0	NP−4‡	130	T	ASWX
Grand Island, Neb.	19,130	6.0	29.4	5.6	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	300	TK	ESWX
Grand Junction, Colo.	12,479	21.8	18.3	2.4	Mgr	7	2	NP−4‡	180	None	ASWX§
Granite City, Ill.	22,974	−8.6	70.3	4.2	MC	14†	0	NP−4‡	360	TKS	None
Greeley, Colo.	15,995	31.1	11.4	3.7	MC	6†	0	P−2	520	TK	SW
Greenfield t, Mass.	15,672	1.1	0.2	21.5	RTM	3	3	P−1	....	TAKW	SWB*
Greensburg, Pa.	16,743	1.4	9.8	1.7	Com	5	5	P−4‡	1,200	CT	None
Greenville, Miss.	20,892	41.1	28.1	3.0	MC	6†	2	NP−4‡	600	None	PWX
Greenville, N. C.	12,674	37.9	59.3	1.3	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	120	None	EGWX*P*
Greenville, Tex.	13,995	12.8	0.2	3.6	Com	3	3	NP−2	2,400	AKPL	AESWX
Greenwood, Miss.	14,767	32.8	42.7	2.0	Com	3	3	P−4	750	None	EWX
Greenwood, S. C.	13,020	18.1	26.6	3.9	Mgr	7	0	NP−6‡	120	None	EdGSWX§*
Gretna, La.	10,879	13.5	33.2	0.5	MC	5†	5	NP−4	60	TSP	SW
Griffin, Ga.	13,222	28.1	25.3	3.5	Mgr	3	3	NP−3‡	150	None	EdSWT*X§*
Grosse Pte Pk., Mich.	12,646	13.2	724.6	2.2	MC	6†	6	NP−2‡	600	K	EdWd

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Gulfport, Miss.	15,195	21.1	53.8	10.6	Com	3	3	NP–4	$3,000	None	PWX
Guthrie, Okla.	10,018	4.6	–18.5	3.2	Mgr	7	7	NP–2	1	None	W
Hannibal, Mo.	20,865	–8.3	17.9	5.4	MC	12†	0	P–4‡	150	PL	AESW
Hanover, Pa.	13,076	10.8	36.3	3.5	Mgr	10†	0	P–4‡	None	D	SW
Hanover tp, Pa.	16,439	–7.5	59.5	22.3	MC	7	0	NP–4‡	200	DT	None
Harlingen, Tex.	13,306	9.7	579.6	1.9	Com	5†	5	NP–2‡	300	None	ASX§
Harrisburg, Ill.	11,453	–1.5	63.2	2.1	Com	4†	4	NP–4	400	None	S
Harrison, N. J.	14,171	–9.2	–0.8	1.0	MC	9	1	P–2‡	300	None	Wd
Harrison tp, Pa.	13,161	6.2	31.9	7.2	Mgr	4†	0	P–4‡	....	DT	None
Harvey, Ill.	17,878	9.2	77.7	4.5	Com	5	5	NP–4	900	None	Wd
Hastings, Neb.	15,145	–2.2	33.0	5.9	MC	8†	0	NP–2‡	200	TK	AESWX§
Hattiesburg, Miss.	21,026	13.0	40.2	10.7	Com	2†	2	NP–4‡	3,600	None	WX§
Hawthorne, N. J.	12,610	6.3	131.1	3.6	Com	3	3	NP–4	1,200	None	W
Helena, Mont.	15,056	27.6	–1.9	9.0	Com	3	3	NP–2‡	2,500	None	AWX
Hempstead, N. Y.	20,856	64.9	98.2	3.7	MC	5	5	P–2‡	600	None	SW
Henderson, Ky.	13,160	12.8	–4.1	3.2	Com	3	3	P–2‡*	2,000	None	EGdW
Hibbing, Minn.	16,385	4.6	3.8	11.8	MC	5	5	NP–3‡*	1,800	TAK	AEGSWX
Hickory, N. C.	13,487	83.2	45.1	5.6	Mgr	7	1	NP–2‡*	60	None	ASWX§
Highland Park, Ill.	14,476	18.6	97.9	12.0	Com	5	5	NP–4	810	None	W
Highland Park, Tex.	10,288	22.2	262.9	2.1	MC	5	5	NP–2	None	K	Wd
Hillside tp, N. J.	18,556	5.4	232.2	2.5	MC	5	5	P–3‡	400	K	S*
Hobbs, N. M.	10,619	1675.8	U	7.5	MC	8†	0	NP–4‡*	None	None	SX
Holland, Mich.	14,616	1.9	17.8	2.9	MC	12†	0	NP–2‡	25	TAK	ESWX
Homestead, Pa.	19,041	–5.5	–1.5	5.0	MC	15†	0	P–4‡	None	C	W
Hopkinsville, Ky.	11,724	9.1	10.8	2.0	Com	3	3	P–2‡*	1,800	None	SW
Hoquiam, Wash.	10,835	–15.1	26.9	7.1	MC	12†	0	P–2‡	300	TK	W
Hornell, N. Y.	15,649	–3.7	8.2	2.4	MC	12†	0	P–2	200	TW	SWX§
Hot Springs, Ark.	21,370	5.6	73.0	4.5	MC	16†	0	P–2‡	42	TKL	SA§
Hudson, N. Y.	11,517	–6.6	5.0	2.0	MC	11	1	P–2	None	T	W
Huntington, Ind.	13,903	3.6	–4.1	2.9	MC	7†	7	P–4	125	TK	SW
Huntsville, Ala.	13,050	12.9	44.1	2.4	MC	9	1	NP–4	540	None	EdTWX
Huron, S. D.	10,843	–0.9	31.8	5.0	Com	5	5	NP–5‡	1,000	None	SWX
Idaho Falls, Idaho	15,024	59.3	16.9	2.8	MC	8†	0	NP–2	480	TK	AEWX
Independence, Kan.	11,565	–9.5	7.2	3.1	Com	3	3	NP–3‡	1,200	None	ASW
Independence, Mo.	16,066	5.0	30.9	3.3	MC	8†	0	P–2‡	416	TAPL	ES
Indiana, Pa.	10,050	5.0	35.9	1.7	MC	12†	0	P–4‡	None	D	S
Iowa City, Iowa	17,182	12.0	36.1	5.6	MC	7†	2	P–2	120	TA	ASX§
Irondequoit t, N. Y.	23,376	29.7	251.8	15.7	MC	5	5	P–4‡	1,000	None	SW
Iron Mountain, Mich.	11,080	–4.9	41.2	6.4	MC	10†	0	NP–2	52	TK	W
Ironton, Ohio	15,851	–4.6	18.7	5.0	Mgr	7	7	NP–4‡	150	None	W
Ironwood, Mich.	13,369	–6.5	–9.1	5.6	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	120	None	AGW
Ithaca, N. Y.	19,730	–4.7	21.8	5.4	MC	10†	0	NP–4‡	None	None	SWX§
Jackson, Tenn.	24,332	9.7	17.6	3.4	Com	3	3	P–4	2,500	None	AEdWX
Jacksonville, Ill.	19,844	11.8	12.9	4.4	MC	8†	0	NP–4‡	150	TK	ESW
Janesville, Wis.	22,992	6.3	18.2	6.6	Mgr	7	7	NP–2‡	None	None	ASW
Jeannette, Pa.	16,220	7.2	42.3	2.3	Com	5	5	P–4‡	1,125	CT	S
Jefferson City, Mo.	24,268	12.4	49.0	5.6	MC	10†	0	P–2‡	240	TAPL	None
Jeffersonville, Ind.	11,493	–3.8	18.3	2.0	MC	7†	7	P–4	125	TK	None
Johnson City, N. Y.	18,039	33.0	58.0	2.3	MC	5	5	P–2‡	500	None	W
Johnston t, R. I.	10,672	14.1	36.5	25.1	MC	6†	6	P–2	50	TA	None
Johnstown, N. Y.	10,666	–1.2	–1.0	3.4	MC	5†	1	P–4‡	450	TA	W
Jonesboro, Ark.	11,729	13.6	9.8	2.9	MC	10†	10	NP–2‡	60	TKL	AEX
Kankakee, Ill.	22,241	7.9	23.1	3.9	MC	14†	0	P–4‡	180	TK	S
Keene, N. H.	13,832	0.3	23.1	36.6	MC	20*	0	P–2	None	None	ASW
Kenmore, N. Y.	18,612	12.9	421.6	1.4	MC	5	5	P–2‡	600	T	WdS*
Keokuk, Iowa	15,076	–0.2	4.7	5.5	Com	3	3	NP–2	1,800	None	W

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Kewanee, Ill.	16,901	−1.1	6.7	5.8	Com	5	5	NP−4	$ 900	None	ESW
Key West, Fla.	12,927	0.7	−31.6	3.1	MC	7	7	NP−2	400	TAKP	S
Kingsport, Tenn.	14,404	20.9	109.3	4.6	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	100	None	AWX*
Kingston, Pa.	20,679	−4.3	141.3	2.2	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
Kinston, N. C.	15,388	35.4	16.3	2.7	MC	5†	5	NP−2	200	None	EW
Kirksville, Mo.	10,080	21.5	15.0	2.7	Com	3	3	NP−4	600	None	Wd
Kirkwood, Mo.	12,132	32.3	107.3	6.3	Com	3	3	NP−4	1,800	None	EdSW
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16,497	2.5	235.2	4.6	MC	5†	0	NP−4‡	....	T	SX§
Lackawanna, N. Y.	24,058	0.5	33.7	5.9	MC	4†	0	NP−2	1,000	TA	AS
Laconia, N. H.	13,484	8.1	14.4	20.3	MC	6†	0	P−1	50	None	X
Lafayette, La.	19,210	31.3	86.3	3.7	Com	3	3	P−4	3,600	None	AESWX
La Grange, Ga.	21,983	9.2	18.2	12.6	MC	6†	6	NP−2‡	300	None	EdGWX
La Grange, Ill.	10,479	3.7	54.8	2.0	MC	6†	6	NP−4	None	K	W
Lake Charles, La.	21,207	34.3	20.7	4.6	Com	3	3	P−4	3,500	None	SX§
Lakeland, Fla.	22,068	18.9	162.7	15.0	Mgr	3	3	NP−3‡	550	None	AESWX
Lancaster, Ohio	21,940	17.2	27.3	4.8	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	AGSW
Lansdowne, Pa.	10,837	20.1	88.1	0.8	Mgr	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
La Porte, Ind.	16,180	2.7	3.9	3.3	MC	7†	7	P−4	150	TK	ASWX§
Laramie, Wyo.	10,627	23.4	36.6	8.0	MC	6†	0	P−4‡	100	None	SWX§
La Salle, Ill.	12,812	−2.6	0.8	3.0	MC	14†	0	NP−4‡	120	TK	W
Latrobe, Pa.	11,111	4.4	12.2	1.6	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	X§
Laurel, Miss.	20,598	14.3	38.2	5.4	Com	3	3	NP−4	2,700	None	AWX
Lawrence, Kan.	14,390	4.8	10.2	4.4	MC	12†	0	P−2‡	144	T	AWX
Lawton, Okla.	18,055	49.0	35.7	2.6	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	240	TKSP	SWX§
Leavenworth, Kan.	19,220	10.0	3.3	6.5	Com	5	5	NP−2	600	None	W
Leominster, Mass.	22,226	1.9	10.5	28.8	MC	9	4	NP−2	250	None	ASW
Lewiston, Idaho	10,548	12.2	43.0	5.8	Com	6†	6	NP−2‡	201	None	W
Lewistown, Pa.	13,017	−2.5	35.6	1.7	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Lexington t, Mass.	13,187	39.3	49.1	16.5	RTM	5	0	NP−3‡	200	TK	AWd
Lexington, N. C.	10,550	9.3	83.7	2.7	Mgr	8†	0	NP−2	118	None	EdW
Lincoln, Ill.	12,752	−0.8	8.2	3.9	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	39	TK	S
Lincoln t, R. I.	10,577	1.5	9.2	19.6	MC	5	5	P−2	100	TAK	None
Lincoln Park, Mich.	15,236	23.5	U	5.9	MC	7	7	NP−2	800	TK	Wd
Linden, N. J.	24,115	13.7	1107.6	11.0	MC	9†	1	P−3‡	600	K	None
Little Falls, N. Y.	10,163	−8.5	−14.8	3.8	MC	8†	0	P−2	None	TA	W
Lock Haven, Pa.	10,810	11.8	13.0	2.0	Com	5	5	P−4‡	900	CT	AWdX§
Lockport, N. Y.	24,379	5.3	8.7	7.0	MC	10†	2	P−2	750	TW	SW
Lodi, Calif.	11,079	63.2	40.0	2.5	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	600	TAK	EdSW
Lodi, N. J.	11,552	L	41.3	2.0	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	A	SWd
Logan, Utah	11,868	18.9	5.7	6.0	Com	3	3	NP−4‡	1,500	DK	ETWX
Logansport, Ind.	20,177	9.0	−14.4	4.0	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	TK	EW
Long Branch, N. J.	17,408	−5.4	36.1	4.7	Com	5	5	NP−4	2,000	None	S
Longview, Tex.	13,758	173.2	−11.9	6.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	None	None	W
Longview, Wash.	12,385	16.3	U	8.3	MC	7†	1	P−4‡	None	TKL	None
Lynbrook, N. Y.	14,557	21.4	174.4	2.5	MC	5	5	P−2‡	600	None	None
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	17,454	0.5	82.5	4.9	Com	5	5	NP−4	1,000	None	SWd
Lynwood, Calif.	10,982	50.0	U	3.3	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	250	TK	Wd
McAlester, Okla.	12,401	5.1	11.0	5.8	Mgr	7	1	NP−2	120	None	SWX
McAllen, Tex.	11,877	30.9	70.2	2.0	Com	4†	4	NP−2	120	None	GdSX§
McKees Rocks, Pa.	17,021	−6.0	8.4	1.1	MC	9	0	P−4‡	None	C	None
Mahanoy City, Pa.	13,442	−9.1	−5.2	0.5	MC	15†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	13,034	10.8	79.1	3.1	Mgr	5	5	P−2‡	None	None	W*
Manhattan, Kan.	11,659	15.0	26.9	2.1	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	1,200	None	AWX
Manitowoc, Wis.	24,404	6.3	30.7	7.5	MC	14†	0	NP−2‡	300	T	ESWX§
Mankato, Minn.	15,654	11.5	12.6	6.4	MC	5	5	NP−2	600	None	W
Maplewood, Mo.	12,875	1.7	70.3	1.5	Com	4	4	NP−4	1,800	None	None

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Maplewood tp, N. J.	23,139	8.5	303.6	4.4	MC	5	5	P−3‡	$ 300	K	S*
Marblehead t, Mass.	10,856	25.2	18.4	4.4	TM	5	5	NP−1	100	TAKS	EW
Marietta, Ohio	14,543	1.8	−5.6	3.3	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	W
Marinette, Wis.	14,183	3.3	0.9	5.4	MC	10†	0	NP−2‡	150	TA	PSWX
Marlborough, Mass.	15,154	−2.8	3.7	21.0	MC	11	4	NP−2	200	None	SW
Marquette, Mich.	15,928	7.7	16.3	9.6	Com	5	5	NP−5‡	180	None	ESW
Marshall, Tex.	18,410	13.6	13.5	9.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	None	None	ASWX§
Marshalltown, Iowa	19,240	10.7	10.4	6.0	MC	8†	2	NP−2	250	TA	SW
Marshfield, Wis.	10,359	18.0	18.7	9.0	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	90	TAKS	ESWd
Martinsburg, W. Va.	15,063	1.4	18.7	2.5	MC	7†	0	P−2	100	None	SWX
Martins Ferry, Ohio	14,729	1.4	24.8	1.3	MC	7†	3	P−2	240	DTL	EW
Martinsville, Va.	10,080	30.8	89.1	2.3	MC	8†	8	NP−2	270	TA	EW
Massena, N. Y.	11,328	6.5	77.5	3.7	MC	4†	4	P−2‡	250	None	WX
Mattoon, Ill.	15,827	8.2	8.0	3.5	Com	5	5	NP−4	900	None	SW
Maywood, Calif.	10,731	57.9	U	1.2	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TK	A
Meadville, Pa.	18,919	13.3	14.6	2.3	Com	5	5	P−4‡	900	CT	SWX§
Medford, Ore.	11,281	2.5	91.2	3.2	MC	8†	0	NP−*‡	None	TK	SWX
Melrose Park, Ill.	10,933	1.8	50.3	2.3	MC	6†	0	P−4‡	84	K	W
Menasha, Wis.	10,481	15.7	25.6	2.2	MC	10†	0	NP−2‡	170	TA	ESW
Menominee, Mich.	10,230	−0.9	15.9	4.0	MC	14†	0	NP−2‡	150	TA	SW
Merced, Calif.	10,135	43.4	77.8	2.8	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	240	TK	X
Methuen t, Mass.	21,880	3.8	38.7	22.4	RTM	3	3	NP−3‡	500	TAKS	W
Middlesborough, Ky.	11,777	13.8	28.7	7.8	Com	3	3	P−2‡*	900	None	SX§
Middletown, N. Y.	21,908	3.0	15.5	3.6	MC	9	1	P−2	300	None	SW
Midland, Mich.	10,329	28.5	46.6	8.3	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	100	TK	SWX
Milford t, Mass.	15,388	4.4	9.4	14.8	RTM	3	3	NP−1	250	TAKSW	S
Millburn tp, N. J.	11,652	35.5	85.7	...	MC	5	5	P−3‡	400	K	S*
Millville, N. J.	14,806	0.7	0.1	42.8	Com	5	5	NP−4	1,200	None	SW
Milton t, Mass.	18,708	13.8	75.2	13.1	RTM	3	3	NP−1	500	TAKW	Wd
Mineola, N. Y.	10,064	23.4	170.4	1.9	MC	5	5	NP−2‡	600	None	SW
Minot, N. D.	16,577	3.0	53.7	3.9	Mgr	14†	0	NP−4‡	90	T	SWX
Missoula, Mont.	18,449	25.9	15.7	4.3	Com	3	3	NP−2‡	2,500	None	X
Mitchell, S. D.	10,633	−2.8	29.1	5.2	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	200	None	ASWX
Moberly, Mo.	12,920	−6.2	7.5	3.3	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	240	TAPL	ASWX
Modesto, Calif.	16,379	18.3	49.8	3.1	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	240	None	SWX§
Monessen, Pa.	20,257	−0.1	11.5	2.0	Com	5	5	P−4‡	1,200	CT	None
Monroe, Mich.	18,478	2.0	56.5	5.2	MC	7	7	NP−2	400	TK	SW
Monrovia, Calif.	12,807	17.6	98.7	8.1	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	None	TK	W
Monterey, Calif.	10,084	10.3	66.8	3.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡*	None	D	PX
Morgantown, W. Va.	16,655	2.9	33.5	2.8	Mgr	10	0	NP−2‡	260	None	X
Morristown, N. J.	15,270	0.5	21.1	2.8	MC	9	1	P−2‡	None	None	SWX
Moultrie, Ga.	10,147	26.4	18.2	2.8	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	300	None	EdSTWX
Moundsville, W. Va.	14,168	−1.7	35.1	2.6	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	90	KPL	None
Mount Carmel, Pa.	17,780	−1.0	2.9	0.7	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Mount Clemens, Mich.	14,389	6.6	42.3	3.6	Com	5	5	NP−2‡	150	None	W
Mount Lebanon tp, Pa.	19,571	46.0	493.6	5.9	Mgr	5	1	P−4‡	200	DT	None
Mount Vernon, Ill.	14,724	19.0	26.1	3.1	MC	10†	10	P−4‡	180	TK	S
Mount Vernon, Ohio	10,122	8.0	1.4	1.7	MC	7†	3	P−2	None	DTL	SW
Munhall, Pa.	13,900	7.0	102.5	2.3	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
Muscatine, Iowa	18,286	9.0	4.4	6.7	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	300	TAKSEL	EPWX§
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	16,047	3.0	63.8	3.0	Mgr	7	4	NP−2‡	270	TA	SW
Nampa, Idaho	12,149	48.1	7.7	4.9	MC	6†	0	NP−2	300	TK	SWX
Nanticoke, Pa.	24,387	−6.4	15.2	2.6	Com	5	5	P−4‡	1,100	CT	None
Natchez, Miss.	15,296	14.0	6.5	3.1	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	120	AKP	AWX*
Natick t, Mass.	13,851	1.9	24.6	14.9	TM	3	3	P−1	400	TAKSW	SW
National City, Calif.	10,344	41.7	134.3	4.6	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	120	TAK	S

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Naugatuck, Conn.	15,388	7.5	−4.9	16.6	MC	6†	0	P−2	None	DT	None
Needham t, Mass.	12,445	14.8	54.7	12.5	RTM	3	3	NP−1	$ 150	TAKW	AW
Neenah, Wis.	10,645	16.3	27.6	3.8	MC	10†	0	NP−2‡	150	TA	ASW
Neptune tp, N. J.	10,207	−3.9	64.2	8.0	Com	5	5	P−3‡	1,000	AK	S
New Bern, N. C.	11,815	−1.4	−1.8	1.5	MC	10†	0	P−2	50	P	EW
Newburyport, Mass.	13,916	−7.7	−3.5	8.3	MC	11	5	NP−2‡	None	None	W
New Castle, Ind.	16,620	18.5	−3.0	3.0	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	TK	SWd
New Iberia, La.	13,747	71.8	27.5	2.4	MC	8†	2	NP−4	120	None	S
New Kensington, Pa.	24,055	43.5	39.8	3.7	Com	5	5	P−4‡	1,125	CT	None
New Philadelphia, O.	12,328	−0.3	15.4	3.2	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	WX
Newton, Iowa	10,462	−9.5	74.4	3.5	MC	6†	2	NP−2	50	TA	GSW
Newton, Kan.	11,048	0.1	12.8	3.6	Mgr	3	3	NP−4‡*	50	None	ASW
Niles, Mich.	11,328	L	54.9	4.1	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	50	TAK	EWX
Niles, Ohio	16,273	−0.3	24.7	4.5	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	EdW
Norfolk, Neb.	10,490	−2.1	24.1	3.0	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	200	TK	AW
Norman, Okla.	11,429	19.0	91.9	2.3	Mgr	5	1	P−4‡*	None	T	W
North Adams, Mass.	22,213	2.7	−3.0	20.6	MC	21	21	P−3‡	None	A	SW
Northampton, Mass.	24,794	1.7	11.1	34.6	MC	28*	0	P−2	None	TK	W
N. Attleboro. t, Mass.	10,359	1.6	10.4	19.1	TM	3	3	P−1	200	DTAKW	EdSW
North Braddock, Pa.	15,679	−6.6	12.4	1.4	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Northbridge t, Mass.	10,242	5.4	−4.5	17.3	TM	5	5	NP−3‡	150	TAKW	SW
N. Little Rock, Ark.	21,137	8.9	38.2	4.3	MC	10†	0	P−2‡	600	TKL	Ed
N. Plainfield, N. J.	10,586	8.5	41.1	3.0	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	TA	S*
North Platte, Neb.	12,429	3.1	15.2	2.6	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	200	TK	EWX§
N. Providence t, R. I.	12,156	9.5	44.3	5.9	MC	7	7	P−2	150	TKS	None
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	20,254	6.5	22.8	10.0	MC	7	0	P−2	600	TL	W
Norwich, Conn.	23,652	2.7	3.2	5.6	MC	13	13	P−2‡	None	TK	EGSW
Norwood t, Mass.	15,383	2.2	19.2	10.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−3‡	None	T	EdW
Nutley, N. J.	21,954	6.7	118.4	3.4	Com	5	5	NP−4	1,500	None	Wd
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16,346	−3.4	15.8	4.6	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	None	None	WX
Oil City, Pa.	20,379	−7.7	3.8	4.1	Com	5	5	P−4‡	900	CT	WX§
Okmulgee, Okla.	16,051	−6.1	−1.9	3.1	Com	3	3	NP−3	2,400	None	SWdX
Old Forge, Pa.	11,892	−6.1	3.5	4.0	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	C	None
Olean, N. Y.	21,506	−1.3	6.3	6.0	MC	11†	0	P−2	200	None	SW
Olympia, Wash.	13,254	13.0	50.5	6.5	Com	3	3	NP−3	1,800	None	WX
Oneida, N. Y.	10,291	−2.5	0.2	22.4	MC	6†	0	P−2	300	TA*	SW
Oneonta, N. Y.	11,731	−6.4	8.2	3.7	MC	6†	0	P−2	None	TA	SW
Ontario, Calif.	14,197	4.5	86.6	10.3	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TK	SWX§
Orangeburg, S. C.	10,521	19.9	20.4	3.0	Com	3	3	NP−4	600	None	AEWX§
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11,024	8.9	7.4	4.0	MC	7†	2	NP−2	50	TA	SW
Ossining, N. Y.	15,996	5.0	41.9	3.0	MC	5	5	P−2‡	300	T	SW
Oswego, N. Y.	22,062	−2.6	−4.1	7.7	MC	8†	0	P−2	250	None	SW
Ottawa, Ill.	16,005	6.0	39.6	3.7	Com	5	5	NP−4	900	None	W
Ottawa, Kan.	10,193	6.6	6.0	3.0	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	1,200	None	AESW
Owosso, Mich.	14,424	−0.5	15.3	4.2	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	2,500	None	SXW
Painesville, Ohio	12,235	11.8	50.5	4.8	Mgr	7†	7	NP−4‡	300	None	EGdW
Palestine, Tex.	12,144	6.1	3.7	3.8	Com	4	4	NP−2	500	None	SWX
Palo Alto, Calif.	16,774	22.9	131.4	3.9	MC	15	15	NP−6‡	None	None	EGSWX§P*
Pampa, Tex.	12,895	23.2	960.8	3.0	Mgr	3	3	NP−2	520	None	ASW
Panama City, Fla.	11,610	114.9	213.7	13.4	Mgr	5	1	NP−2	60	None	WX
Paris, Tex.	18,678	19.4	4.0	5.0	MC	5†	5	NP−2	360	AKPL	STWX§
Park Ridge, Ill.	12,063	15.8	207.9	5.5	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	180	TK	Wd
Parma, Ohio	16,365	17.7	U	19.8	MC	7†	3	P−2	300	DTL	None
Parsons, Kan.	14,294	−4.1	−7.0	4.0	Com	3	3	NP−2	1,500	None	ASWX§
Peabody, Mass.	21,711	1.7	9.2	16.4	MC	11	5	NP−2	250	None	EW
Peekskill, N. Y.	17,311	1.1	7.9	4.4	MC	6†	0	P−3‡	None	C	W

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Pekin, Ill.	19,407	20.3	33.5	6.5	Com	5	5	NP–4	$1,200	None	BS
Pennsauken tp, N. J.	17,745	4.9	161.3	9.8	MC	5	5	P–3‡	400	None	SW
Peru, Ind.	12,432	−2.3	2.6	2.1	MC	7†	7	P–4	125	TK	ESW
Phenix City, Ala.	15,351	10.7	155.2	7.0	Com	3	3	NP–3‡	1,200	None	W*
Phillipsburg, N. J.	18,314	−4.9	13.8	2.9	Com	5	5	NP–4	1,800	None	S
Phoenixville, Pa.	12,282	2.1	14.7	2.3	Mgr	12†	0	P–4‡	None	D	SW
Pine Bluff, Ark.	21,290	2.6	7.7	4.8	MC	8†	8	P–2‡	240	TKL	None
Piqua, Ohio	16,049	0.2	6.4	3.5	Mgr	5	1	NP–2	60	None	ESW
Pittsburg, Kan.	17,571	−3.2	0.5	4.9	Com	5	5	NP–2	1,500	None	ASWX§
Pittston, Pa.	17,828	−2.3	−1.4	1.7	Com	5	5	P–4‡	1,000	CT	None
Plains tp, Pa.	15,621	2.6	14.7	14.8	MC	..	0	P–4‡	200	C	......
Plattsburg, N. Y.	16,351	22.5	22.4	4.9	MC	6†	0	P–2	250	None	AESW
Pleasantville, N. J.	11,050	−4.6	96.7	7.6	MC	7	1	P–3‡*	None	None	S
Plymouth t, Mass.	13,100	0.4	−L	97.6	TM	5	5	NP–1	150	TAKW	APW
Plymouth, Pa.	15,507	−6.3	0.3	1.1	MC	13†	0	P–4‡	None	C	None
Pocatello, Idaho	18,133	10.1	9.8	3.1	MC	4†	4	P–4‡	300	None	WX
Pomona, Calif.	23,539	13.1	54.0	13.0	MC	5	5	NP–4‡*	600	DTKL	SW
Ponca City, Okla.	16,794	4.1	128.8	3.3	Com	3	3	NP–3‡	None	None	AEWX
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	11,163	47.8	−6.1	5.6	MC	10†	0	P–2‡	78	TAPL	EWX
Port Chester, N. Y.	23,073	1.8	86.7	2.3	MC	6†	6	NP–3‡	600	None	S
Portsmouth, N. H.	14,821	2.2	6.8	15.1	MC	9†	4	P–2	None	AS	WX§
Pottstown, Pa.	20,194	3.9	11.5	4.9	MC	20†	0	P–4‡	None	None	AS
Pottsville, Pa.	24,530	0.9	11.1	3.6	Com	5	5	P–4‡	1,200	CT	None
Provo, Utah	18,071	22.4	43.3	12.0	Com	3	3	NP–4‡*	1,500	D	EWX
Rahway, N. J.	17,498	9.3	45.0	4.1	MC	11	1	P–2‡	None	None	WS*
Rapid City, S. D.	13,844	33.1	80.1	6.0	Mgr	9	9	NP–3‡	120	None	ASWX
Reading t, Mass.	10,866	11.3	31.3	9.8	TM	3	3	NP–3‡	None	TAKSW	EW
Red Bank, N. J.	10,974	−5.6	25.6	1.8	MC	6†	6	P–3‡	None	TA	SWX§
Redlands, Calif.	14,324	1.0	48.1	16.5	MC	5	5	NP–4‡	300	TK	SW
Redondo Beach, Calif.	13,092	40.1	90.3	5.8	MC	5	0	NP–2	120	TKL	None
Redwood City, Calif.	12,453	39.0	122.9	4.5	Mgr	7	7	NP–4‡	240	None	PW
Reidsville, N. C.	10,387	51.6	28.5	4.5	Mgr	4†	4	NP–2	175	None	ASW
Reno, Nev.	21,317	15.0	54.2	3.8	MC	6†	0	NP–4	300	KL	S
Rensselaer, N. Y.	10,768	−4.1	3.7	1.7	MC	10	0	P–2	300	TK	None
Richmond, Calif.	23,642	17.7	19.3	13.2	Mgr	9	9	NP–6‡	600	None	P§
Richmond Hghts, Mo.	12,802	39.9	328.4	2.4	Com	3	3	NP–4	1,800	None	None
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	11,277	4.8	25.5	1.8	Com	3	3	NP–4	750	None	S
Ridgewood, N. J.	14,948	22.6	60.8	6.2	Com	3	3	NP–4	1,140	None	SW
River Rouge, Mich.	17,008	−1.8	76.3	3.0	MC	7	7	NP–2‡	250	TAK	Wd
Rochester, N. H.	12,012	17.7	5.5	34.4	MC	18†	0	P–3‡	None	None	W
Rock Hill, S. C.	15,009	32.6	28.5	4.3	Mgr	5	5	NP–2‡	400	None	EdWX§
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	18,613	35.7	119.1	2.9	MC	5	5	P–2‡	600	None	ESW
Roselle, N. J.	13,597	4.4	127.0	2.6	MC	6†	1	P–3‡	None	TA	None
Roswell, N. M.	13,482	20.7	58.9	5.1	Mgr	10†	0	P–4‡	None	None	WX
Rutherford, N. J.	15,466	3.7	57.0	2.8	MC	6†	6	P–3‡	None	T	S*
Rutland, Vt.	17,082	−1.3	15.8	7.8	MC	11†	11	NP–2‡	None	TA	W
St. Augustine, Fla.	12,090	−0.2	95.6	5.1	Mgr	5	5	NP–3‡	None	None	APWX
St. Charles, Mo.	10,803	3.0	23.4	3.5	MC	8†	0	NP–2‡	180	TAPL	W
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	10,405	54.3	U	10.7	Com	5	5	NP–2‡	60	K	Wd
St. Cloud, Minn.	24,173	15.1	32.3	8.8	Com	5	5	NP–4	None	None	WX§
Salem, Ohio	12,301	15.8	3.1	3.5	MC	7†	3	P–2	113	DTL	SW
Salina, Kan.	21,073	4.6	33.6	4.5	Mgr	5	5	NP–2‡*	75	None	ASWX§
Salinas, Calif.	11,586	12.9	138.2	3.2	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	300	None	S
Salisbury, Md.	13,313	21.1	45.6	3.6	MC	5	5	P–2‡	300	TK	W
Salisbury, N. C.	19,037	12.3	22.1	5.2	Mgr	5	5	P–2	480	None	SWX§
San Buenaventura, Cal.	13,264	14.3	179.2	3.9	Mgr	7	7	NP–4‡	None	None	ASW

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Sandusky, Ohio	24,874	1.0	7.5	7.3	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	$ 400	None	PW
Sanford, Fla	10,217	1.2	80.7	4.4	Mgr	5	5	NP−3‡	240	None	WX
San Gabriel, Calif	11,867	64.3	173.6	3.3	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	260	TK	A
San Leandro, Calif	14,601	27.5	100.9	2.6	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	None	TK	S
San Mateo, Calif	19,403	44.3	124.9	7.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	None	TK	S
Santa Cruz, Calif	16,896	17.4	31.9	8.3	Com	5	5	NP−4‡*	900	None	APW
Santa Fe, N. M	20,325	81.9	54.4	27.1	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	None	None	SX
Santa Rosa, Calif	12,605	18.5	21.4	2.3	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	None	T	SWX§
Sapulpa, Okla	12,249	16.3	−9.5	3.0	Mgr	10	0	NP−2	None	None	W
Sarasota, Fla	11,141	32.7	290.8	10.0	MC	5†	5	NP−3‡	400	None	APWX§
Saratoga Sprgs., N. Y.	13,705	4.1	−0.1	27.9	Com	5	5	NP−2	500	None	ASW
Saugus t, Mass	14,825	0.9	35.2	10.5	RTM	3	3	NP−1	350	TAKW	Wd
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	15,847	15.2	13.7	21.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡*	200	None	WX
Scarsdale, N. Y	12,966	33.8	176.4	6.4	MC	7	7	NP−2‡	None	None	W
Scottsbluff, Neb	12,057	42.4	22.5	1.7	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	200	TK	WX§
Sedalia, Mo	20,428	−1.8	−1.6	7.1	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	200	TAPL	AS
Selma, Ala	19,834	10.1	15.5	3.9	MC	11	11	P−4	240	None	W
Seminole, Okla	11,547	0.8	1241.8	1.4	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	60	TKP	ASWX
Shaker Heights, Ohio	23,393	31.5	100.4	6.5	MC	7	7	NP−4	420	None	None
Shaler tp, Pa	11,185	16.8	51.8	..	MC	..	0	P−4‡	200	C	......
Shamokin, Pa	18,810	−7.2	−4.4	0.8	MC	20†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Shawnee, Okla	22,053	−5.3	51.7	3.9	Mgr	7	1	NP−4‡*	None	None	AWX
Shelby, N. C	14,037	30.1	198.9	7.1	MC	4†	4	NP−4‡	120	None	AEdSTW
Shelbyville, Ind	10,791	1.6	9.5	1.7	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	TK	None
Shelton, Conn	10,971	8.5	6.7	29.6	MC	6†	0	P−2	None	TA	None
Shenandoah, Pa	19,790	−9.1	−11.9	1.6	MC	15†	0	P−4‡	None	D	W
Sheridan, Wyo	10,529	23.3	−7.0	2.6	Com	3	3	NP−2	2,000	None	SWX§
Sherman, Tex	17,156	9.2	4.5	5.3	Mgr	15†	15	NP−2‡	None	None	ASWX
Shorewood, Wis	15,184	12.6	408.6	1.6	MC	7	7	NP−3‡*	300	TAK	Wd
Southbridge t, Mass.	16,825	18.0	0.1	20.4	TM	3	3	P−1	450	TAKSW	AS
S. Charleston t, W. Va.	10,377	75.8	61.8	6.0	MC	6†	6	P−4	60	K	AS
S. Milwaukee, Wis	11,134	4.0	40.9	4.8	MC	7†	0	NP−2	420	CTKL	SW
South Orange, N. J	13,742	0.8	87.4	2.9	MC	6†	6	P−2‡	None	None	WS*
South Pasadena, Calif.	14,356	4.6	79.4	3.4	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	540	TK	WS*
South Portland, Me.	15,781	14.0	49.6	11.6	Mgr	5	5	NP−3‡	300	None	None
South River, N. J	10,714	−0.4	63.1	3.0	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	TA	ESW
S. St. Paul, Minn	11,844	18.3	45.9	5.4	MC	7†	7	NP−2	50	TAK	SW
Statesville, N. C	11,440	9.1	32.9	6.0	MC	8†	0	P−4*	90	None	EdSTWd
Staunton, Va	13,337	11.2	12.9	3.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TA	SWX§
Steelton, Pa	13,115	−1.3	−1.0	1.8	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	None	D	W
Sterling, Ill	11,363	13.5	22.4	2.0	Com	5	5	NP−4	400	None	ASX
Stevens Point, Wis	15,777	15.8	19.8	6.0	MC	9†	0	NP−2‡	200	CT	SW
Stillwater, Okla	10,097	43.9	49.2	2.3	MC	5	5	NP−3‡	300	TK	ESWX§
Stoneham t, Mass	10,765	7.0	27.8	6.0	TM	3	3	NP−1	100	TAKW	AWd
Stowe tp, Pa	12,577	−5.9	25.3	2.0	MC	9	0	P−4‡	200	CT	None
Stratford t, Conn	22,580	17.5	55.6	16.7	Mgr	10	0	NP−2	None	None	S
Streator, Ill	14,930	1.4	−0.3	3.2	Com	5	5	NP−4	900	None	None
Struthers, Ohio	11,739	4.4	92.4	3.7	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	None
Suffolk, Va	11,343	10.4	12.6	1.8	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	None	TA	A
Summit, N. J	16,165	11.1	43.1	6.0	MC	7	1	P−3‡	None	K	S*
Sumter, S. C	15,874	34.8	23.9	3.1	Mgr	3	3	P−4‡	200	None	SWT§X§
Sunbury, Pa	15,462	−1.0	−0.6	3.0	Com	5	5	P−4‡	750	CT	None
Swampscott t, Mass.	10,761	4.0	27.7	3.1	RTM	3	3	NP−1	500	TAKS	Wd
Sweetwater, Tex	10,367	−4.4	151.9	6.1	Mgr	4†	4	NP−2‡	180	None	ASWX
Swissvale, Pa	15,919	−0.7	46.9	1.3	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
Tallahassee, Fla	16,240	51.8	89.8	4.2	Mgr	3	3	NP−3‡	None	None	EGSTWX

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Tamaqua, Pa.	12,486	−3.5	4.6	1.5	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	Wd
Temple, Tex.	15,344	−L	39.1	4.3	Mgr	5	5	NP−2	$ 180	None	ASTWX
Terrell, Tex.	10,481	19.2	5.3	3.6	Mgr	5	2	NP−2‡	130	AKSPL	ESW
Texarkana, Ark.	11,821	9.8	30.4	3.6	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	120	TKL	AX§
Texarkana, Tex.	17,019	2.5	44.6	3.3	MC	5†	1	P−2‡	150	AKPL	S
Thomasville, Ga.	12,683	8.1	43.2	4.3	MC	8†	8	NP−2	100	TKP	AEWX
Thomasville, N. C.	11,041	9.4	77.8	3.9	Mgr	6	6	NP−2	100	None	SW
Tiffin, Ohio	16,102	−2.0	14.3	4.9	MC	7†	3	P−2	120	DTL	None
Tonawanda, N. Y.	13,008	2.6	26.0	3.6	MC	7	1	P−2	500	TL	SW
Traverse City, Mich.	14,455	15.3	14.8	5.5	Mgr	7	7	NP−4‡*	200	None	ESWX
Trinidad, Colo.	13,223	12.7	7.6	3.2	MC	10†	0	P−2	180	TK	SWX
Twin Falls, Idaho	11,851	34.9	5.6	2.3	Com	5	5	NP−4‡*	900	None	WX
Two Rivers, Wis.	10,302	2.2	38.0	1.6	Mgr	9	9	NP−2‡	150	None	AEdSW
Union tp, N. J.	24,730	50.1	315.7	8.3	MC	5	5	P−3‡	500	K	S*
Uniontown, Pa.	21,819	11.6	24.5	1.9	Com	5	5	P−4‡	750	CT	S
University Park, Tex.	14,458	244.2	U	3.5	MC	3	3	NP−2	600	None	AWd
Urbana, Ill.	14,064	7.7	27.5	2.5	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	120	TK	None
Valdosta, Ga.	15,595	15.7	25.0	4.5	MC	6†	6	NP−2	480	None	WX
Vallejo, Calif.	20,072	24.9	−23.9	4.8	Com	3	3	NP−4‡	1,800	DA	W
Valley Stream, N. Y.	16,679	41.5	41.5	3.6	MC	5	5	P−2‡	600	None	None
Vancouver, Wash.	18,788	19.2	24.8	6.6	MC	7	1	P−4‡*	None	TKL	W
Vandergrift, Pa.	10,725	−6.6	20.4	1.0	MC	18†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Ventura, Calif.	(see San Buenaventura)										
Vicksburg, Miss.	24,460	6.6	27.0	7.0	MC	3	3	NP−4	3,600	A	WX§
Victoria, Tex.	11,566	55.9	24.6	2.7	MC	4†	4	NP−2	260	TAKPL	SW
Vincennes, Ind.	18,228	3.8	2.4	3.2	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	TK	W
Virginia, Minn.	12,264	2.5	−14.7	8.9	MC	9	3	NP−4‡	50	T	AEGSWX
Wakefield t, Mass.	16,223	−0.6	25.3	7.4	TM	5	5	NP−1	100	TAKW	AEdGdW
Walla Walla, Wash.	18,109	13.4	3.1	5.3	Com	3	3	NP−3	2,000	None	SWX§
Wallingford, Conn.	11,425	2.3	15.8	4.1	TM	6†	6	P−4‡	100	DTK	ESWX§
Warren, Pa.	14,891	0.2	4.1	2.5	MC	18†	0	P−4‡	None	D	X§
Watertown, S. D.	10,617	3.9	8.7	6.1	MC	10†	0	NP−2‡	300	None	AESWX§
Watertown, Wis.	11,301	6.5	14.1	8.5	MC	14†	0	NP−2‡	120	CTAKSEL	SW
Waterville, Me.	16,688	8.0	15.8	12.0	MC	21*	0	P−1	None	None	X§
Watervliet, N. Y.	16,114	0.2	0.1	1.1	Mgr	3	3	P−4‡	500	None	SW
Waukesha, Wis.	19,242	12.0	36.8	4.0	MC	15†	0	NP−2‡	300	CTAKL	SW
Waycross, Ga.	16,763	8.1	−14.2	8.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	180	None	AW
Waynesboro, Pa.	10,231	0.6	4.6	2.6	Mgr	6†	0	P−4‡	None	D	SWX§
Webster t, Mass.	13,186	1.5	−2.0	12.5	TM	3	3	P−1	350	TAKLW	AW
Webster Groves, Mo.	18,394	11.6	74.0	5.4	Com	4	4	NP−4	1,800	None	Wd
Weehawken tp, N. J.	14,363	−3.0	2.2	0.6	MC	5	5	NP−3‡	...	....	None
Wellesley t, Mass.	15,127	32.2	83.8	10.0	RTM	3	3	NP−3‡	300	TAK	EdW
Wenatchee, Wash.	11,620	−0.1	83.9	1.7	Com	3	3	NP−3	1,500	None	WX
Westbrook, Me.	11,087	2.6	14.3	17.4	MC	13†	3	P−1	None	K	None
West Chester, Pa.	13,289	7.8	5.2	1.7	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	C	SW
Westerly t, R. I.	11,199	−1.8	10.5	30.9	MC	7	7	P−2	100	TAKSW	SW
Westfield, Mass.	18,793	−5.0	6.3	46.9	MC	11	6	NP−2	150	None	EdGWX§
Westfield, N. J.	18,458	16.8	74.3	6.3	MC	9	0	P−2‡	1	None	S*
West Frankfort, Ill.	12,383	−15.7	73.2	5.5	Com	5	5	NP−4	900	None	W
W. Springfield t, Mass.	17,135	2.7	24.1	16.8	RTM	3	3	P−3‡	900	TAKW	W
West Warwick t, R. I.	18,188	2.8	14.5	6.5	MC	6	6	P−2	150	TAKW	S
Wewoka, Okla.	10,315	−0.8	584.3	1.3	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	12	None	ASWX
Weymouth t, Mass.	23,868	14.3	38.7	16.7	RTM	5	5	NP−1	520	TAK	AW
Whiting, Ind.	10,307	−5.3	7.2	1.5	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	TK	W
Whittier, Calif.	16,115	8.7	85.3	3.7	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TAK	SW
Willimantic, Conn.	12,101	−L	−1.8	4.5	MC	7†	3	P−2	300	TK	W

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Wilmette, Ill.	17,226	13.1	94.9	5.2	Mgr	6†	6	NP–4‡	$ 144	TK	W
Wilson, N. C.	19,234	52.5	18.9	4.2	Mgr	5†	0	NP–2	300	None	EGW
Winchester t, Mass.	15,081	18.6	21.3	5.9	RTM	5	5	NP–3‡	None	TAKW	W
Winchester, Va.	12,095	11.4	57.7	4.3	Mgr	13	1	NP–4‡	None	TA	SWX§
Winnetka, Ill.	12,430	2.2	81.7	3.8	Mgr	6†	6	NP–2‡	None	K	EW
Winona, Minn.	22,490	7.9	8.9	7.2	MC	9	1	NP–4‡	200	TA	ASWX
Winthrop t, Mass.	16,768	–0.5	9.0	1.6	RTM	3	3	..–1	350	TAK	Wd
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	11,416	30.8	20.5	9.0	MC	16†	0	NP–2‡	48	TAKL	AEdSW
Woburn, Mass.	19,751	1.6	17.3	12.9	MC	15	8	P–2	None	None	W
Wooster, Ohio	11,543	7.5	30.9	3.5	MC	7†	3	P–2	120	DTL	SWX§
Xenia, Ohio	10,633	1.2	15.3	3.6	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	150	None	SW
Ypsilanti, Mich.	12,121	19.5	36.8	3.1	MC	10†	0	P–2‡	130	A	GSW
5,000 to 10,000											
Abbeville, La.	6,672	53.2	25.9	1.9	MC	5†	5	NP–4	150	P	ESW
Abilene, Kan.	5,671	0.2	15.6	2.3	Mgr	2†	2	NP–3‡	50	None	ASW
Abington t., Mass.	5,708	–2.8	1.5	12.2	TM	3	3	NP–3‡	200	TAKW	AW
Aiken, S. C.	6,168	2.2	47.0	4.0	MC	6†	6	NP–2	63	None	ASWX§
Alamo Heights, Tex.	5,700	47.1	U	2.5	MC	5†	5	NP–2	1	None	W
Alamosa, Colo.	5,613	9.9	61.0	1.0	MC	8†	0	NP–2	60	TK	WX
Albany, Ore.	5,654	6.2	10.0	1.4	MC	6†	0	NP–2	72	TKP	X§
Albia, Iowa	5,157	16.5	–12.7	...	MC	6†	2	NP–2	30	TA	SW
Albion, Mich.	8,345	0.3	–0.4	3.5	MC	7	1	NP–4‡*	50	None	W
Alcoa, Tenn.	5,131	–2.4	56.5	4.7	Mgr	3	3	NP–6‡	1	None	S
Alexander City, Ala.	6,640	46.9	97.1	2.0	MC	6	6	NP–4	....	None	EdGSWdX
Alexandria, Minn.	5,051	30.3	14.4	4.9	MC	5	0	NP–2‡	None	T	EX
Alice, Tex.	7,792	83.8	125.5	3.1	Com	3	3	NP–2	600	None	SW
Alliance, Neb.	6,253	–6.2	45.3	1.2	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	180	None	AESWX§
Alma, Mich.	7,202	6.9	–10.7	4.7	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	300	A	SW
Altus, Okla.	8,593	1.8	86.6	3.1	MC	8†	0	P–2‡	120	TKSP	AESWX§
Alva, Okla.	5,055	–1.3	30.9	1.9	MC	8†	0	NP–2‡	50	TKSP	W
Americus, Ga.	9,281	5.9	–2.8	...	MC	7	7	NP–2‡	100	None	WX
Amherst t., Mass.	6,410	8.9	6.1	27.5	RTM	3	3	P–3‡	300	TAKW	AS
Amityville, N. Y.	5,058	14.0	35.8	2.4	MC	5	5	NP–2‡	300	None	None
Anacortes, Wash.	5,875	10.5	24.2	8.4	MC	7†	1	NP–4‡	None	TKL	W
Anadarko, Okla.	5,579	10.8	61.6	...	MC	10†	0	P–2‡	180	TKSP	EW
Andalusia, Ala.	6,886	33.6	28.1	4.0	MC	6	6	P–4	120	None	G
Anoka, Minn.	6,426	32.5	13.2	...	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	100	None	EdSW
Antigo, Wis.	9,495	10.3	1.9	4.0	Com	3	3	NP–6‡	1,600	None	SW
Antioch, Calif.	5,106	43.3	84.0	1.0	MC	5	5	NP–4‡	None	TAK	W
Arcadia, Calif.	9,122	74.9	133.0	10.2	MC	5	5	NP–4‡	120	TAK	W
Archbald, Pa.	8,296	–13.5	11.4	...	MC	9†	0	P–4‡	None	C	None
Arkadelphia, Ark.	5,078	50.2	2.1	1.9	MC	6†	0	NP–2	120	TKPL	None
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	5,668	13.4	121.5	5.2	MC	6†	6	NP–4‡	240	K	SW
Asheboro, N. C.	6,981	39.0	96.2	3.1	MC	5†	5	P–2	24	None	SW
Ashland, Pa.	7,045	–1.7	7.5	1.7	MC	15†	0	P–4‡	None	D	W
Ashley, Pa.	6,371	10.2	8.8	1.0	MC	6†	0	P–4‡	None	D	None
Athens, Ohio	7,696	6.1	13.0	...	MC	7†	3	P–2	150	DTL	WX§
Athens, Tenn.	6,930	28.7	108.7	...	MC	5†	5	NP–2	110	KLW	EdWd
Atlantic, Iowa	5,802	3.9	4.8	2.5	MC	6†	2	NP–2	50	TA	ESW
Auburn, Ind.	5,415	6.4	9.4	1.5	MC	5†	5	P–4	100	TK	ESW
Auburn t., Mass.	6,629	7.8	58.0	...	TM	3	3	NP–1	300	TAKSW	Wd
Audubon, N. J.	8,906	L	87.8	0.4	Com	3	3	NP–4	750	None	S
Avalon, Pa.	6,155	3.6	12.6	1.0	Mgr	9†	0	P–4‡	None	C	None
Azusa, Calif.	5,209	8.3	95.4	4.5	MC	5	5	NP–4‡	60	TK	AEdW
Bainbridge, Ga.	6,352	3.4	28.2	...	MC	6†	6	NP–2	96	None	W

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Baker, Ore.	9,342	18.9	1.7	4.7	Com	3	3	NP−4	$1,800	None	SWX
Bangor, Pa.	5,687	−2.4	7.8	1.5	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Baraboo, Wis.	6,415	15.7	0.1	3.7	MC	9†	0	NP−3‡	84	TAKL	SW
Barnesville, Ohio	5,002	8.7	−5.4	...	MC	6†	6	P−2	48	TKP	SW
Barnstable t., Mass.	8,333	14.6	50.4	60.2	TM	3	3	NP−3‡	1,500	DTAKEW	SX
Barrington t., R. I.	6,231	20.7	32.5	8.5	MC	5	5	P−2	300	TAKW	None
Bartow, Fla.	6,158	16.9	25.4	5.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−3‡	120	None	AESWX
Bastrop, La.	6,626	29.4	321.1	2.1	MC	5†	5	NP−4	300	None	S
Batavia, Ill.	5,101	1.1	14.8	4.0	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	130	TK	EdSW
Batesville, Ark.	5,267	17.5	4.3	...	MC	8†	0	NP−2	36	TKPL	None
Bay City, Tex.	6,594	62.0	17.8	...	MC	5†	5	NP−2‡	120	TKEL	GdSW
Beardstown, Ill.	6,505	2.5	−10.8	1.3	MC	10†	0	NP−4‡	112	TK	W
Beaver, Pa.	5,641	−0.4	37.0	0.9	MC	9†	0	NP−4‡	None	D	W
Bedford, Ohio	7,390	8.5	154.5	5.5	Mgr	7	7	NP−4‡	60	None	SW
Beeville, Tex.	6,789	41.3	56.9	1.0	MC	3	3	NP−2	600	None	AS
Belfast, Me.	5,540	11.0	−L	0.5	Mgr	5†	0	NP−2	None	None	W
Bellefontaine, Ohio	9,808	2.8	2.2	3.1	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	EGSW
Bellefonte, Pa.	5,304	10.4	20.2	...	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	SW
Bellevue, Ky.	8,741	2.9	15.2	...	MC	8†	0	P−2	78	TAKPL	None
Bellevue, Ohio	6,127	−2.1	8.3	2.2	MC	7†	3	P−2	120	DTL	W
Bellwood, Ill.	5,220	4.6	165.3	4.7	MC	6	6	NP−4‡	120	TK	SW
Belvidere, Ill.	8,094	−0.4	4.1	2.8	MC	10†	0	NP−4‡	140	TK	SW
Bemidji, Minn.	9,427	30.9	1.6	10.7	MC	11	1	NP−2‡	None	TAK	SWX
Bennington, Vt.	7,628	3.2	2.2	2.0	TM	7†	7	NP−3‡	45	DTAKL	WX
Benton, Ill.	7,372	−10.3	14.1	...	Com	5	5	NP−4	400	None	SW
Berea, Ohio	6,025	5.8	92.5	3.6	MC	7†	3	P−2	48	DTL	ESW
Berkley, Mich.	6,406	15.0	U	2.4	Com	7	7	NP−2	100	TAK	W
Bexley, Ohio	8,705	17.7	451.1	2.5	MC	7†	7	NP−4‡	100	D	Wd
Bicknell, Ind.	5,110	−2.0	−31.7	1.2	MC	5†	5	P−4	90	TK	W
Bisbee, Ariz.	5,853	−27.0	−12.8	2.7	MC	6†	0	P−2	120	None	X
Blackwell, Okla.	8,537	−10.3	32.7	2.0	Com	3	3	...−3‡	600	None	AESWX§
Blairsville, Pa.	5,002	−5.6	20.6	0.9	Mgr	3	0	P−4‡	None	D	W
Blakely, Pa.	8,106	−1.9	25.8	3.9	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	E
Bloomsburg, Pa.	9,799	7.8	16.3	...	MC	7	7	P−4‡	None	None	None
Bluffton, Ind.	5,417	6.7	−7.9	1.0	MC	5†	5	P−4	100	TK	AESW
Bogota, N. J.	7,346	0.1	87.9	1.0	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	150	A	S
Bonham, Tex.	6,349	12.3	−5.9	9.0	MC	5	1	NP−2‡	60	None	SWX
Boonton, N. J.	6,739	−1.8	27.8	3.1	MC	9	1	P−2‡	None	None	W
Boonville, Mo.	6,089	−5.4	37.9	1.4	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	100	TAPL	W
Bossier City, La.	5,786	44.5	265.9	1.9	MC	5†	5	NP−4	300	P	Wd
Bound Brook, N. J.	7,616	3.3	24.8	1.6	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	TA	S
Bowling Green, Ohio	7,190	7.5	15.5	...	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	S
Bozeman, Mont.	8,665	184.1	10.9	2.0	Mgr	3	3	NP−4‡	260	None	WX
Brackenridge, Pa.	6,400	2.4	25.3	1.0	MC	6†	0	P−4‡	None	D	EdW
Bradenton, Fla.	7,444	24.4	54.8	2.5	MC	3†	0	NP−2‡	300	None	APWX
Brady, Tex.	5,002	25.6	89.9	...	MC	5†	5	...−2‡	72	TAKP	ESWX
Brattleboro, Vt.	9,622	10.5	18.9	30.1	(not an incorporated municipality)						
Brazil, Ind.	8,126	−7.1	−5.9	...	MC	5†	5	P−4	....	TK	SW
Breckenridge, Tex.	5,826	−23.0	310.0	2.8	Com	3	3	NP−2	600	None	ASX
Brenham, Tex.	6,435	7.7	17.9	4.3	MC	5	1	NP−2	120	None	ASW
Brentwood, Pa.	7,552	40.3	217.5	1.4	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
Brewer, Me.	6,510	2.9	4.4	18.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	None	None	AP§
Bridgeport, Pa.	5,904	5.5	19.6	0.7	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	S
Bridgewater t., Mass.	8,902	−1.7	7.3	23.3	TM	3	3	NP−3‡	250	TK	W
Brigham, Utah	5,641	10.8	−3.6	11.4	MC	5†	5	NP−2‡*	300	TK	ESWX
Bristol, Va.	9,768	10.5	31.4	2.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	100	TA	W

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Bristow, Okla.	6,050	−8.6	91.3	1.0	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	$ 60	TKSP	SW
Bronxville, N. Y.	6,888	7.8	108.9	1.0	MC	5	5	P−2‡	None	None	None
Brookfield, Mo.	6,174	−4.0	2.0	1.6	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	200	TAPL	SW
Brookhaven, Miss.	6,232	17.9	12.4	2.3	MC	5†	1	NP−4	420	KP	SWX*
Brookings, S. D.	5,346	22.2	11.5	4.1	MC	3	3	NP−5‡	600	S	AESWX§
Brownsville, Pa.	8,015	179.4	14.7	1.0	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Brunswick, Me.	7,003	14.0	6.2	...	(not an incorporated municipality)						
Bryan, Ohio	5,404	15.3	10.3	3.5	MC	6†	6	P−2	48	TKL	ESW
Bucyrus, Ohio	9,727	3.0	3.8	3.1	MC	7†	3	P−2	120	DTL	SWX§
Burley, Idaho	5,329	39.3	−29.3	1.2	MC	6†	0	NP−2	180	TK	EdWX§
Burrillville t., R. I.	8,185	6.6	−10.8	0.9	MC	7	7	P−2	75	TAKPW	None
Cadillac, Mich.	9,855	3.0	−1.8	7.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	None	None	SX
Calais, Me.	5,161	−5.6	−10.1	30.3	MC	7†	0	P−1	None	None	None
Caldwell, Idaho	7,272	46.2	−2.6	5.9	MC	6†	0	NP−2	66	KL	WX§
Calexico, Calif.	5,415	−14.0	1.1	1.3	Com	5	5	NP−4‡	180	TAK	WX
Camden, Ark.	8,975	23.4	124.6	...	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	72	TKL	AS
Camden, S. C.	5,747	10.9	31.9	...	MC	6†	0	NP−2	300	None	EWX§
Cameron, Tex.	5,040	10.4	6.2	4.0	MC	5†	1	NP−2‡	120	AKPL	ST§
Canandaigua, N. Y.	8,321	10.3	3.3	4.7	MC	8†	0	P−2	None	T	SW
Canon City, Colo.	6,690	12.7	30.5	4.0	MC	8†	0	NP−2	180	TK	W
Canton t., Mass.	6,381	9.7	−2.2	19.4	TM	3	3	P−1	500	TAKSW	W
Canton, Miss.	6,011	27.2	45.3	2.3	MC	5†	1	NP−4	720	KPL	EGdW
Canton, N. C.	5,037	−1.6	98.0	1.7	MC	3	3	NP−2	180	None	W
Carbondale, Ill.	8,550	13.6	20.1	1.5	Com	5	5	NP−4	360	None	SW
Carlsbad, N. M.	7,116	91.9	68.2	2.8	MC	8†	8	NP−4‡	None	None	SX
Carlstadt, N. J.	5,644	4.0	21.3	...	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	None	S*
Carroll, Iowa	5,389	14.9	10.3	2.9	MC	6†	2	NP−2	48	TA	SW
Carrollton, Ga.	6,214	23.0	15.8	3.1	MC	4†	0	NP−2	100	None	AW
Cartersville, Ga.	6,141	17.0	20.7	3.1	Mgr	4	0	NP−2	None	None	EdGW
Caruthersville, Mo.	6,612	38.3	0.7	1.4	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	120	TAPL	W
Catskill, N. Y.	5,429	6.8	7.5	1.5	MC	5	5	P−3‡	25	TA	AW
Cedar Falls, Iowa	9,349	27.0	16.6	4.2	MC	7†	2	NP−2	38	TA	EGSW
Cedarhurst, N. Y.	5,463	7.9	78.5	1.0	MC	4†	4	P−2‡	None	None	S
Cedartown, Ga.	9,025	11.1	100.4	3.1	Mgr	4†	4	NP−4‡	None	None	ASWX
Centerville, Iowa	8,413	3.3	−4.0	2.5	MC	5†	2	P−2	40	TA	SX
Centerville, Pa.	6,317	−2.3	34.9	...	MC	6†	6	P−4‡	6	DP	None
Centralia, Wash.	7,414	−8.0	6.7	2.6	Com	3	3	NP−3	1,800	None	AEW
Chariton, Iowa	5,754	7.3	3.7	1.0	MC	5†	2	NP−2	40	TA	SW
Charles City, Iowa	8,681	8.0	9.4	4.0	MC	6†	2	NP−2	35	TA	SW
Charleston, Ill.	8,197	2.2	21.1	...	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	120	TK	SW
Charleston, Mo.	5,182	54.4	−1.6	...	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	80	TAPL	ASW
Charlotte, Mich.	5,544	4.5	3.5	4.5	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	100	TK	SW
Cheboygan, Mich.	5,673	15.2	−12.7	6.7	MC	10†	0	P−2‡	None	T	Wd
Cherokee, Iowa	7,469	15.9	10.6	5.5	MC	5†	2	NP−2	50	TA	SWX
Chester, Ill.	5,110	30.3	35.1	12.5	MC	6†	0	NP−4‡	200	TK	W
Chester, S. C.	6,392	15.6	−0.5	3.3	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	None	None	W
Cheviot, Ohio	9,043	12.4	95.9	1.0	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	A
Chico, Calif.	9,287	16.5	−14.8	5.8	Mgr	5	0	NP−4‡	None	T	SX§
Childress, Tex.	6,464	−9.8	43.2	1.9	MC	6	6	NP−2‡	72	None	ASWX
Chillicothe, Mo.	8,012	−2.0	20.6	3.0	MC	5†	1	P−2	144	DTAKPL	AESW
Chisholm, Minn.	7,487	−9.8	−8.1	...	MC	11	1	NP−2	300	None	Wd
Chula Vista, Calif.	5,138	32.8	25.2	5.1	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	120	TK	S
Circleville, Ohio	7,982	8.3	4.5	2.2	MC	7†	3	P−2	108	DTL	S
Clearfield, Pa.	9,372	1.6	8.1	0.6	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	X
Clifton Forge, Va.	6,461	−5.5	11.0	1.6	MC	12	0	NP−4‡	None	TA	W
Clinton, Ill.	6,331	6.9	0.4	1.4	Com	5	5	NP−4	360	None	W

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Clinton, Ind.	7,092	−10.6	−27.6	2.5	MC	5†	5	P−4	$ 120	TK	W
Clinton, Mo.	6,041	5.2	12.7	2.9	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	75	TAPL	S
Clinton, Okla.	6,736	−10.3	289.4	2.0	MC	5	1	NP−2‡	240	None	SW
Clinton, S. C.	5,704	1.1	50.8	3.1	MC	6†	0	NP−2	120	None	EdWT§
Cloquet, Minn.	7,304	7.7	32.3	3.3	MC	5	2	NP−2	100	T	WX
Coaldale, Pa.	6,163	−11.0	9.2	...	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Coalinga, Calif.	5,026	76.3	−4.3	2.0	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	240	TAK	GdWX
Coldwater, Mich.	7,343	9.0	10.2	3.7	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	None	TK	ESW
Coleman, Tex.	6,054	−0.4	111.9	3.1	Com	2†	2	NP−2	600	None	ESW
College Park, Ga.	8,213	24.4	82.3	...	MC	6†	0	NP−2‡	300	None	AEdSW
Collingdale, Pa.	8,162	3.9	104.9	1.0	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
Collinsville, Ill.	9,767	5.7	−5.3	...	Com	5	5	NP−4	400	None	SW
Colorado, Tex.	5,213	11.6	164.5	1.5	MC	5†	5	NP−2‡	60	TK	SW
Colton, Calif.	9,686	20.9	87.2	4.1	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TK	EdSW
Columbia, Miss.	6,064	25.5	71.0	8.0	MC	5†	1	NP−4	360	KP	W
Columbia Hgts., Minn.	6,035	7.5	89.1	2.4	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	36	None	AWd
Columbus, Neb.	7,632	10.6	27.5	2.0	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	200	TK	ASW
Concord t., Mass.	7,972	6.6	15.7	25.0	TM	3	3	NP−3‡	*	TAKSW	EdSW
Concordia, Kan.	6,255	8.0	23.1	1.2	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	96	T	W
Conneaut, Ohio	9,355	−3.5	3.7	3.1	MC	7†	3	P−2	144	DTL	WX§
Conway, Ark.	5,782	4.5	21.3	3.1	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	100	TKL	ESWX§
Conway, S. C.	5,066	68.2	52.9	2.3	MC	6†	6	NP−2	120	None	W
Coral Gables, Fla.	8,294	45.6	U	16.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡*	600	None	BS
Corbin, Ky.	7,893	−1.8	135.9	2.2	Com	3	3	P−2‡*	1,000	None	EW
Cordele, Ga.	7,929	15.2	5.2	4.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−5‡	120	None	EdSWX
Corinth, Miss.	7,818	25.7	13.1	1.6	MC	5†	0	NP−4	230	P	S
Corona, Calif.	8,764	24.9	70.0	12.0	MC	5	5	NP−4‡*	156	DTAK	S
Coronado, Calif.	6,932	27.8	64.9	1.9	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	None	TAK	None
Corry, Pa.	6,935	−3.0	−1.0	5.3	Com	5	5	P−4‡	300	CT	None
Corvallis, Ore.	8,392	10.6	31.9	3.0	MC	9†	0	P−6‡	None	TK	W
Covington, Va.	6,300	−3.6	16.3	0.7	Mgr	5	5	NP−2	None	None	W
Crafton, Pa.	7,163	2.3	17.6	1.9	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Creston, Iowa	8,033	−6.8	7.2	5.1	MC	7†	2	NP−2	35	TA	SW
Crookston, Minn.	7,161	13.3	−7.4	3.0	MC	9	1	NP−4‡*	48	T	X
Crowley, La.	9,523	24.4	25.3	2.7	MC	9	1	P−4	60	P	AS
Crystal City, Tex.	6,529	−1.2	...	1.4	MC	3	3	NP−2	60	None	GdSW
Cuero, Tex.	5,474	17.2	27.3	1.6	MC	6†	0	NP−2‡	120	TKP	ASWX
Cullman, Ala.	5,074	82.1	12.9	2.5	MC	6	6	NP−4	120	None	ESTW
Culver City, Calif.	8,976	58.3	1027.0	3.3	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	600	TK	AB
Cushing, Okla.	7,703	−17.2	47.0	1.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−3‡	None	None	ESW
Daly City, Calif.	9,625	22.8	107.4	1.1	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	180	TAK	AW
Danville, Ky.	6,734	0.1	32.0	1.6	MC	12†*	0	NP−2	None	None	SW
Danville, Pa.	7,122	−0.9	3.4	...	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	EWX
Darlington, S. C.	6,236	12.2	19.0	2.4	MC	7	7	NP−2	120	None	AS
Dartmouth t., Mass.	9,011	2.7	35.2	76.9	RTM	3	3	NP−3‡	250	DTAEW	Wd
Dayton, Ky.	8,379	−7.6	18.6	1.2	MC	6†	6	P−2	72	TAKPL	None
Decatur, Ind.	5,861	13.7	8.3	2.0	MC	5†	5	P−4	100	TK	EW
Decorah, Iowa	5,303	15.8	13.4	...	MC	7†	2	NP−2	30	TA	SWX
Defiance, Ohio	9,744	10.5	−0.7	3.5	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	W
De Kalb, Ill.	9,146	7.0	8.6	2.3	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	144	TK	W
De Land, Fla.	7,041	34.2	57.8	4.5	Mgr	5	1	NP−2	400	None	SWX
Delaware, Ohio	8,944	3.1	−0.9	3.9	MC	7†	3	P−2	120	DTL	SW
Delphos, Ohio	5,746	1.3	−1.3	1.0	MC	7†	3	P−2	120	DTL	SW
De Pere, Wis.	6,373	15.4	6.9	4.1	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	None	TAKSL	SW
Depew, N. Y.	6,084	−6.9	11.7	4.9	MC	7	7	NP−2‡	400	None	None
Derry t., N. H.	5,400	5.2	−4.7	26.0	TM	3	3	P−3‡	500	DTKS	Wd

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

5,000 to 10,000—continued

City	Population: 1940 Census	Population: Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Population: Per Cent of Increase 1920–30	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	City Council: Number of Councilmen & Election Total	City Council: Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	City Council: Type of Election and Term of Office	City Council: Salary of Council-men	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
De Soto, Mo.	5,121	1.0	1.3	1.5	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	$ 60	TAPL	W
Des Plaines, Ill.	9,518	8.2	154.9	5.1	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	180	TK	W
Detroit Lakes, Minn.	5,015	36.5	7.3	1.7	MC	9†	0	NP−2	None	TAK	ESWX
Devils Lake, N. D.	6,204	13.8	8.9	1.1	Com	5	5	NP−4‡	240	None	STX
Dickinson, N. D.	5,839	16.2	21.9	2.7	Com	5	5	NP−4‡	360	None	ASWX§
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	5,883	2.5	30.4	2.2	MC	7	7	P−2‡	300	None	None
Dodge City, Kan.	8,487	−15.6	98.8	1.6	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	900	None	SWX
Douglas, Ariz.	8,623	−12.3	−0.9	1.6	MC	6†	0	NP−2	300	None	SWX§
Douglas, Ga.	5,175	23.0	23.7	3.1	MC	6†	2	NP−3‡	120	None	EdTW
Dover, Del.	5,517	14.9	18.8	...	Mgr	8†	0	NP−2‡	None	None	ESWX
Dover, Ohio	9,691	−0.3	19.9	3.1	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	AEW
Dowagiac, Mich.	5,007	−9.9	2.0	2.2	MC	6†	0	P−2‡	50	TAK	EW
Downers Grove, Ill.	9,526	6.1	153.1	5.0	Com	5	5	NP−4	400	None	W
Dracut t., Mass.	7,339	6.2	30.9	25.0	TM	3	3	NP−3‡	340	TAKE	W
Dublin, Ga.	7,814	17.0	−13.3	3.8	MC	7†	3	NP−2‡	144	None	W
Dumont, N. J.	7,556	28.9	131.0	1.5	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	300	A	S*
Dunbar, W. Va.	5,266	25.7	U	1.0	MC	6†	0	P−4‡	70	TK	A
Duncan, Okla.	9,207	10.1	141.5	2.2	Mgr	4†*	0	P−2	300	None	ESWX§
Dunellen, N. J.	5,360	4.1	51.7	1.0	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	A	S*
Dunn, N. C.	5,256	15.3	62.5	4.0	MC	4†	0	P−2	240	None	ASW
Dupont, Pa.	5,278	2.3	12.8	3.0	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Du Quoin, Ill.	7,515	−1.0	4.2	3.9	MC	10†	0	NP−4‡	240	TK	SWX
Durango, Colo.	5,887	9.0	31.2	1.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡*	None	None	SWX
Duryea, Pa.	8,275	−2.6	9.3	5.0	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Eagle Pass, Tex.	6,459	27.7	−12.2	3.9	Com	3	3	NP−2	375	None	S
Easley, S. C.	5,183	6.1	36.9	3.2	MC	6†	0	NP−2	120	None	EdSW
East Aurora, N. Y.	5,253	9.1	30.0	2.2	MC	6†	6	P−2‡	None	None	ASW
East Detroit, Mich.	8,584	44.1	U	5.8	Mgr	4†	4	NP−2‡	250	None	Wd
East Lansing, Mich.	5,839	33.0	132.3	3.0	MC	4	4	NP−2‡	None	TAK	SW
East Palestine, Ohio	5,123	−1.8	−9.3	1.5	MC	7†	3	P−2	100	DTL	ESW
East Peoria, Ill.	6,806	35.4	126.6	4.7	Com	5	5	NP−4	400	None	SW
East Pittsburgh, Pa.	6,079	−2.2	−4.8	0.6	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	A
East Rochester, N. Y.	6,691	1.0	69.5	1.0	MC	5	5	P−2‡	300	None	SW
East Rockaway, N. Y.	5,610	29.3	116.5	1.0	MC	4†	0	P−2‡	300	None	None
East Rutherford, N. J.	7,268	2.7	29.6	7.8	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	T	S*
East Stroudsburg, Pa.	6,404	5.0	24.9	...	MC	6†	0	P−4‡	None	D	W
Edina, Minn.	5,855	86.6	71.2	15.9	MC	5*	5	NP−3‡*	....	TAK	None
Edinburg, Tex.	8,718	80.8	242.9	2.5	Com	3	3	NP−2	600	None	SX
Edwardsville, Ill.	8,008	28.4	16.8	3.9	MC	10†	0	NP−4‡	120	TK	S
Edwardsville, Pa.	7,998	−9.6	−2.0	1.2	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Effingham, Ill.	6,180	24.1	23.7	2.0	Com	5	5	NP−4	400	None	S
Elberton, Ga.	6,188	33.1	−28.2	3.1	MC	5	0	NP−2‡	100	None	AEWX
El Cerrito, Calif.	6,137	58.2	157.1	...	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	306	DTAK	None
Electra, Tex.	5,588	−16.7	41.5	1.3	Com	4†	4	NP−2‡	12	None	ESW
Elizabethton, Tenn.	8,516	5.2	194.4	0.5	Mgr	7	7	NP−4	600	None	W
Elk City, Okla.	5,021	11.4	201.4	2.2	Mgr	4†	4	NP−4‡	None	None	SW
Elkins, W. Va.	8,133	10.7	8.2	2.3	MC	10†	0	NP−4‡	100	None	WX
Ellensburg, Wash.	5,944	28.6	16.5	1.5	MC	7	1	NP−4‡	None	TKL	ESWX
Ely, Minn.	5,970	−3.0	25.6	2.6	MC	7	7	NP−2‡	200	None	AEdSW
Emaus, Pa.	6,731	4.9	46.9	2.6	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	W
Englewood, Colo.	9,680	21.3	83.2	...	MC	6†	0	P−2	72	TK	A
Ennis, Tex.	7,087	0.3	−2.1	2.6	Com	3	3	NP−2‡	300	P	SW
Ephrata, Pa.	6,199	24.3	33.5	1.2	Mgr	8†	0	P−4‡	None	D	ESW
Estherville, Iowa	5,651	14.4	5.1	4.1	MC	5†	2	NP−2	35	TAL	AESW
Etna, Pa.	7,223	−3.6	18.2	0.9	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	EW
Eufaula, Ala.	6,269	20.4	5.4	1.0	MC	8	0	P−4	120	None	TWX§

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	1920–30			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Eunice, La.	5,242	45.7	9.9	4.0	MC	5†	0	NP—4	$ 120	P	AGdS
Eveleth, Minn.	6,887	−8.7	3.9	4.7	MC	5	5	NP—2	600	None	ASWT§
Exeter t., N. H.	5,398	10.8	5.8	...	TM	3	3	P—3‡	400	DTKS	A
Exeter, Pa.	5,802	1.4	37.1	5.0	MC	8†	0	NP—4‡	None	D	None
Fairbury, Neb.	6,304	1.8	13.5	1.3	MC	8†	0	P—2‡	200	TK	EWX*
Fairfield, Iowa	6,773	2.3	11.3	2.5	MC	6†	2	NP—2	50	TA	SW
Fair Lawn, N. J.	9,017	50.5	U	5.5	MC	6†	6	P—3‡	None	T	W
Fairmont, Minn.	6,988	26.6	19.2	2.1	MC	7†	1	NP—2	150	None	ESW
Fairview, N. J.	8,770	−3.3	85.7	1.0	MC	6†	6	P—3‡	None	None	S
Falls City, Neb.	6,146	6.2	17.4	5.0	MC	6†	0	NP—2‡	100	TK	AEW
Fayetteville, Ark.	8,212	11.1	37.9	2.2	MC	8†	0	P—2‡	150	TKL	SWX
Ferguson, Mo.	5,724	50.7	102.7	3.9	MC	10	0	NP—2‡	1	P	None
Fitzgerald, Ga.	7,388	15.2	−6.7	1.6	MC	9†	5	NP—2‡	24	T	EdW
Flagstaff, Ariz.	5,080	30.6	22.1	1.8	MC	6†	6	NP—2	None	None	WX
Flat River, Mo.	5,401	U	U	1.2	Com	3	3	NP—4	120	None	S
Flora, Ill.	5,474	24.6	23.5	2.3	Com	5	5	NP—4	400	None	ESW
Ford City, Pa.	5,795	−5.4	9.3	1.0	MC	6†	0	P—4‡	None	D	EW
Forest City, N. C.	5,035	23.7	76.0	3.1	MC	5†	5	NP—2	120	None	EdSW
Forest Hills, Pa.	5,248	15.4	U	...	MC	7†	0	P—4‡	None	D	None
Forrest City, Ark.	5,699	24.1	36.0	1.2	MC	6†	0	NP—2‡	120	TKL	AESW
Ft. Atkinson, Wis.	6,153	6.2	17.9	2.1	Mgr	5	5	NP—2‡	200	None	ASW
Fort Lee, N. J.	9,468	8.1	52.0	3.1	MC	6†	6	P—3‡	500	T	None
Fort Pierce, Fla.	8,040	67.4	127.1	9.8	Mgr	5	5	NP—2‡	520	None	EPWX§
Forty Fort, Pa.	6,293	1.1	83.7	2.0	MC	9†	0	P—4‡	None	D	A
Frackville, Pa.	8,035	L	43.7	1.0	MC	9†	0	P—4‡	None	D	None
Franklin, Ind.	6,264	10.2	14.3	1.8	MC	5†	5	P—4	100	TK	S
Franklin t., Mass.	7,303	3.9	8.2	26.4	TM	3	3	NP—1	100	DTAKW	SW
Franklin, N. H.	6,749	2.6	4.1	14.4	MC	9†	0	P—3‡	None	None	AW
Franklin, Pa.	9,948	−3.0	2.8	2.2	Com	5	5	P—4‡	300	CT	W
Frederick, Okla.	5,109	11.8	19.5	0.5	MC	8†	0	P—2	125	TKSP	AEdSWX
Fredonia, N. Y.	5,738	−1.3	−3.9	9.0	MC	5†	5	NP—2‡	250	None	EdSW
Freehold, N. J.	6,952	0.8	44.6	2.0	MC	6†	6	P—3‡	None	A	SW
Freeland, Pa.	6,593	−7.1	6.5	1.0	MC	12†	0	P—4‡	None	D	W*
Frostburg, Md.	7,659	37.1	−7.1	1.2	Com	5	5	NP—2	300	None	W
Fulton, Mo.	8,297	35.8	9.1	1.5	MC	8†	0	P—2‡	120	TAPL	EGdSWX
Gaffney, S. C.	7,636	11.9	34.8	3.1	MC	6†	0	NP—2	150	None	EdSTW
Gainesville, Tex.	9,651	8.3	3.1	5.8	Mgr	5	5	NP—2‡	None	L	SW
Galion, Ohio	8,685	13.2	4.1	3.4	MC	7†	3	P—2	138	DTL	ESW
Gallipolis, Ohio	7,832	10.2	17.1	3.4	Mgr	3	3	NP—4	None	None	W
Gallup, N. M.	7,041	17.5	52.9	1.0	MC	5	5	P—2‡	None	T	EdSWX
Gardena, Calif.	5,909	−63.0	152.2	2.9	MC	5	5	NP—4‡	300	TK	B
Garden City, Kan.	6,285	2.7	59.1	2.6	Com	3	3	NP—3‡	500	None	EdWX
Gardiner, Me.	6,044	7.8	2.4	14.4	MC	6	0	NP—1	None	None	None
Georgetown, S. C.	5,559	9.4	11.0	...	MC	5	0	P—2	....	None	ESW
Gettysburg, Pa.	5,916	5.9	25.8	2.0	MC	9†	0	P—4‡	None	D	S
Girard, Ohio	9,805	−L	50.4	3.2	MC	7†	3	P—2	150	DTL	AW
Glasgow, Ky.	5,815	15.3	97.0	1.6	MC	6†	6	P—2	24	None	SW
Glassport, Pa.	8,748	4.3	20.6	2.3	MC	9†	0	P—4‡	None	D	None
Glencoe, Ill.	6,825	8.4	86.2	3.5	Mgr	6†	6	NP—4‡	None	KS	W
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	8,055	4.9	169.4	4.7	MC	6†	6	NP—4‡	38	K	SW
Glen Ridge, N. J.	7,331	−0.4	59.4	1.4	MC	6†	6	P—3‡	None	A	W*S*
Glen Rock, N. J.	5,177	18.5	100.3	1.3	MC	6†	6	P—3‡	None	A	S
Globe, Ariz.	6,141	−14.2	1.6	2.5	MC	6†	0	P—2	300	None	SW
Goose Creek, Tex.	6,929	33.0	U	1.2	Mgr	4†	4	NP—2‡	208	None	SW
Grafton, W. Va.	7,431	−4.0	−9.2	3.9	Com	3	3	NP—3	1,200	None	W
Graham, Tex.	5,175	3.9	95.8	1.2	MC	4†	4	NP—2‡	65	None	SWX

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Grand Haven, Mich.	8,799	5.4	15.8	5.3	Mgr	5	5	NP–2‡*	$ 50	T	ESW
Grandview Hgts., Ohio	6,960	9.5	436.5	12.8	MC	7†	7	NP–4‡	None	T	None
Grants Pass, Ore.	6,028	29.2	48.1	4.0	MC	8†	0	P–4‡	None	T	SW
Grass Valley, Calif.	5,701	49.4	–4.7	1.0	MC	3	3	NP–4	120	DT	Wd
Gt. Barrington t., Mass.	5,824	–1.9	–6.0	4.0	TM	3	3	P–1	300	DTAKSW	AW*
Great Bend, Kan.	9,044	63.0	24.4	2.3	MC	8†	0	P–2‡	96	T	AX
Great Neck, N. Y.	6,167	53.5	U	...	MC	5	5	NP–2‡	300	None	S
Greeneville, Tenn.	6,784	22.4	46.9	3.7	MC	4†	0	NP–2‡	24	None	ESW
Greensburg, Ind.	6,065	6.4	6.7	1.0	MC	5†	5	P–4	100	TK	SW
Greenville, Ala.	5,075	27.4	14.8	4.0	MC	6	6	NP–4	40	None	ASW
Greenville, Mich.	5,321	12.5	9.9	4.0	MC	6†	0	P–2‡	50	TK	SW
Greenville, Ohio	7,745	10.1	0.3	2.2	MC	7†	3	P–2	125	DTL	SW
Greenville, Pa.	8,149	–5.6	6.5	1.5	MC	7†	7	P–4‡	None	D	S
Grenada, Miss.	5,831	34.1	27.2	...	MC	6†	2	NP–4	120	KP	W
Grinnell, Iowa	5,210	5.3	–7.7	2.2	MC	6†	2	NP–2	50	TA	SW
Grosse Pointe, Mich.	6,179	19.4	148.2	1.1	MC	6†	6	NP–2	None	TAK	Wd
Gr. Pte. Farms, Mich.	7,217	104.0	114.3	...	MC	6†	6	NP–2‡	None	TAK	W
Grove City, Pa.	6,296	2.3	24.5	1.7	Mgr	8†	0	P–4‡	None	D	ESW
Guttenberg, N. J.	6,200	–5.1	–2.8	2.2	MC	6	6	P–2‡	500	None	None
Haddonfield, N. J.	9,742	10.0	56.9	2.8	Com	3	3	NP–4	900	None	SW
Haddon Heights, N. J.	5,555	3.0	82.8	2.0	MC	6†	6	NP–3‡	None	TA	AS
Haledon, N. J.	5,303	10.2	40.1	1.6	MC	6†	6	P–3‡	None	None	W
Hamburg, N. Y.	5,467	15.3	48.5	1.2	MC	4†	4	NP–2‡	300	None	SW
Hamlet, N. C.	5,111	6.5	26.1	1.8	MC	5†	1	NP–2	60	None	AS
Hammond, La.	6,033	–0.6	57.5	4.0	Com	3	3	P–4	1,500	None	ASW
Hammonton, N. J.	7,668	0.2	19.3	36.0	MC	7	7	P–2‡	72	T	SW
Hampton, Va.	5,898	–7.6	4.0	1.0	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	100	TA	A
Hancock, Mich.	5,554	–4.2	–23.0	1.7	MC	8†	0	NP–2‡	50	TK	Wd
Hanford, Calif.	8,234	17.1	19.4	2.0	MC	4†*	4	NP–4‡	200	TAK	ASX§
Hapeville, Ga.	5,059	19.8	59.0	4.0	MC	5†	1	NP–2‡	150	None	ASW
Harland, Ky.	5,122	18.4	63.5	1.0	MC	7†	7	P–2	75	None	W
Harriman, Tenn.	5,620	22.5	14.2	...	MC	2†	0	NP–2	180	TKPL	Ed
Harrisonburg, Va.	8,768	21.2	23.1	2.5	MC	9	0	NP–4‡	180	TA	ESW
Hartford City, Ind.	6,946	5.0	7.0	2.1	MC	5†	5	P–4	100	TK	SW
Hartsville, S. C.	5,399	6.6	39.8	1.8	MC	6	6	NP–2	None	None	SWX
Hasbrouck Hgts., N. J.	6,716	18.7	95.4	1.5	MC	6†	6	P–3‡	None	T	S
Hastings, Mich.	5,175	–1.0	1.7	2.0	MC	8†	0	NP–2‡	100	TAK	SW
Hastings, Minn.	5,662	11.3	11.3	...	MC	7	3	NP–2	None	None	W
Hastings-on-Hud. N. Y.	7,057	–0.6	28.4	2.0	MC	5	5	P–2‡	None	None	None
Haverstraw, N. Y.	5,909	5.1	7.6	...	MC	4†	4	P–4‡*	500	None	S
Havre, Mont.	6,427	0.9	17.4	1.0	MC	6†	0	NP–2	72	T	WX
Hawthorne, Calif.	8,263	25.3	U	2.2	MC	5	5	NP–4‡	300	TK	WX
Hays, Kan.	6,385	38.2	45.9	1.5	Mgr	3	3	NP–3‡	50	None	SWX§
Hayward, Calif.	6,736	21.8	58.6	2.0	MC	5	5	NP–4‡	None	TK	W
Hazard, Ky.	7,397	5.4	61.5	2.7	Mgr	5	5	NP–2	500	None	W
Helena, Ark.	8,546	2.8	–8.7	1.6	MC	8†	0	NP–2‡	240	TKL	SX
Henderson, N. C.	7,647	20.5	21.5	1.5	MC	8†	0	NP–2‡	75	None	SW
Henderson, Tex.	6,437	119.5	29.0	5.0	MC	5†	5	NP–2‡	180	None	AWX
Hendersonville, N. C.	5,381	6.1	36.3	2.2	MC	4†	4	P–4‡*	60	None	WX§*
Henryetta, Okla.	6,905	–10.3	30.7	3.4	MC	8†	0	P–2‡	80	TKSP	SW
Herkimer, N. Y.	9,617	–7.9	–0.1	2.3	MC	5	5	P–2‡	300	None	ESW
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	7,197	50.1	106.1	1.4	MC	5	5	NP–4‡	300	TK	None
Herrin, Ill.	9,352	–3.7	–11.6	2.4	MC	8†	0	NP–4‡	144	TK	W
Highland Park, N. J.	9,002	3.6	78.6	1.8	MC	6†	6	P–3‡	None	T	SWd
Hillsboro, Tex.	7,799	–0.3	12.5	4.0	MC	4†	4	NP–2‡	96	AP	SW
Hillsdale, Mich.	6,381	8.2	7.7	4.1	MC	8†	0	P–2‡	50	TAK	EWX

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Hingham t., Mass.	8,003	20.2	18.8	21.9	TM	3	3	NP—3‡	$ 750	TAKW	Ed
Hinsdale, Ill.	7,336	6.0	71.3	3.5	MC	6†	6	NP—4‡	None	K	EW
Hinton, W. Va.	5,815	—12.6	70.1	3.9	MC	4†	4	NP—2	25	None	None
Hobart, Ind.	7,166	23.8	67.3	9.0	MC	5†	5	P—4	100	TK	None
Hobart, Okla.	5,177	3.9	69.7	1.1	MC	4†	0	P—2	180	TKSP	Wd
Holdenville, Okla.	6,632	—8.8	147.9	1.9	MC	8†	0	P—2‡	60	TKSP	ASW
Hollidaysburg, Pa.	5,910	—1.0	46.6	...	MC	12†	0	P—4‡	None	D	SW
Hollidays Cove, W. Va.	6,137	37.0	269.3	...	MC	5†	5	NP—2	60	None	Wd
Hollywood, Fla.	6,239	117.5	U	20.0	Mgr	5	0	NP—2‡	240	None	W
Homewood, Ala.	7,397	21.1	U	3.8	MC	11	11	NP—4	120	None	None
Honesdale, Pa.	5,687	3.6	99.2	...	MC	7†	7	P—4‡	None	D	......
Hoopeston, Ill.	5,381	—4.1	3.0	1.2	MC	8†	0	NP—4‡	1	TK	W
Hope, Ark.	7,475	24.4	25.4	2.8	MC	8†	0	P—2‡	188	TKL	AESW
Hopewell, Va.	8,679	—23.8	710.8	4.5	Mgr	5	5	NP—4‡	480	A	AX§
Houma, La.	9,052	38.6	26.6	2.0	MC	5†	1	P—4	360	P	EGdSWX§
Hudson t., Mass.	8,042	—5.0	11.3	12.2	TM	3	3	NP—3‡	150	TAKS	ESW
Hudson Falls, N. Y.	6,654	3.2	11.9	1.7	MC	5	5	P—2‡	200	None	S
Hugo, Okla.	5,909	12.1	—17.2	1.9	MC	8†	0	P—2	100	TKSP	SW
Humboldt, Tenn.	5,160	11.9	17.9	1.0	MC	5†	5	NP—2	50	None	AEdW
Huntingdon, Pa.	7,170	—5.1	7.2	1.2	MC	10†	0	P—4‡	None	D	W
Huntsville, Tex.	5,108	1.6	7.2	1.5	MC	6†	0	P—2‡	12	TK	SW
Hyattsville, Md.	6,575	54.2	59.4	2.2	MC	8†	0	NP—2‡	96	T	None
Ilion, N. Y.	8,927	—9.8	—2.7	2.4	MC	5	5	P—2‡	250	TA	AESW
Inkster, Mich.	7,044	58.6	U	7.5	MC	4†	4	NP—2	80	TK	Wd
Inter. Falls, Minn.	5,626	11.7	46.1	1.2	MC	7	1	NP—2‡	52	TK	AWdX
Iola, Kan.	7,244	1.2	—15.9	1.1	Com	3	3	NP—3‡	900	None	AEGdSW
Ionia, Mich.	6,392	—2.6	—5.4	2.0	MC	8†	0	P—2‡	400	TAK	W
Ipswich t., Mass.	6,348	13.4	—9.7	27.7	TM	3	3	NP—3‡	200	DTAKW	EW
Ishpeming, Mich.	9,491	2.7	—12.0	9.1	MC	21	1	P—2‡	None	TK	W
Jackson, La.	5,384	35.8	70.9	...	MC	6†	..	P—1	....	None	None
Jackson, Ohio	6,295	6.3	13.7	2.7	MC	7†	3	P—2	48	DTL	AEdS
Jacksonville, Tex.	7,213	6.9	81.3	4.0	Mgr	5	5	NP—2‡	120	None	ASWX
Jamestown, N. D.	8,790	7.4	23.5	7.5	MC	12†	0	NP—4‡	120	T	ASWX§
Jasper, Ala.	6,847	28.7	63.7	4.0	MC	6	6	NP—4	200	None	AS
Jasper, Ind.	5,041	29.1	53.8	0.8	MC	5†	5	P—4	100	TK	EW
Jenkins, Ky.	9,428	11.4	79.8	...	MC	4†	4	NP—2	....	None	None
Jenkintown, Pa.	5,024	4.7	42.5	1.0	MC	12†	0	P—4‡	None	D	None
Jennings, La.	7,343	81.9	5.5	9.7	Com	3	3	P—4	600	None	SW
Jersey Shore, Pa.	5,432	—6.0	—5.3	2.0	MC	8†	0	P—4‡	None	D	None
Johnston City, Ill.	5,418	—9.0	—16.5	1.2	MC	8†	0	P—4‡	100	TK	None
Junction City, Kan.	8,507	14.9	—1.7	2.0	Com	3	3	NP—3‡	900	None	AW
Kalispell, Mont.	8,245	35.3	18.4	1.6	MC	6†	0	NP—2	72	T	SWX§
Kane, Pa.	6,133	—1.6	—14.4	1.8	MC	8†	0	P—4‡	None	D	None
Kaukauna, Wis.	7,382	12.2	10.6	4.1	MC	10†	0	NP—2‡	167	TAKL	ESW
Kearney, Neb.	9,643	12.5	11.3	4.0	MC	8†	0	NP—2‡	200	TK	WX
Kelso, Wash.	6,749	7.8	181.0	3.7	MC	7	1	NP—2‡*	None	TKL	WX§
Kendallville, Ind.	5,431	—0.1	3.1	1.5	MC	5†	5	P—4	100	TK	ESW
Kennett, Mo.	6,335	53.5	14.0	...	MC	8†	0	NP—2‡	24	TAPL	SWX
Kent, Ohio	8,581	2.5	18.5	4.0	MC	7†	3	P—2	90	DTL	SW
Kenton, Ohio	7,593	7.4	—8.1	2.7	MC	7†	3	P—2	50	DTL	W
Kerrville, Tex.	5,572	22.6	93.2	2.5	Mgr	3†	3	NP—2	None	None	GSWX§
Keyport, N. J.	5,147	4.2	11.9	...	MC	6†	6	P—3	None	TA	SW
Keyser, W. Va.	6,177	—1.1	4.1	1.1	MC	3	3	NP—2‡	350	None	W
Kilgore, Tex.	6,708	U	U	2.0	Com	3	3	NP—2‡	600	None	SW
Kingsford, Mich.	5,771	4.4	U	3.8	Mgr	5	5	NP—2‡	192	None	Wd
Kings Mountain, N. C.	6,547	16.2	1.1	2.0	Mgr	4†	0	NP—2	120	None	SW

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern- ment	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council- men		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Kingsville, Tex.	7,782	14.2	42.9	1.5	Com	3	3	NP−2	$ 720	None	SW
Kittanning, Pa.	7,550	−3.3	9.2	1.0	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Knoxville, Iowa	6,936	47.7	33.3	2.3	MC	5†	2	NP−2	50	TA	SW
Kulpmont, Pa.	6,159	0.6	30.4	0.9	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
La Grande, Ore.	7,747	−7.5	16.4	2.4	Mgr	3	3	NP−2	240	None	SWX
La Junta, Colo.	7,040	−2.1	44.9	1.9	MC	6†	0	NP−2	120	TK	ESWX
Lake City, Fla.	5,836	32.2	32.2	4.0	MC	5	0	NP−2‡	None	None	SWX
Lake Forest, Ill.	6,885	5.1	79.2	14.7	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	None	TS	W
Lake Wales, Fla.	5,024	47.7	327.3	4.0	MC	5	5	NP−2‡	300	AK	SX
Lake Worth, Fla.	7,408	24.7	437.1	7.0	Mgr	5	1	NP−2	300	None	AESW
Lamesa, Tex.	6,038	71.1	197.0	2.0	Com	3	3	P−2	600	None	W
Lancaster, N. Y.	7,236	2.8	16.2	2.7	MC	7	0	P−2‡	480	None	ASWd
Lanett, Ala.	6,141	18.0	4.6	1.2	MC	5	5	P−4	50	None	EdWd
Lansdale, Pa.	9,316	11.2	77.2	2.5	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	ESW*
Lansford, Pa.	8,710	−9.6	0.1	1.5	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Lapeer, Mich.	5,365	7.1	6.0	4.7	Mgr	3†	3	NP−3‡	120	A	W
Larchmont, N. Y.	5,970	13.0	114.0	1.0	MC	5	5	P−2‡	None	None	SW
Larksville, Pa.	8,467	−9.2	−1.2	3.9	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	CP	None
Las Cruces, N. M.	8,385	44.3	46.4	4.0	MC	5	5	NP−4‡*	None	T	GdSWA§
Las Vegas, Nev.	8,422	63.1	124.2	14.0	Com	5	5	NP−4‡	120	KL	AS
Las Vegas city, N. M.	5,941	25.9	9.6	...	MC	8†	0	NP−4‡	None	None	X
Las Vegas t., N. M.	6,421	46.7	12.2	1.0	MC	4†	0	P−4‡*	None	K	None
Laurens, S. C.	6,894	26.7	17.6	6.3	MC	7	1	P−2	180	None	EdSTWX§
Laurinburg, N. C.	5,685	72.6	25.3	2.0	MC	5	5	NP−2	60	None	EdW
Lawrenceville, Ill.	6,213	−1.4	24.1	1.1	MC	8†	0	NP−4‡	100	TK	None
Lead, S. D.	7,520	31.2	14.4	1.4	Com	3	3	NP−5‡	1,000	None	None
Lebanon, Ind.	6,529	1.3	3.0	...	MC	5†	5	P−4	100	TK	SWX
Lebanon, Mo.	5,025	41.1	25.1	2.5	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	120	P	ESWX
Lebanon t., N. H.	7,590	7.3	14.8	37.0	TM	3	3	NP−3‡	300	TKSPW	AWd
Lebanon, Tenn.	5,950	27.8	14.0	2.2	MC	4†	0	NP−2	60	None	EdSW
Lehighton, Pa.	6,615	1.9	6.4	1.0	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	Ed§
Le Mars, Iowa	5,353	11.8	2.2	1.5	MC	5	2	P−2	50	TA	None
Lenoir, N. C.	7,598	16.3	75.7	4.0	MC	7†	7	N−P2	None	None	SW
Leonia, N. J.	5,763	7.7	79.6	1.6	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	T	None
Lewistown, Mont.	5,874	9.6	−12.5	1.1	MC	6†	0	NP−2	72	T	ASWX
Lexington, Mo.	5,341	16.2	−2.1	...	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	150	TAPL	A
Linton, Ind.	6,263	23.2	−13.2	1.9	MC	5†	5	P−4	100	TK	EdGdSW
Litchfield, Ill.	7,048	6.6	6.4	4.0	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	100	TK	SW
Little Falls, Minn.	6,047	20.6	−8.8	1.9	MC	9	1	NP−2	100	TA	W
Livingston, Mont.	6,642	3.9	1.3	1.7	MC	8†	0	P−2	72	T	WdX§
Lockhart, Tex.	5,018	14.9	17.0	3.5	Com	2†	2	NP−2	600	None	EdSW
Lockland, Ohio	5,601	−1.8	42.3	1.7	MC	7†	3	P−2	120	DTL	Wd
Logan, Ohio	6,177	1.6	10.7	1.3	MC	7†	3	P−2	48	DTL	W
Logan, W. Va.	5,166	17.5	46.6	1.0	MC	5†	5	P−2	60	None	X
Lombard, Ill.	7,075	14.2	364.5	...	MC	6†	6	P−4‡	72	K	SW
Long Beach, N. Y.	9,036	55.3	1959.6	2.0	MC	5	5	P−4‡	2,500	TA	SW
Longmeadow t., Mass.	5,790	30.5	69.5	12.0	TM	3	3	P−3‡	500	DTAKW	Wd
Longmont, Colo.	7,406	22.8	3.1	1.4	MC	6†	0	P−2	240	TK	ESW
Loveland, Colo.	6,145	11.6	8.7	1.5	MC	8†	0	NP−2	120	TK	AESW
Ludington, Mich.	8,701	−2.2	1.0	2.5	MC	8†	3	NP−2‡*	50	TK	SW
Ludlow, Ky.	6,185	−4.6	41.5	...	MC	8†	0	NP−2	78	TAKPL	Wd
Ludlow t., Mass.	8,181	−7.8	18.8	27.0	RTM	3	0	NP−3‡	None	TAKS	AS
Lufkin, Tex.	9,567	30.9	49.9	2.8	Mgr	5	1	NP−2‡	120	None	SWX
Lumberton, N. C.	5,803	40.2	53.3	2.0	MC	4†	0	NP−2‡	60	None	AEdW
Luzerne, Pa.	7,082	1.9	15.9	2.0	MC	8†	8	P−4‡	None	D	None
McAdoo, Pa.	5,127	2.1	12.1	1.0	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
McComb, Miss.	9,898	−1.6	29.4	4.1	Com	3	3	NP−4	$3,000	None	ASWX
McCook, Neb.	6,212	−7.1	55.4	1.9	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	100	TK	AWX
McKinney, Tex.	8,555	17.1	9.4	2.5	Com	2†	2	NP−2	300	None	None
McPherson, Kan.	7,194	17.0	33.8	2.5	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	900	None	AESWX
Macomb, Ill.	8,764	3.0	26.7	...	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	240	TAK	SW
Madera, Calif.	6,457	38.3	35.5	1.3	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	130	TK	SWX
Madison, Ill.	7,782	1.6	53.3	2.5	MC	6†	6	NP−4‡	75	K	None
Madison, Ind.	6,923	6.0	−2.7	1.0	MC	5†	5	P−4	100	TK	PWX§
Madison, N. J.	7,944	6.2	35.5	4.0	MC	6†	0	P−3‡	None	T	EdWS*
Madison, S. D.	5,018	17.0	3.5	1.5	Com	2†	2	NP−5‡	750	None	ESWX
Madisonville, Ky.	8,209	18.8	37.3	1.8	MC	6†*	0	P−2	180	None	ESW
Malone, N. Y.	8,743	1.0	14.6	2.0	MC	5	5	P−2‡	200	None	W
Malvern, Ark.	5,290	3.4	32.4	...	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	....	TKL	SW
Malverne, N. Y.	5,153	128.4	U	1.5	MC	5	5	P−2‡	300	None	None
Mandan, N. D.	6,685	32.7	16.2	4.6	Com	5	5	NP−4‡	600	None	AWd
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	6,398	238.3	120.1	4.0	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TK	W
Manistee, Mich.	8,694	7.6	16.7	2.8	Mgr	7	7	NP−2‡	None	A	SWX
Manistique, Mich.	5,399	3.9	−18.5	3.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	50	None	W
Mansfield t., Mass.	6,530	2.6	1.7	18.0	Mgr	5†	5	NP−3‡	None	None	EdSW
Manville, N. J.	6,065	11.5	U	4.2	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	None	SW
Maple Heights, Ohio	6,728	13.1	243.5	0.5	MC	7†	0	NP−2	100	DT	B
Marianna, Fla.	5,079	50.6	34.9	4.1	MC	5	1	NP−2	120	None	None
Marietta, Ga.	8,667	13.5	23.4	8.0	MC	6†	0	NP−2	50	None	AEdSW
Marion, Ill.	9,251	2.4	−5.7	3.0	Com	5	5	NP−4	400	None	S
Marion, S. C.	5,746	16.8	26.4	...	MC	6†	0	NP−2	....	None	......
Marion, Va.	5,177	24.6	27.8	...	MC	7†	7	NP−4‡	48	K	SW
Marlin, Tex.	6,542	22.6	23.9	2.6	MC	6†	6	NP−2‡	130	TAKPL	W
Marshall, Mich.	5,253	4.7	17.5	4.0	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	50	TK	EWX
Marshall, Mo.	8,533	5.3	55.8	3.1	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	120	TAPL	ESW
Marshfield, Ore.	5,259	−0.5	31.1	1.3	MC	6†	6	NP−4‡	150	DK	None
Martinez, Calif.	7,381	12.4	70.3	2.3	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	None	TK	PWdX
Martinsville, Ind.	5,009	0.9	1.4	1.5	MC	5†	5	P−4	90	KEPL	EW
Marysville, Calif.	6,646	15.3	5.5	2.5	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	150	None	X
Maryville, Mo.	5,700	9.2	10.5	3.6	MC	3	3	NP−2	300	None	W
Maryville, Tenn.	5,609	13.1	32.6	2.3	Com	3†	3	NP−2	108	None	EdW
Mayfield, Ky.	8,619	5.4	24.2	...	MC	6†	0	P−2	156	TAKPL	X
Maynard t., Mass.	6,812	−4.8	1.0	5.7	TM	3	3	P−1	175	TAKW	SW
Maysville, Ky.	6,572	0.2	7.4	0.9	Com	3	3	P−2	1,000	None	None
Mechanicsburg, Pa.	5,709	1.1	20.5	...	MC	5†	0	P−4‡	None	D	A
Mechanicville, N. Y.	7,449	−6.0	−3.0	1.0	Com	5	5	NP−2‡*	500	None	SW
Media, Pa.	5,351	−0.4	30.7	0.8	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	SW
Medina, N. Y.	5,871	−3.3	1.0	3.7	MC	7	7	NP−2‡	200	None	SW
Menomonie, Wis.	6,582	17.6	9.6	9.0	Com	3	3	NP−6‡	1,000	None	W
Mercedes, Tex.	7,624	15.4	93.6	1.0	Com	4†	4	NP−2‡	120	None	S
Merrill, Wis.	8,711	3.0	4.8	5.2	MC	16†	0	NP−2	80	TAKSL	X§
Mesa, Ariz.	7,224	94.7	22.2	1.9	MC	7	7	P−4‡	150	None	AEdGdSW
Metropolis, Ill.	6,287	12.7	10.2	1.6	MC	8†	0	NP−4‡	300	TK	EW
Metuchen, N. J.	6,557	14.1	83.4	3.0	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	T	S
Mexia, Tex.	6,410	−2.6	88.9	2.7	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	1	None	ASWX
Mexico, Mo.	9,053	9.2	37.9	2.0	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	120	TAPL	S
Miami, Okla.	8,345	3.5	18.6	1.0	Com	4†	4	P−2	100	None	ESW
Miamisburg, Ohio	5,544	0.5	25.9	5.0	MC	7†	3	P−2	90	DTL	EW
Middleborough t., Mass.	9,032	4.9	1.8	68.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−3‡	None	TA	EGW
Middletown, Pa.	7,046	15.8	2.8	2.1	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	AEd
Midland, Pa.	6,373	6.1	10.2	1.6	MC	7†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Midland, Tex.	9,352	70.5	205.5	4.0	MC	5†	5	NP−2‡	300	None	SWX

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Miles City, Mont.	7,313	1.9	−9.6	2.2	MC	8†	0	NP−2	$ 72	T	WX§
Millbury t., Mass.	6,983	0.4	23.1	16.1	TM	3	3	NP−3‡	400	DTAKSPW	None
Milledgeville, Ga.	6,778	22.5	19.8	5.1	MC	6†	6	NP−4‡	180	None	W
Millvale, Pa.	7,811	−4.3	1.7	0.6	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	W
Milton, Pa.	8,313	−2.8	−1.0	3.5	MC	15†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Minden, La.	6,677	18.7	−17.9	3.9	MC	5†	5	NP−2	360	P	EW
Mineral Wells, Tex.	6,303	5.3	−24.1	4.0	Com	2†	2	NP−2	1,500	KPL	ASWX§
Minersville, Pa.	8,686	−7.5	19.7	0.6	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	DT	None
Mingo Junction, Ohio	5,192	3.2	9.1	1.0	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	W
Mission, Tex.	5,982	16.8	33.1	1.1	MC	4†	4	NP−2	240	None	STWX
Monaca, Pa.	7,061	52.1	20.9	2.0	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	None	D	W
Monmouth, Ill.	9,096	5.0	6.8	2.0	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	168	TK	SWX
Monongahela City, Pa.	8,825	1.7	−0.1	1.8	Com	5	5	P−4‡	300	CT	None
Monroe, N. C.	6,475	6.1	49.4	2.3	MC	3†	3	P−2	360	None	EdSW
Monroe, Wis.	6,182	23.3	4.7	2.7	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	120	TAKL	SW
Montague t., Mass.	7,582	−6.2	5.3	31.7	TM	3	3	P−3‡	*	TAK	WdXB*
Montebello, Calif.	8,016	45.8	U	7.4	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TK	B
Monterey Park, Calif.	8,531	−6.7	67.1	5.0	MC	5	5	NP−4‡*	300	TK	W
Montevideo, Minn.	5,220	20.9	−2.3	1.9	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	120	T	ASW
Montpelier, Vt.	8,006	2.2	10.0	8.4	MC	6†	0	NP−2‡	None	DTAK	AWX*
Mooresville, N. C.	6,682	18.9	30.2	5.3	MC	9†	0	NP−2	36	None	SW
Moorhead, Minn.	9,491	24.0	33.8	4.8	MC	8†	0	NP−2	None	TL	ESW
Morgan City, La.	6,969	16.4	10.2	1.3	MC	5†	5	NP−4	60	None	EPSW
Morganton, N. C.	7,670	27.8	109.3	3.9	Mgr	4†	4	NP−2	24	None	EdSWX§
Morris, Ill.	6,145	10.4	23.6	2.4	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	120	TK	W
Morristown, Tenn.	8,050	10.2	24.3	2.7	MC	5	1	NP−2	240	TK	EW
Morrisville, Pa.	5,493	2.3	47.5	3.5	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	None	D	W
Moscow, Idaho	6,014	34.4	13.1	1.6	MC	6†	0	NP−2	300	TK	SWX*
Mount Airy, N. C.	6,286	4.0	27.2	1.9	MC	5†	1	P−2	100	None	SW
Mount Carmel, Ill.	6,987	−2.0	−4.3	2.3	Com	5	5	NP−4	400	None	Wd
Mount Kisco, N. Y.	5,941	15.9	29.8	2.0	MC	4†	4	P−2‡	60	None	W
Mount Oliver, Pa.	6,981	−1.3	26.8	0.5	MC	7†	1	P−4‡	None	D	None
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	8,413	61.4	8.1	3.4	Mgr	5	5	NP−3‡	150	None	WX
Mount Pleasant, Pa.	5,824	−0.8	0.1	. . .	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Mount Vernon, Ind.	5,638	12.0	−4.7	1.2	MC	5†	5	P−4	100	TK	GW
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	9,495	19.8	48.9	2.9	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	260	None	EdSW
Murphysboro, Ill.	8,976	9.7	−23.6	5.0	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	180	TK	None
Murray, Utah	5,740	11.0	12.8	7.7	Com	3	3	NP−4‡*	720	D	EW
Nacogdoches, Tex.	7,538	32.5	60.4	3.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	60	None	SWX
Nanty-Glo, Pa.	6,217	11.1	11.3	2.0	MC	6†	0	NP−4‡	None	D	W
Napa, Calif.	7,740	20.2	−4.7	1.7	MC	5	5	NP−5‡	None	None	WP§
Naperville, Ill.	5,272	3.0	33.6	1.6	Com	5	5	NP−4	300	None	EdSW
Narberth, Pa.	5,217	11.7	26.1	0.5	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
Natchitoches, La.	6,812	49.8	34.2	. . .	Com	3	3	NP−4	600	None	EWX§
Navasota, Tex.	6,138	19.7	1.3	4.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−2	120	None	S
Nazareth, Pa.	5,721	3.9	28.4	1.7	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Nebraska City, Neb.	7,339	1.5	15.1	. . .	Com	3	3	NP−2	660	None	None
Negaunee, Mich.	6,813	4.0	−11.7	14.0	MC	10†	0	P−2‡	None	TK	EdWd
Nelsonville, Ohio	5,368	0.9	−17.4	1.8	MC	7†	3	P−2	120	DTL	EW
Neosho, Mo.	5,318	18.6	13.0	2.0	MC	6†	0	NP−2‡	120	P	ASW
Nevada, Mo.	8,181	9.8	4.3	3.6	MC	10†	0	P−2‡	1	TAPL	None
Newark, N. Y.	9,646	26.1	9.8	3.0	MC	5	5	P−2‡	300	None	SWX§
Newberry, S. C.	7,510	2.9	23.8	3.1	MC	6	0	P−2	420	None	EdSW
New Boston, Ohio	6,024	1.6	23.1	3.0	MC	7†	3	P−2	120	DTL	None
New Braunfels, Tex.	6,976	11.8	73.9	3.9	Com	3	3	NP−2	720	None	SW
New Brighton, Pa.	9,630	−3.2	6.3	1.2	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	None	DT	None

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Newnan, Ga.	7,182	12.5	−9.3	3.1	MC	8†	8	NP−2‡	$ 100	None	AEdSW
Newport t., N. H.	5,304	13.8	13.4	...	TM	3	3	P−3‡	500	DTKS	AWdX§
Newton, N. J.	5,533	2.4	30.9	3.9	TM	3	3	P−3‡	325	AK	SW
Newton, N. C.	5,407	23.1	45.4	2.6	MC	6†	6	NP−2	120	None	EdSW
New Ulm, Minn.	8,743	19.6	8.3	7.6	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	250	TK	ESW
Niles Center, Ill.	(see Skokie, Illinois)										
Noblesville, Ind.	5,575	15.9	1.1	1.0	MC	5†	5	P−4	90	TK	None
Nogales, Ariz.	5,135	−14.5	−29.0	1.7	MC	6†	6	NP−2	None	None	SWX*
Normal, Ill.	6,983	3.2	31.6	4.0	MC	6†	6	NP−4‡	72	K	W
Northampton, Pa.	9,622	−2.2	5.2	3.1	Mgr	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	SW
North Andover t., Mass.	7,524	8.1	11.1	28.0	TM	3	3	NP−1	250	DTAKS	W
North Arlington, N. J.	9,904	19.9	367.6	2.5	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	A	ASWd
North Chicago, Ill.	8,465	L	45.0	1.8	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	180	TK	W
N. College Hill, Ohio	5,231	26.4	274.9	1.1	MC	6†	6	P−2	48	TK	None
North Pelham, N. Y.	5,052	3.3	105.0	0.5	MC	4†	4	NP−2‡	300	None	None
North Tarrytown, N. Y.	8,804	18.7	25.1	1.8	MC	6†	6	P−2‡	600	None	SWd
Norwalk, Ohio	8,211	5.6	5.4	5.1	MC	7†	3	P−2	120	DTL	ESW
Norwich, N. Y.	8,694	3.8	1.3	2.2	MC	6†	0	P−4‡	300	A	None
Nyack, N. Y.	5,206	−3.4	21.3	0.6	MC	5	5	P−2‡	300	None	SW
Oakmont, Pa.	6,260	3.9	33.6	1.3	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
Oakwood, Ohio	7,652	17.8	340.9	2.8	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	150	None	W
Ocala, Fla.	8,986	23.4	48.2	4.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	180	None	AEdSWX*
Oconto, Wis.	5,362	6.6	2.2	6.0	MC	10†	0	NP−2‡	60	TAKL	None
Odessa, Tex.	9,573	297.7	U	2.1	Com	5†	5	NP−2‡	900	TKEPL	SW
Oelwein, Iowa	7,801	L	4.5	2.6	MC	6†	2	NP−2	30	TA	SW
Old Town, Me.	7,688	5.8	4.5	6.0	MC	10†	0	P−1	None	None	None
Olney, Ill.	7,831	27.5	36.7	4.0	Com	5	5	NP−4	400	None	W
Olyphant, Pa.	9,252	−13.9	5.0	5.0	MC	4†	0	P−4‡	None	C	E
Opelika, Ala.	8,487	37.9	24.1	3.0	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	1,200	None	EdSW
Opelousas, La.	8,980	42.6	42.0	2.7	MC	5†	1	P−4	300	P	ESW
Orange, Calif.	7,901	−1.3	63.9	3.6	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	150	TK	W
Orange t., Mass.	5,611	4.6	−0.5	35.0	TM	3	3	NP−3‡	200	TAKW	WX
Orange, Tex.	7,472	−3.6	−14.1	2.0	MC	4†	0	P−2‡	48	None	PST
Oregon City, Ore.	6,124	6.3	1.3	1.6	Mgr	3	3	NP−6‡	None	None	AW
Owatonna, Minn.	8,694	13.6	5.5	7.9	MC	7†	2	NP−2‡	30	TK	EGdSW
Owego, N. Y.	5,068	6.9	14.3	2.9	MC	6†	0	P−2‡	50	TA	None
Oxnard, Calif.	8,519	35.5	42.3	2.7	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	300	DTAK	SW
Pacific Grove, Calif.	6,249	12.4	86.9	1.9	Mgr	7	7	NP−4‡*	None	TAK	None
Palatka, Fla.	7,140	9.8	27.4	4.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	240	None	AWX
Palisades Park, N. J.	8,141	15.2	168.3	1.0	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	A	S
Palmer t., Mass.	9,149	−4.5	−3.2	31.3	TM	3	3	NP−1	1,600	DTAKW	None
Palmerton, Pa.	7,475	−2.6	7.1	2.5	MC	6†	6	P−4‡	None	D	None
Palmyra, N. J.	5,178	4.2	U	...	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	T	SX§
Palmyra, Pa.	5,239	19.7	20.0	...	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
Pana, Ill.	5,966	2.2	−4.7	1.9	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	120	TK	SW
Paragould, Ark.	7,079	18.7	−0.5	3.9	MC	6†	6	NP−2‡	96	TKL	ESW
Paris, Ill.	9,281	11.8	10.0	2.4	Com	5	5	NP−4	400	None	SW
Paris, Ky.	6,697	7.9	−1.7	1.7	Com	4†	4	NP−4	600	None	AESW
Paris, Tenn.	6,395	−21.7	72.6	1.7	MC	7	7	NP−2	90	TKPL	AEdW
Pascagoula, Miss.	5,900	36.0	−28.7	6.2	Com	3	3	NP−4‡	1,800	None	GdPSWX
Patchogue, N. Y.	7,181	4.7	70.2	2.4	MC	7	7	P−2‡	300	None	S
Paulsboro, N. J.	7,011	−1.5	63.6	2.3	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	T	GSW
Pauls Valley, Okla.	5,104	20.5	14.6	...	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	....	TKSP	......
Pawhuska, Okla.	5,443	−8.2	−7.5	1.6	Mgr	5	5	NP−3‡	260	None	EGdSW
Pelham Manor, N. Y.	5,302	8.0	179.8	1.3	MC	5	5	P−2‡	None	None	None
Pendleton, Ore.	8,847	33.6	−3.2	3.0	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	None	T	SWXA§

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Penns Grove, N. J.	6,488	10.1	−2.7	2.3	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	A	None
Penn Yan, N. Y.	5,308	−0.4	18.0	1.0	MC	6†	6	NP−2‡	$ 180	None	ESW
Perry, Iowa	5,977	1.6	4.2	2.3	MC	5†	2	NP−2	50	TA	SW
Perry, Okla.	5,045	19.9	33.4	1.5	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	60	TK	ESW
Peru, Ill.	8,983	−1.5	2.8	2.4	MC	10†	0	NP−4‡	52	TK	ESW
Petaluma, Calif.	8,034	−2.6	32.4	2.3	MC	7	7	NP−4‡	150	DTAKSP	S
Petoskey, Mich.	6,019	4.9	13.3	4.1	Mgr	5	1	NP−2‡*	100	TK	EPSW
Picayune, Miss.	5,129	9.2	89.5	3.8	MC	5	1	NP−4	54	K	GdX
Picher, Okla.	5,848	−24.8	−19.7	2.0	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	1	TKP	Wd
Piedmont, Calif.	9,866	5.7	118.0	1.8	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	None	None	A
Pitcairn, Pa.	6,310	−0.1	10.1	0.3	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	E
Pitman, N. J.	5,507	1.8	59.9	4.4	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	T	SW
Pittsburg, Calif.	9,520	−0.9	103.8	3.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	None	DTAK	Wd
Plainview, Tex.	8,263	−6.5	121.5	3.9	MC	5†	5	NP−2‡	240	K	ASWX
Plant City, Fla.	7,491	10.2	82.4	3.2	Mgr	4†	4	NP−3‡	150	None	GW
Plaquemine, La.	5,049	−1.5	10.6	1.0	MC	5†	5	NP−4	120	None	AEdSW
Plymouth, Ind.	5,713	8.0	21.9	1.8	MC	5†	5	P−4	100	TK	AW
Plymouth, Mich.	5,360	19.5	56.9	1.8	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	114	None	W
Pontiac, Ill.	9,585	15.9	24.1	1.9	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	156	TK	S
Portage, Wis.	7,016	11.2	13.0	3.0	MC	10†	0	NP−2‡	200	TAK	SW
Portales, N. M.	5,104	104.0	118.3	2.2	MC	8†	0	NP−4‡	120	None	SW
Port Angeles, Wash.	9,409	−7.6	90.4	6.2	Com	3	3	NP−3	1,800	None	EdW
Porterville, Calif.	6,270	18.2	29.4	1.6	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	120	None	W
Port Jervis, N. Y.	9,749	−4.8	0.7	2.4	MC	9†	1	P−2	120	T	W
Portland, Ind.	6,362	20.6	−11.5	. . .	MC	5†	5	P−4	100	TK	EW
Pratt, Kan.	6,591	4.3	22.0	3.1	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	500	None	AESWX§
Prescott, Ariz.	6,018	9.1	10.1	1.9	MC	5	5	P−4‡	None	None	SWX
Presque Isle, Me.	7,939	17.0	35.1	72.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−3‡*	75	None	X§
Price, Utah	5,214	27.7	72.8	1.6	MC	5†	5	NP−2‡*	420	DTKS	AEdW
Prichard, Ala.	6,084	32.8	U	1.2	MC	6	6	NP−4	300	None	A
Princeton, Ill.	5,224	9.7	15.4	2.2	Com	5	5	NP−4	100	None	ESW
Princeton, Ind.	7,786	3.7	5.2	1.7	MC	5†	5	P−4	120	TK	SW
Princeton, Ky.	5,389	13.1	29.1	2.2	MC	6†	6	NP−2	156	None	SW
Princeton, N. J.	7,719	10.4	18.2	1.8	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	TA	S
Princeton, W. Va.	7,426	6.8	11.4	2.0	MC	6†	0	P−4‡	160	None	X§
Prospect Park, N. J.	5,714	−3.3	37.7	0.5	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	TA	Wd
Prospect Park, Pa.	5,100	10.3	82.3	0.8	MC	7†	7	NP−4‡	None	D	None
Pulaski, Tenn.	5,314	57.8	21.1	. . .	MC	6†	0	NP−4‡	75	K	EdSW
Pulaski, Va.	8,792	22.7	35.7	3.4	MC	8†	0	NP−2	None	T	WX§
Punxsutawney, Pa.	9,482	2.3	−10.1	3.1	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Putnam, Conn.	7,775	6.2	−5.1	4.0	MC	9†	1	P−2	None	T	SW
Puyallup, Wash.	7,889	11.2	12.2	6.0	MC	7†	1	NP−4‡*	None	TKL	AW
Quakertown, Pa.	5,150	5.5	11.2	2.0	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	ES
Radford, Va.	6,990	12.3	34.6	15.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	240	TA	BEW
Randolph t., Mass.	7,634	16.5	37.8	9.1	TM	3	3	P−1	300	TAKSW	W
Rankin, Pa.	7,470	−6.1	9.0	0.8	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
Raton, N. M.	7,607	24.9	9.8	2.8	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	None	None	EWXA§
Ravenna, Ohio	8,538	6.5	11.1	3.0	MC	7†	3	P−2	100	DTL	SW
Rawlins, Wyo.	5,531	13.6	22.7	2.0	MC	6†	3	P−2‡	150	None	AWX
Reading, Ohio	6,079	6.2	26.1	. . .	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	EW
Redding, Calif.	8,109	93.6	41.4	4.0	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	None	TK	EdWX
Red Oak, Iowa	5,763	−0.3	3.6	3.2	MC	5†	2	NP−2	40	TA	EdWX
Red Wing, Minn.	9,962	3.5	11.5	7.2	MC	9	1	NP−2‡	50	T	APW
Rhinelander, Wis.	8,501	6.0	20.5	2.6	Mgr	5	5	NP−1	100	None	ASW
Rice Lake, Wis.	5,719	10.5	16.2	6.9	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	130	TAKSL	EdWX
Richfield, Minn.	6,750	1.9	38.7	11.0	MC	4	4	NP−3‡	300	TA	None

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Richmond, Ky.	7,335	12.9	15.5	...	MC	6†	6	P—4	$ 90	PL	SW
Richwood, W. Va.	5,051	—11.7	32.1	0.8	MC	9	1	P—2‡	48	K	A
Ridgefield, N. J.	5,271	12.8	—0.6	3.5	MC	6†	0	P—3‡	None	A	S
Ridgway, Pa.	6,253	—1.0	4.6	2.4	MC	5†	0	P—4‡	None	D	W
River Forest, Ill.	9,487	7.5	102.6	2.4	MC	6†	6	NP—4‡	None	K	Wd
River Junction, Fla.	7,110	26.2	U	2.2	MC	5	5	P—2‡	12	None	EW
Riverside, Ill.	7,935	17.2	167.4	2.0	Mgr	6†	6	P—4‡	None	K	W
Roanoke Rapids, N. C.	8,545	151.0	1.0	...	MC	6†	0	NP—3‡	None	None	None
Robbinsdale, Minn.	6,018	35.9	23.4	5.0	MC	4†	0	NP—2	360	A	W
Robstown, Tex.	6,780	62.1	341.2	1.3	MC	4†	4	NP—2	60	AKPL	EGdS
Rochester, Pa.	7,441	—3.7	11.1	1.0	MC	12†	0	P—4‡	None	C	P§
Rockland, Me.	8,899	—1.9	11.9	11.0	MC	7†	0	P—2	54	None	A§
Rockland t., Mass.	8,087	7.5	—0.3	10.0	TM	3	3	NP—1	300	DTAKSW	W
Rock Springs, Wyo.	9,827	16.4	30.7	2.1	MC	6†	0	P—2‡	240	None	X
Rockville, Conn.	7,572	1.7	—3.6	...	MC	12†	4	P—4‡*	None	DTAK	S
Rocky River, Ohio	8,291	47.2	202.6	5.2	MC	7†	3	P—2	150	DTL	None
Rolla, Mo.	5,141	40.1	76.7	2.4	MC	6†	0	NP—2‡	45	P	S
Roselle Park, N. J.	9,661	7.7	64.9	1.2	MC	6†	6	P—3‡	None	TA	S*
Roseville, Calif.	6,653	3.5	43.5	1.6	MC	5	5	NP—4‡	None	TAKP	EdSWd
Roseville, Mich.	9,023	32.0	U	6.6	Com	5	5	NP—2‡	60	TK	Wd
Rumford Falls, Me.	8,447	—3.2	24.4			(not an incorporated municipality)					
Rushville, Ind.	5,960	4.4	3.8	2.0	MC	5†	5	P—4	100	TK	EW
Rusk, Tex.	5,699	47.7	64.4	1.4	MC	5†	5	NP—2‡	24	TKPL	SW
Russellville, Ark.	5,927	5.3	24.9	4.0	MC	6†	0	P—2‡	120	TKL	SX
Ruston, La.	7,107	61.3	29.8	...	MC	5†	1	NP—4	120	None	ESWX
Rye, N. Y.	9,865	13.2	64.1	4.5	MC	7	7	NP—2‡	None	None	None
Saco, Me.	8,631	19.3	6.1	27.0	MC	7†	0	NP—1	None	None	None
St. Albans, Vt.	8,037	0.2	5.7	1.6	MC	6†	0	P—3‡	None	TK	SW
St. Bernard, Ohio	7,387	—1.3	18.6	1.5	MC	7†	3	P—2	150	DTL	E
St. Charles, Ill.	5,870	9.2	31.2	3.2	MC	6†	0	P—4‡	150	TK	EdSW
St. Clair, Pa.	6,809	—6.7	12.3	1.0	MC	12†	0	P—4‡	None	DP	Ed
St. Johnsbury, Vt.	7,437	—6.1	10.6	...	Mgr	6†	0	NP—3‡	25	DTK	WX§
St. Joseph, Mich.	8,963	7.4	15.1	2.8	Mgr	5	5	NP—3‡	100	None	Wd
St. Louis Park, Minn.	7,737	64.3	6.5	10.0	MC	5	5	NP—3‡	720	TAK	W
St. Marys, Ohio	5,532	1.8	—4.3	2.0	MC	7†	3	NP—2	150	DTL	ESW
St. Marys, Pa.	7,653	3.0	6.7	1.7	MC	7†	0	P—4‡	None	DT	None
St. Peter, Minn.	5,870	22.0	11.0	3.2	MC	6	0	NP—3‡	100	T	EdW
Salamanca, N. Y.	9,011	—5.9	3.2	5.9	MC	5†	0	P—2	None	A	WEX§*
Salem, Ill.	7,319	65.6	55.9	...	Com	5	5	NP—4	400	None	EGdSW
Salem, N. J.	8,618	7.1	8.2	2.6	MC	9	1	P—4‡	None	T	SWd
Salem, Va.	5,737	18.5	16.2	2.6	Mgr	3	3	NP—4‡	300	None	EdW
San Anselmo, Calif.	5,790	24.5	87.9	2.9	MC	5	5	NP—4‡	None	TAK	None
San Benito, Tex.	9,501	—11.6	112.1	1.8	Com	4†	4	NP—2‡	420	None	STX§
San Bruno, Calif.	6,519	80.6	131.1	2.0	MC	5	5	NP—4‡	120	TAK	W
Sand Springs, Okla.	6,137	—8.0	63.7	0.9	Com	3	3	P—2	260	None	None
San Fernando, Calif.	9,094	20.2	136.0	2.3	MC	5	5	NP—4‡	260	TK	SW
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	8,881	7.3	40.4	3.2	MC	5	5	NP—4‡*	500	AK	SW
San Marcos, Tex.	6,006	17.0	13.4	1.6	Com	3	3	NP—2‡	600	None	SW
San Marino, Calif.	8,175	119.2	538.7	3.5	MC	5	5	NP—4‡	None	TK	None
San Rafael, Calif.	8,573	6.9	45.5	5.0	MC	5	5	NP—4‡	None	TAKPL	None
Santa Clara, Calif.	6,650	5.5	20.7	3.0	MC	5	5	NP—2‡	60	TAKP	EdSW
Santa Maria, Calif.	8,522	20.8	78.8	4.0	MC	5	5	NP—4‡	240	TAK	SW
Santa Paula, Calif.	8,986	20.6	87.8	5.3	MC	5	5	NP—4‡	150	TAK	S
Saranac Lake, N. Y.	7,138	—11.0	55.0	2.1	Mgr	5	5	P—2‡	225	None	SW
Sayre, Pa.	7,569	—4.2	—2.2	2.5	MC	15†	0	P—4‡	None	DTKSPL	None
Sayreville, N. J.	8,186	—5.5	20.6	15.0	MC	6†	6	P—3‡	None	A	SWd

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Schuylkill Haven, Pa.	6,518	0.1	19.8	1.3	MC	12†	0	P—4‡	None	D	EGW
Scotia, N. Y.	7,960	8.1	71.7	1.5	MC	5	5	P—2‡	$ 400	None	SW
Scottdale, Pa.	6,493	−3.3	16.4	1.1	MC	12†	0	P—4‡	None	D	None
Secaucus, N. J.	9,754	9.0	65.0	5.5	MC	7	1	P—2‡	300	None	None
Sequin, Tex.	7,006	34.1	43.9	3.1	MC	8†	0	NP—2‡	120	TAKL	ESW
Seneca Falls, N. Y.	6,452	0.1	0.8	3.8	MC	5	1	P—2‡	200	None	SW
Sewickley, Pa.	5,614	0.3	13.0	1.2	Mgr	9†	0	P—4‡	None	D	W
Seymour, Ind.	8,620	14.8	2.2	1.8	MC	5†	5	P—4	120	TK	None
Sharpsburg, Pa.	8,202	−5.1	−3.1	0.5	MC	7†	7	P—4‡	None	DP	EWP§
Sharpsville, Pa.	5,129	−1.3	11.3	1.4	MC	7†	7	P—4‡	None	D	SW
Shawano, Wis.	5,565	32.9	18.2	3.9	MC	6†	0	NP—2	120	TAL	EdSWA§
Sheffield, Ala.	7,933	27.5	−6.9	18.8	Com	3	3	NP—3‡	900	None	EdPWX*
Shelby, Ohio	6,643	7.2	11.1	...	MC	5†	1	NP—2	120	TL	ESW
Shelbyville, Tenn.	6,537	30.5	72.0	...	MC	6†	0	NP—2	25	None	Ed
Shenandoah, Iowa	6,846	5.3	23.7	2.5	MC	5†	2	NP—2	50	TA	W
Shippensburg, Pa.	5,244	20.7	−0.6	2.3	MC	6†	0	P—4‡	None	D	W
Sidney, Ohio	9,790	5.3	8.3	...	MC	7†	3	P—2	150	DTL	W
Sikeston, Mo.	7,944	40.0	57.1	...	MC	8†	0	NP—2‡	60	TAPL	EWX§
Silver City, N. M.	5,044	43.3	32.2	4.0	MC	4†	4	NP—2‡	None	None	SW
Skokie, Ill.	7,172	43.2	556.2	10.5	MC	6†	6	NP—4‡	72	K	Wd
Solvay, N. Y.	8,201	2.7	8.6	1.6	MC	6†	0	P—2‡	500	None	Ed
Somerset, Ky.	6,154	11.8	17.9	2.0	MC	6†	0	NP—2	72	PL	None
Somerset t., Mass.	5,873	8.8	53.4	13.9	TM	3	3	NP—3‡	500	DTAK	W
Somerset, Pa.	5,430	23.5	40.8	1.2	MC	7†	7	P—4‡	None	D	SW
Somersworth, N. H.	6,136	8.0	−15.1	10.3	MC	10†	0	NP—2	None	None	W
Somerville, N. J.	8,720	5.6	22.9	2.2	MC	6†	6	P—3‡	None	TA	S
South Amboy, N. J.	7,802	−8.0	7.3	1.0	MC	5	1	P—2‡	None	K	SW
South Boston, Va.	5,252	8.5	11.6	2.2	MC	6†	6	NP—2	120	None	W
South Euclid, Ohio	6,146	39.7	174.1	4.8	MC	6†	6	P—2	48	DTL	Wd
South Hadley t., Mass.	6,856	1.2	22.5	...	RTM	3	3	NP—3‡	400	TAK	AEdW
Southington, Conn.	5,088	−0.7	0.8	9.4	MC	6†	6	P—2‡	None	DTAK	S
South Norfolk, Va.	8,038	2.3	1.6	2.3	MC	5†	5	NP—4‡	240	T	None
S. Plainfield, N. J.	5,379	6.6	U	8.3	MC	6†	0	NP—3‡	None	A	None
South Salt Lake, Utah	5,701	U	U	53.0	Com	5	5	NP—4‡	3,600	D	SWX
S. San Francisco, Calif.	6,629	7.0	40.4	9.0	MC	5	5	NP—4‡	360	TAK	None
S. Williamsport, Pa.	6,033	−0.4	39.6	1.8	MC	9†	0	NP—4‡	None	D	None
Sparks, Nev.	5,318	18.0	39.2	17.0	MC	5†	0	NP—4	100	TKL	S
Sparta, Wis.	5,820	17.6	10.8	2.3	MC	8†	0	NP—2‡	100	TAK	SW
Spencer, Iowa	6,599	31.5	9.1	2.5	MC	7†	2	NP—2	50	TA	ESWX§
Spencer t., Mass.	6,641	5.9	5.8	34.0	TM	5	5	NP—1	100	TAKW	SW
Springfield, Tenn.	6,668	19.6	44.5	1.1	Com	3	3	NP—2	720	None	EdSW
Springfield, Vt.	5,182	4.8	−0.6	4.4	Mgr	3	3	NP—3‡	100	TAK	AWX§
Spring Valley, Ill.	5,010	−4.9	−18.8	4.7	MC	10†	0	NP—4‡	60	TK	W
State College, Pa.	6,226	39.9	85.0	2.8	MC	7†	7	P—4‡	None	D	SW
Statesboro, Ga.	5,028	25.8	5.0	3.1	MC	5†	5	NP—2‡	200	None	AWD
Sterling, Colo.	7,411	3.0	12.2	1.5	MC	6†	0	NP—2	160	TK	ASWX
Stillwater, Minn.	7,013	−2.2	−7.3	3.5	MC	5	5	NP—4‡	None	None	W
Storm Lake, Iowa	5,274	26.9	13.6	1.8	MC	6†	2	NP—2	50	TA	ASWX
Stoughton t., Mass.	8,632	5.2	19.5	16.6	Mgr	5	5	NP—3‡	None	None	W
Stroudsburg, Pa.	6,186	14.3	12.9	1.8	MC	5†	0	P—4‡	None	D	S
Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	5,439	9.2	9.4	7.2	MC	8†	0	NP—2‡	150	TAKL	EdSW
Sturgis, Mich.	7,214	3.8	15.9	1.5	Mgr	9	1	NP—2‡	100	None	ESWX§
Stuttgart, Ark.	5,628	14.2	9.0	2.0	MC	6†	0	NP—2‡	200	TKL	SX§
Sullivan, Ind.	5,077	−4.3	18.2	2.0	MC	5†	5	P—4	100	TK	S
Sulphur Springs, Tex.	6,742	24.5	−2.5	4.0	Com	3	3	P—2	600	AKPL	ASW
Summit, Ill.	7,043	7.6	62.9	2.1	MC	6†	6	P—4‡	78	TK	None

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Summit Hill, Pa.	5,406	−2.9	1.2	2.9	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Swoyerville, Pa.	9,234	1.1	32.8	...	MC	6†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Sylacauga, Ala.	6,269	52.3	92.2	3.0	MC	6	6	NP−4	None	None	AEdW
Takoma Park, Md.	8,938	39.3	102.5	...	MC	6†	0	NP−2	None	None	None
Talladega, Ala.	9,298	22.4	16.0	3.7	Com	3	3	NP−31	$ 900	None	SWX§
Tallulah, La.	5,712	71.4	53.2	1.0	MC	3†	3	NP−4	300	P	None
Tarboro, N. C.	7,148	14.1	39.6	1.8	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	90	None	ESWX§
Tarentum, Pa.	9,846	3.1	7.0	0.8	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	EW
Tarrant City, Ala.	6,833	−6.9	900.1	...	MC	7	1	P−4	120	None	Ed
Tarrytown, N. Y.	6,874	0.5	17.8	2.8	MC	7	7	P−2‡	600	None	SW
Taylor, Pa.	9,002	−13.7	5.6	4.0	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Taylor, Tex.	7,875	5.5	25.1	4.0	Mgr	4†	4	NP−2‡	48	None	STW
Taylorville, Ill.	8,313	13.6	26.0	...	MC	8†	0	NP−4‡	150	TK	SW
Tell City, Ind.	5,395	10.7	19.3	1.0	MC	5†	5	P−4	90	TK	AW
Tenafly, N. J.	7,413	30.8	58.1	2.3	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	TA	S
Texas City, Tex.	5,748	62.6	40.9	2.9	Com	3	3	NP−2	300	None	A
The Dalles, Ore.	6,266	6.5	1.3	2.5	MC	5†	1	NP−4‡	None	T	AW
Thibodaux, La.	5,851	31.7	26.0	1.5	Com	3	3	P−4	960	None	EGdSW
Thief River Falls, Minn.	6,019	41.0	−8.9	2.0	MC	6	2	NP−2	100	T	AESW
Thomaston, Ga.	6,396	29.9	96.7	...	MC	6	6	NP−2‡	500	None	EdSWX
Three Rivers, Mich.	6,710	−2.2	31.8	2.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	100	None	Wd
Throop, Pa.	7,382	−8.0	20.3	...	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	C	None
Tifton, Ga.	5,228	54.2	12.8	2.8	Mgr	5	5	NP−5‡	None	None	SWX*
Tipton, Ind.	5,101	4.9	7.9	1.0	MC	5†	5	P−4	90	TK	AESW
Titusville, Pa.	8,126	0.9	−4.5	2.5	Com	5	5	P−4‡	300	CT	W
Toccoa, Ga.	5,494	19.4	29.0	3.1	Mgr	3	3	NP−3‡	150	None	None
Tooele, Utah	5,001	−2.6	42.6	5.0	Mgr	5†	5	NP−2*	96	DTK	SW
Toronto, Ohio	7,426	5.4	50.4	1.2	MC	7†	3	NP−2	84	DTL	W
Torrance, Calif.	9,950	36.8	U	18.9	MC	5	5	NP−4*	600	TK	AW
Totowa, N. J.	5,130	11.5	146.8	2.3	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	A	SWd
Trenton, Mich.	5,284	31.4	139.1	7.2	MC	6†	6	NP−2‡	300	TAK	WS
Trenton, Mo.	7,046	0.8	0.6	2.6	MC	8	0	NP−2‡	100	TAPL	EW
Troy, Ala.	7,055	3.5	19.6	4.0	MC	11	1	P−4	180	None	EdGWX
Troy, Ohio	9,697	11.8	19.5	2.2	MC	7†	3	P−2	96	DTL	ESW
Tuckahoe, N. Y.	6,563	6.9	74.9	0.6	MC	5	5	P−2‡	600	None	None
Tucumcari, N. M.	6,194	49.5	32.9	4.7	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	96	None	EW
Tulare, Calif.	8,259	33.1	75.4	1.6	Mgr	5	5	NP−4	120	DT	ASW
Tupelo, Miss.	8,212	29.1	25.8	3.0	MC	5†	1	NP−4	600	KSP	EdSWX
Tupper Lake, N. Y.	5,451	3.4	110.2	2.0	MC	4†	4	P−2‡	200	None	EdW
Turtle Creek, Pa.	9,805	−8.3	81.4	...	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Tuscumbia, Ala.	5,515	21.7	17.6	2.0	MC	6	6	P−4	180	None	EdX*
Tyrone, Pa.	8,845	−2.2	−0.5	1.2	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	None	D	W
Uhrichsville, Ohio	6,435	−L	0.1	1.5	MC	7†	3	P−2	72	DTL	None
Union, S. C.	8,478	14.3	20.8	4.0	MC	5	0	P−2	360	None	ESWT§
Union City, Tenn.	7,256	23.7	32.9	1.0	Com	3	3	NP−6‡	2,400	None	AEW
University Hgts., Ohio	5,981	167.4	1607.6	2.0	MC	7†	3	P−2	....	DTL	None
Upland, Calif.	6,316	33.9	61.8	11.9	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	240	TK	W
Upper Arlington, Ohio	5,370	175.5	393.4	2.3	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	240	None	EdWd
Urbana, Ohio	8,335	7.7	1.6	3.9	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	SWGd§
Uvalde, Tex.	6,679	26.4	36.1	2.3	MC	5†	5	NP−2	24	None	GdSTWX
Uxbridge t., Mass.	6,417	2.1	16.7	29.8	TM	3	3	NP−3‡	100	DTAKW	AW
Valley City, N. D.	5,917	12.3	12.4	1.9	MC	8†	0	NP−4‡	60	T	AESWX
Valparaiso, Ind.	8,736	8.1	23.9	2.3	MC	5†	5	P−4	120	TK	W
Van Buren, Ark.	5,422	4.6	−0.8	...	MC	6†	0	P−2‡	60	TKL	None
Vandalia, Ill.	5,288	21.8	30.9	1.0	MC	8†	0	NP−4‡	120	TK	SW
Van Wert, Ohio	9,227	8.9	4.6	3.2	MC	7†	3	P−2	120	DTL	SWX§

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Venice, Ill.	5,454	1.7	37.7	2.0	MC	6†	0	P−4‡	$ 120	TK	None
Ventnor City, N. J.	7,905	18.4	204.3	1.9	MC	7†	1	P−3‡	None	C	WS*
Vernon, Tex.	9,277	1.5	77.7	4.0	Com	5	1	NP−2‡	300	None	ESWX
Verona, N. J.	8,957	25.1	135.6	0.7	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	450	TA	S
Villa Park, Ill.	7,236	16.3	628.3	...	MC	6†	6	NP−4‡	60	K	W
Vineland, N. J.	7,914	4.7	17.5	1.1	Com	3	3	P−4	1,125	None	ESW
Vinita, Okla.	5,685	33.4	−14.9	1.6	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	48	TKP	SW
Visalia, Calif.	8,904	22.6	26.2	2.7	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	None	None	ASX
Wabash, Ind.	9,653	9.2	−10.5	5.6	MC	5†	5	P−4	120	TK	None
Wadsworth, Ohio	6,495	9.5	25.1	2.5	MC	7†	3	P−2	120	DTL	EdSW
Wallington, N. J.	8,981	−0.9	58.6	1.3	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	A	W
Walpole t., Mass.	7,443	2.3	33.5	20.0	TM	5	5	NP−1	250	TA	W
Walsenburg, Colo.	5,855	6.4	54.4	1.6	MC	8†	0	P−2	None	TK	Wd
Wapakoneta, Ohio	5,225	−2.8	1.6	2.2	MC	7†	3	P−2	125	DTL	EdSW
Ware t., Mass.	7,557	2.3	−13.4	26.8	TM	3	3	NP−1	250	DTAKSW	W
Warren t., R. I.	8,158	2.3	1.7	9.0	MC	5	5	P−2	200	TAK	AS
Warrensburg, Mo.	5,868	14.0	7.0	2.7	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	60	TAPL	None
Warsaw, Ind.	6,378	11.3	4.6	1.9	MC	5†	5	P−4	100	TK	None
Washington, Ind.	9,312	2.7	3.7	20.0	MC	5†	5	P−4	120	TK	EW
Washington, Iowa	5,227	8.6	2.5	2.2	MC	6†	2	NP−2	30	TA	W
Washington, Mo.	6,756	14.2	89.0	2.3	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	112	TAPL	AW
Washington, N. C.	8,569	21.8	11.4	1.6	MC	8†	0	NP−2	120	None	EW
Washington Ct. Hse., O.	9,402	11.6	5.8	2.3	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	120	None	S
Watsonville, Calif.	8,937	7.0	66.4	1.3	MC	8†	0	NP−4‡	300	DTAK	ASW
Waupun, Wis.	6,798	17.9	29.9	1.6	MC	6†	0	NP−2	200	TAKS	AEdSW
Waverly, N. Y.	5,450	−3.7	7.4	2.1	MC	7	7	NP−2‡	150	None	W
Waxahachie, Tex.	8,655	7.6	1.1	7.5	MC	6†	0	NP−2‡	120	AL	AWd
Waynesboro, Va.	7,373	18.4	290.6	8.0	Mgr	5	1	NP−4‡	180	None	W
Weatherford, Tex.	5,924	20.6	−20.8	4.0	Com	3	3	NP−2‡	300	None	ESX§
Webb City, Mo.	7,033	2.3	11.9	3.9	MC	12†	0	P−2‡	27	TPL	None
Webster City, Iowa	6,738	−4.1	24.2	3.8	Mgr	3	3	NP−3‡	None	None	EGSW
Welch, W. Va.	6,264	16.5	66.3	2.3	MC	5†	2	P−2	200	None	None
Wellington, Kan.	7,246	−2.1	5.1	3.0	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	900	None	AESW
Wellsburg, W. Va.	6,255	−2.2	30.1	0.5	MC	8†	0	P−2†	100	TKP	W
Wellston, Ohio	5,537	4.1	−20.5	...	MC	7†	3	P−2	60	DTL	ESW
Wellsville, N. Y.	5,942	4.7	13.6	2.1	MC	5	5	NP−2‡	300	None	ESW
Wellsville, Ohio	7,672	−3.6	−10.1	1.5	MC	7†	3	P−2	120	DTL	W
Weslaco, Tex.	6,883	41.1	U	...	MC	4†	4	NP−2‡	240	L	SW
West Bend, Wis.	5,452	14.5	40.9	1.9	MC	6†	0	NP−2‡	300	TA	SWX§
West Hazleton, Pa.	7,523	2.9	24.9	...	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
West Lafayette, Ind.	6,270	23.1	33.0	1.6	MC	5†	5	P−4	100	TK	None
W. Milwaukee, Wis.	5,010	20.2	98.4	0.7	MC	7	7	NP−2‡	360	TAK	EdWd
West Monroe, La.	8,560	30.4	93.1	...	MC	5†	5	P−4	90	None	W
Weston, W. Va.	8,268	−4.4	51.7	...	MC	5	1	P−2	240	KSPL	None
West Pittston, Pa.	7,943	L	13.9	0.9	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
West Point, Miss.	5,627	20.3	6.3	4.0	MC	5†	1	NP−2	216	P	ESW
West St. Paul, Minn.	5,733	28.5	50.7	5.1	MC	7†	1	NP−2	60	None	None
W. University Pl., Tex.	9,221	597.5	U	2.0	Com	5	5	NP−2	600	None	SW
West View, Pa.	7,215	19.7	115.5	1.2	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	C	None
Westwood, N. J.	5,388	10.8	87.2	2.4	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	TA	S
West York, Pa.	5,590	3.9	62.1	0.5	MC	7†	0	P−4‡	None	DS	None
Wheaton, Ill.	7,389	1.8	75.4	4.5	Com	5	5	NP−4	400	None	W
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	9,651	80.0	507.9	2.1	MC	7	7	NP−3‡	60	TAK	Wd
Whitman t., Mass.	7,759	1.6	6.9	7.0	TM	5	5	NP−1	172	TAKSW	AWd
Wildwood, N. J.	5,150	−3.4	91.0	1.1	Com	3	3	NP−4	2,400	None	SWP*
Williamson, W. Va.	8,366	11.1	38.0	3.0	MC	5	1	P−3	300	None	W

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Williston, N. D.	5,790	13.4	22.2	1.5	Com	4†	4	NP−4‡	$ 480	None	AWX
Williston Park, N. Y.	5,750	29.9	U	0.5	MC	5	5	P−2‡	300	None	W
Willmar, Minn.	7,623	23.5	4.8	2.7	MC	8†	0	NP−4‡	None	TK	AESWX
Wilmerding, Pa.	5,662	−10.0	−2.3	. . .	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	None	D	None
Wilmington, Ohio	5,971	12.0	5.9	2.8	MC	7†	3	P−2	120	DTL	AS
Wilson, Pa.	8,217	−0.6	U	1.2	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Winchendon t., Mass.	6,575	6.0	5.0	36.0	TM	3	3	NP−3‡	300	TAKSW	SW
Winchester, Ind.	5,303	18.2	11.3	1.3	MC	5†	5	P−4	90	TK	S
Winchester, Ky.	8,594	4.4	−1.2	. . .	Com	4†	4	NP−4	1,000	None	None
Windber, Pa.	9,057	−1.6	−2.7	1.7	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
Winfield, Kan.	9,506	1.1	18.5	2.8	Mgr	3	3	NP−4‡*	50	None	EGdSWX
Winooski, Vt.	6,036	13.7	7.6	1.2	MC	5	5	NP−2‡	None	None	W
Winsted, Conn.	7,674	−2.6	−4.4	. . .	TM	4†	4	NP−2	400	DK	W
Winter Haven, Fla.	6,199	−13.1	346.5	17.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−3‡	120	None	SX
Winton, Pa.	7,989	−6.1	12.2	6.9	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	C	None
Woodbury, N. J.	8,306	1.6	40.9	2.1	MC	9	0	P−3‡	None	None	SW
Woodland, Calif.	6,637	19.8	33.6	1.7	MC	5	5	NP−4	170	TAKPL	SW
Wood-Ridge, N. J.	5,739	11.2	168.3	1.1	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	A	S
Wood River, Ill.	8,197	0.7	134.1	2.3	MC	8†	0	NP−4‡	180	TK	W
Woodstock, Ill.	6,123	11.9	−0.9	1.9	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	144	TK	ESW
Woodward, Okla.	5,406	6.9	31.4	1.6	Mgr	3	3	NP−3‡	300	T	AWX
Worthington, Minn.	5,918	52.6	11.4	1.8	MC	5†	1	NP−2‡	150	T	ESWX
Yankton, S. D.	6,798	12.0	20.9	2.5	Com	5	5	NP−5‡	500	None	ASWX
Yazoo City, Miss.	7,258	30.1	6.4	2.9	MC	4†	0	NP−4‡	300	None	EW
Yeadon, Pa.	8,524	57.0	315.1	1.6	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
York, Neb.	5,383	−5.8	6.0	1.2	MC	8†	0	P−2†	100	TKE	S
Yuma, Ariz.	5,325	8.9	15.5	2.3	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	150	TAKPL	None
Zion, Ill.	6,555	9.4	7.4	2.8	Com	5	5	NP−4	300	None	W

Notes on Directory of Governmental Data

(An asterisk in the table refers to these notes; cities are in alphabetical order without regard to population)

Albert Lea, Minnesota: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Albion, Michigan: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Alexandria, Virginia: The six ward councilmen have two-year terms; the three elected at large have three-year terms.

Alhambra, California: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Pasadena and South Pasadena.

Anaheim, California: Sewage treatment plant owned jointly with other cities.

Arkansas City, Kansas: Two councilmen have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

Atchison, Kansas: Two commissioners have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

Atlanta, Georgia: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 12 councilmen and 6 aldermen.

Auburn, Maine: The airport is owned jointly with Lewiston and is leased to a private operator.

Augusta, Georgia: Councilmen receive $300 the first year in office, $600 the second and third years.

Augusta, Maine: This city has a bicameral council consisting of 8 aldermen and 16 councilmen.

Baltimore, Maryland: The auditorium is jointly owned and operated with the State of Maryland.

Bath, Maine: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 21 councilmen and 7 aldermen.

Belleville, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Second River Joint Meeting.

Bend, Oregon: One councilman has a four-year term, one has a two-year term, and the mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a one-year term.

Benton Harbor, Michigan: The five councilmen elected at large have two-year terms, the four elected by wards have one-year terms.

Bergenfield, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Dumont.

Beverly, Massachusetts: The water works is owned and operated jointly with Salem and is controlled by the Salem and Beverly Water Supply Board, two of whose members are the city engineers of the two cities, the third being appointed by the state.

Bloomfield, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of the Second River Joint Meeting and the Third River Joint Meeting. It also operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission.

Brigham, Utah: Four councilmen have two-year terms; one has a four-year term.

Bristol, Pennsylvania: Twelve councilmen have four-year terms; six have two-year terms.

Bristol, Tennessee: The airport is owned and operated jointly with Johnson City, Kingsport, and Sullivan County.

Brookhaven, Mississippi: The airport is owned jointly with the county.

Bryan, Texas: Five councilmen are elected, one of whom is selected by the council as mayor, after which he may vote only in a tie.

Buffalo, New York: The nine councilmen, elected by wards, have two-year terms; the six elected at large have four-year terms.

Burlington, Iowa: The water system is partly owned by the city.

Cambridge, Massachusetts: Under a new charter providing for council-manager government, nine councilmen will be elected at large at the next election.

Carlstadt, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with the cities of Rutherford and East Rutherford.

Chicopee, Massachusetts: The ten councilmen elected at large have two-year terms; the nine elected by wards have one-year terms.

Clifton, New Jersey: This city, through the Passaic Valley Water Commission representing Clifton, Passaic, and Paterson, operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with five other cities.

Cohoes, New York: The board of assessors consists of one appointed and two elected assessors.

Concord, Massachusetts: The chairman of the board of selectmen receives $250, the clerk $150, and the other member $100 a year.

Concord, New Hampshire: The nine councilmen elected at large have two-year terms and receive $75 a year; the six elected by wards have four-year terms and receive $200 a year.

Coral Gables, Florida: Four councilmen have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

Corbin, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a four-year term.

Corona, California: Three councilmen have four-year terms; two have two-year terms.

Covington, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a four-year term.

Cranford, New Jersey: The township is part owner of, and uses the sewage treatment plant of the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting.

Crookston, Minnesota: The councilman-at-large has a four-year term.

Danbury, Connecticut: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 8 councilmen and 4 aldermen.

Danville, Kentucky: The council may select any citizen as mayor.

Dothan, Alabama: The airport is owned and operated jointly with the county of Houston.

Dumont, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with Bergenfield.

Duncan, Oklahoma: Five councilmen are elected, one of whom is selected by the council as mayor, after which he may vote only in a tie.

Dunellen, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Plainfield and North Plainfield.

Durango, Colorado: Three councilmen have four-year terms, two have two-year terms.

Durham, North Carolina: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

East Orange, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of The Joint Meeting and the Second River Joint Meeting.

East Point, Georgia: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with the county of Fulton.

East Rutherford, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with the cities of Carlstadt and Rutherford.

Edina, Minnesota: The council consists of a mayor, recorder and three trustees. The mayor and recorder have two-year terms, the trustees have three-year terms.

El Dorado, Kansas: Two councilmen have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

Everett, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen who receive $200; and seven aldermen elected at large who receive $400.

Fairbury, Nebraska: The airport is operated jointly with the chamber of commerce.

Ferndale, Michigan: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Florence, Alabama: The airport is owned by TVA and operated jointly with the cities of Sheffield, Tuscumbia, and Muscle Shoals.

Freeland, Pennsylvania: The water supply and distribution system is owned and operated by a municipal authority created by several municipalities.

Fresno, California: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, receives $6,000; the two administrative commissioners receive $5,000, and the two legislative commissioners receive $2,400.

Glen Ridge, New Jersey: This borough is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of the Second River Joint Meeting and the Third River Joint Meeting. It also operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission.

Grand Haven, Michigan: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a one-year term.

Great Barrington, Massachusetts: The water supply and distribution system is owned and operated as a utility by the Great Barrington Fire District.

Greenfield, Massachusetts: The bus system is owned jointly with Montague.

Greenville, North Carolina: Port facilities and airport are owned and operated jointly with the county.

Greenwood, South Carolina: The airport is owned jointly with the county of Greenwood and is commercially operated.

Griffin, Georgia: The slaughterhouse and airport are owned jointly with the county of Spalding. The airport is commercially operated.

Hanford, California: Five councilmen are elected, one of whom is selected by the council as mayor, after which he may vote only in a tie.

Haverstraw, New York: Two councilmen have four-year terms; two have two-year terms.

Henderson, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a four-year term.

Hendersonville, North Carolina: Two councilmen have four-year terms; two have two-year terms. The airport is partially owned but not operated by the city.

Hibbing, Minnesota: The council consists of a mayor, a recorder, and three trustees. The mayor and recorder have two-year terms, the trustees three-year terms.

Hickory, North Carolina: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a one-year term.

Hillside, New Jersey: The township is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Hobbs, New Mexico: Four councilmen have four-year terms, four have two-year terms.

Hopkinsville, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a four-year term.

Irvington, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Johnson City, Tennessee: At present three of the commissioners have four-year terms and two have two-year terms. At the next election two commissioners will be elected for four-year terms, and thereafter all will have four-year terms. The airport is owned and operated jointly with Bristol, Kingsport, and Sullivan County.

Kearny, New Jersey: This city operates the North District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission.

Keene, New Hampshire: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 15 councilmen and 5 aldermen.

Kelso, Washington: Four councilmen have two-year terms; three have four-year terms.

Kenmore, New York: The village owns the sewage treatment plant jointly with the town of Tonawanda, New York.

Kingsport, Tennessee: The airport is owned and operated jointly with Bristol, Johnson City, and Sullivan County.

Lansdale, Pennsylvania: The water supply and distribution system is owned and operated by a municipal authority created by several municipalities.

Lansing, Michigan: The airport is operated by the state, but the city pays a share of the expenses.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: Three councilmen have four-year terms; two have two-year terms.

Las Vegas town, New Mexico: Two councilmen have four-year terms; two have two-year terms.

Lewiston, Maine: The airport is owned jointly with Auburn and is leased to a private operator.

Lexington, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a four-year term.

Lincoln, Nebraska: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Ludington, Michigan: Five councilmen have two-year terms; three have three-year terms.

Madison, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with the borough of Chatham.

Madisonville, Kentucky: The council may select any citizen as mayor, and he may vote in case of a tie.

Malden, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 21 councilmen and 7 aldermen.

Mamaroneck, New York: The water system is operated by the Westchester Joint Water Works of which the city is part owner.

Maplewood, New Jersey: The township is part owner of and uses the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Mason City, Iowa: Five councilmen are elected in 1941, two of whom take office in 1941 and three in 1942. All councilmen have three-year terms.

Mechanicville, New York: Three commissioners have two-year terms; two have four-year terms. Two receive $500, one receives $750, one receives $2,000, and one $2,200.

Medford, Oregon: Four councilmen have four-year terms, four have two-year terms.

Miami, Florida: Four councilmen have four-year terms; one has a two-year term. The city owns the water supply system only and is negotiating for the purchase of a distribution system.

Miami Beach, Florida: Four councilmen have four-year terms, three have two-year terms.

Middlesborough, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a four-year term.

Millburn, New Jersey: The township is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Minneapolis, Minnesota: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with St. Paul.

Montague, Massachusetts: The bus system is owned jointly with Greenfield. The chairman of the board receives $450, the secretary receives $300, and the remaining member receives $250 a year.

Montclair, New Jersey: The city operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission. The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of the Second River Joint Meeting and the Third River Joint Meeting.

Monterey, California: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Monterey Park, California: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Montpelier, Vermont: The airport is commercially operated jointly with Barre, Vermont.

Moscow, Idaho: The airport is operated jointly with Pullman, Washington.

Murray, Utah: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a two-year term.

Muskogee, Oklahoma: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Nashua, New Hampshire: The nine ward aldermen have two-year terms; the six elected at large have four-year terms.

Natchez, Mississippi: The airport is owned jointly with the county of Adams.

Newark, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of The Joint Meeting and the Second River Joint Meeting. The city, jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission, operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission, from which it obtains a part of its water supply.

New Britain, Connecticut: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 24 councilmen and 6 aldermen.

New Orleans, Louisiana: Under a statewide constitutional amendment in 1937, the terms of all elected officials of New Orleans were automatically extended to December, 1942.

Newport, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a four-year term.

Newport, Rhode Island: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 20 councilmen who receive no pay and 9 aldermen who receive $100.

Newton, Kansas: Two commissioners have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

New York, New York: The city council consists of one councilman for every 75,000 valid votes, the present council having 21 members. In addition to the council there is the Board of Estimate, consisting of the mayor, the elected comptroller, the president of the council, and the five borough presidents (each having weighted voting power), which has responsibility for certain financial legislation.

Nogales, Arizona: The airport is owned by the county of Santa Cruz, and is operated by the city.

Norman, Oklahoma: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Northampton, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 21 councilmen and 7 aldermen.

North Plainfield, New Jersey: The sewage treatment is owned and operated jointly with Dunellen and Plainfield.

Norwalk, Connecticut: Only the Second Taxing District generates and distributes electricity; only the First and Second Taxing Districts own and operate a water supply and distribution system.

Ocala, Florida: The airport is operated jointly with the county.

Ogden, Utah: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a two-year term.

Oneida, New York: The board of city assessors consists of two elected and one appointed assessor.

Orange, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Second River Joint Meeting.

Owensboro, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a four-year term.

Pacific Grove, California: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Paducah, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a four-year term.

Palo Alto, California: Port facilities are for pleasure craft only.

Pasadena, California: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Alhambra and South Pasadena.

Passaic, New Jersey: This city, through the Passaic Valley Water Commission representing Clifton, Passaic, and Paterson, operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with five other cities.

Paterson, New Jersey: This city, through the Passaic Valley Water Commission representing Clifton, Passaic, and Paterson, operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with five other cities.

Pawtucket, Rhode Island: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen who receive $200 and six aldermen who receive $300.

Petoskey, Michigan: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a one-year term.

Phenix City, Alabama: The water supply and distribution system is now in the hands of receivers.

Plainfield, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Dunellen and North Plainfield.

Pleasantville, New Jersey: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Pomona, California: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Presque Isle, Maine: Two councilmen have three-year terms; two have two-year terms, and one has a one-year term.

Price, Utah: Four councilmen have two-year terms; one has a four-year term.

Provo, Utah: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a two-year term.

Puyallup, Washington: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Rahway, New Jersey: The sewage treatment system is owned and operated by the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting, of which the city is part owner.

Richmond, Virginia: Richmond has a bicameral legislature, consisting of 20 common councilmen having two-year terms and 12 aldermen having four-year terms.

Rochester, New York: The council selects one of its own members or any citizen as mayor for a two-year term. If the mayor selected is not a councilman he has no voting rights.

Rockville, Connecticut: Eight councilmen have four-year terms, four have two-year terms.

Roselle Park, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants operated by the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting and The Joint Meeting.

Rutherford, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with Carlstadt and East Rutherford.

St. Paul, Minnesota: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with Minneapolis.

Salamanca, New York: The city owns both an electric distribution system and an electric generation plant, but operates only the distribution system.

Salem, Massachusetts: The water works is owned and operated jointly with Beverly and is controlled by the Salem and Beverly Water Supply Board, two of whose members are the city engineers of the two cities, the third being appointed by the state.

Salina, Kansas: Three councilmen have two-year terms, two have four-year terms.

San Luis Obispo, California: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Santa Cruz, California: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a two-year term.

Sault Ste Marie, Michigan: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Shawnee, Oklahoma: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Sheffield, Alabama: The airport is owned by TVA and operated jointly with the cities of Florence, Tuscumbia, and Muscle Shoals.

Shorewood, Wisconsin: In 1941 one trustee will be elected for a two-year term and two will be elected for three-year terms; thereafter all trustees will be elected for three-year terms.

South Orange, New Jersey: The city is part owner of and uses the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

South Pasadena, California: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Alhambra and Pasadena.

Springfield, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen elected by wards and 8 aldermen elected at large.

Statesville, North Carolina: In order to institute a new system, in 1941 four aldermen will be elected for four-year terms and four for two-year terms; thereafter all will be elected for four-year terms.

Summit, New Jersey: The city is part owner of and uses the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Syracuse, New York: The five ward councilmen have two-year terms, and the four elected at large have four-year terms.

TIFTON, GEORGIA: The airport is operated jointly with Tift County, Georgia.

TOOELE, UTAH: Four councilmen have two-year terms, one has a one-year term.

TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA: Three councilmen have four-year terms, two have two-year terms.

TRAVERSE CITY, MICHIGAN: In order to institute a new charter, three of the present council were elected for two-year terms and four for four-year terms; hereafter all will have four-year terms.

TUSCUMBIA, ALABAMA: The airport is owned by TVA and operated jointly with the cities of Florence, Sheffield, and Muscle Shoals.

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a two-year term.

UNION TP, NEW JERSEY: Township uses the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting of which it is part owner.

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

VENTNOR, NEW JERSEY: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with Margate.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: The governing board of the District of Columbia is composed of three members, two of whom are appointed by the President with confirmation by the Senate, and one army engineer who is detailed for four years. There are no elected officers.

WATERVILLE, MAINE: This city has a bicameral council consisting of 14 aldermen and 7 councilmen.

WESTFIELD, NEW JERSEY: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting.

WEST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

WICHITA, KANSAS: The city owns the water supply system, but the distribution system is privately owned.

WILDWOOD, NEW JERSEY: Port facilities are maintained for pleasure craft only.

WINFIELD, KANSAS: Two commissioners have four-year terms, one has a two-year term.

WOODBRIDGE, NEW JERSEY: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting.

WOONSOCKET, RHODE ISLAND: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 15 councilmen who receive $200 and 5 aldermen who receive $300.

WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 30 councilmen and 11 aldermen.

State Municipal Leagues

By Earl D. Mallery

Executive Director, American Municipal Association, Chicago

IMPORTANT developments in the activities of state municipal leagues in 1940 included: (1) the assumption by many leagues of prominent roles in coordinating municipal phases of the national defense program, (2) the recording of a new high in the total memberships of the leagues, (3) the reorganization of two leagues and the strengthening of several others, and (4) the continuance by all leagues of their efforts to raise the standards of municipal government.

A total of 7,848 municipalities were members of the 42 active state leagues in 1940, as compared with a total membership of 4,942 cities and villages in 29 leagues in 1934. Dues paid to the state leagues amounted to $366,000 in 1940, or more than twice the total dues paid in 1934. Among the leagues which had marked increases in membership were Indiana, Maine, Minnesota, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Texas. Membership in the leagues is open to any municipal corporation on payment of the annual dues, which vary in proportion to population. Each league has its own dues schedule.

General League Activities. All state leagues of municipalities continued to carry on one of their primary functions—that of answering requests for information and advice on all phases of municipal government which were received from officials of the member cities.

The year 1940 was not one in which many new services were begun, but rather one in which attention was centered on improving existing services. The Michigan league continued its personnel service through which small cities may avail themselves of technical assistance in personnel work and its purchasing service, while the Illinois league added several cities to the many for which it collects occupation taxes levied on fire insurance companies.

Special attention to particular problems was given by several leagues. The League of California Cities began a complete study of the methods of placing insurance, the types of coverage, and the cost of fire insurance on municipally owned property. A bid form, a special fire insurance policy form, and a handbook of instructions for use by municipal officials in purchasing fire insurance will be published at the conclusion of the study.

The Illinois Municipal League undertook the preparation of an accounting manual, in cooperation with several other agencies, preparatory to holding regional training schools for municipal finance officers, and the League of Kansas Municipalities made a complete study of the history of zoning administration by Kansas municipalities. At the conclusion of

TABLE III

STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES

Services and activities during 1940 are discussed in the accompanying article. Official journals are listed on page 266. An asterisk (*) indicates part-time league.

State	Name of League	Headquarters Address	Secretary	Year of First Effort to Co-operate†	Year First Organized††	Number of Member Cities
Alabama	Alabama League of Municipalities	6-7-8 Tyson Bldg. Montgomery	Ed. E. Reid	1914**	1930	123
Arizona	Arizona Municipal League	603 Luhrs Tower Phoenix	George D. Locke	1925	1937	32
Arkansas	Arkansas Municipal League	504 Pyramid Bldg. Little Rock	Henry A. Ritgerod Acting Director	1917**	1934	75
California	League of California Cities	2121 Allston Way Berkeley	Richard Graves	1898	1898	257
Colorado	Colorado Municipal League	University of Colorado, Boulder	Don C. Sowers	1917**	1923	98
Connecticut	Connecticut League of Municipalities	....	....	1935	1935	....
Florida	Florida League of Municipalities	Barnett Bank Bldg., Jacksonville	E. P. Owen	1922	1922	63
Georgia	Georgia Municipal Association	Ansley Hotel Atlanta	Zach Arnold	1916	1934	120
Idaho	*Idaho Municipal Officers' Association	Emmett	George C. Huebener	1918**	....	....
Illinois	Illinois Municipal League	500 E. Capitol Ave., Springfield	A. D. McLarty	1899	1914	620
Indiana	Indiana Municipal League	City Hall Indianapolis	W. Vincent Youkey	1891	1899	202
Iowa	League of Iowa Municipalities	Marshalltown	Frank G. Pierce	1898	1898	786
Kansas	League of Kansas Municipalities	Fraser Hall Lawrence	John G. Stutz	1910	1910	527
Kentucky	Kentucky Municipal League	University of Kentucky, Lexington	Carl B. Wachs	1929	1929	143
Louisiana	Louisiana State Conference of Mayors	La. State Univ. University, La.	Charles S. Hyneman	1935	1937	63
Maine	Maine Municipal Association	97 Water Street Hallowell	Ernest Johnson Act. Ex. Secy.	1936	1936	257
Maryland	*Maryland Municipal League	5 Pershing Ave. Brentwood P. O.	John N. Torvestad	1937	....	31
Michigan	Michigan Municipal League	205 South State Ann Arbor	Herbert A. Olson	1899	1927	243
Minnesota	League of Minnesota Municipalities	University of Minn. Minneapolis	C. C. Ludwig	1903	1913	382
Mississippi	Mississippi Municipal League	610 Old Merchants Bank Building Jackson	C. D. Ross (State Manager)	1918**	1936	82
Missouri	Missouri Municipal League	Guitar Building Columbia	George A. Spencer	1914	1927	185

TABLE III.—STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES—Continued

State	Name of League	Headquarters Address	Secretary	Year of First Effort to Co-operate†	Year First Organized††	Number of Member Cities
Montana	*Montana Municipal League	519 Birch St. Anaconda	M. J. Mee	1910	....	72
Nebraska	League of Nebraska Municipalities	311 Richards Block Lincoln	C. E. Beals	1910	1910	346
New Jersey	New Jersey State League of Municipalities	Trenton Trust Bldg. Trenton	James J. Smith	1915	1915	347
New Mexico	*New Mexico Municipal League	City Hall Santa Fe	C. R. McIntosh	1915	....	17
New York	N. Y. State Conference of Mayors	6 Elk Street Albany	William P. Capes	1910	1910	189
North Carolina	North Carolina League of Municipalities	Raleigh Bldg., Raleigh	Patrick Healy, Jr.	1908	1922	199
North Dakota	League of North Dakota Municipalities	City Hall Bismarck	M. H. Atkinson	1912	1927	129
Ohio	*Ohio League of Municipalities	City Hall Dayton	E. E. Hagerman President	1912	....	....
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Municipal League	Kingkade Hotel Oklahoma City	F. C. Higginbotham	1913	1913	136
Oregon	League of Oregon Cities	University of Oregon Eugene	Herman Kehrli	1913	1933	137
Pennsylvania	Pa. State Association of Boroughs (a)	State College	H. F. Alderfer (a) Secretary	1900	1936	355
Pennsylvania	Pa. League of Third Class Cities (b)		(b) Director of Publications	....	....	43
South Carolina	Municipal Association of South Carolina	No. 19 Elliott College Columbia	J. N. Caldwell	1936	1939	104
South Dakota	League of South Dakota Municipalities	Union Building Vermillion	A. E. Mead	1925	1935	199
Tennessee	Tennessee Municipal League	Am. Natl. Bank Bldg. Nashville	William H. Newell	1913	1940	43
Texas	League of Texas Municipalities	2220 Guadalupe Austin	E. E. McAdams	1913	1925	322
Utah	Utah Municipal League	Public Safety Building Salt Lake City	Tom McCoy	1907	....	130
Virginia	League of Virginia Municipalities	Travelers Bldg., Richmond	Morton L. Wallerstein	1905	1921	133
Washington	Assoc. of Washington Cities	University of Wash. Seattle	Chester Biesen	1910	1910	166
West Virginia	West Virginia League of Municipalities	Hinton	Hume K. Nowlan	1917	1935	77
Wisconsin	League of Wisconsin Municipalities	30 East Johnson St. Madison	Frederick N. MacMillin	1898	1900	392
Wyoming	*League of Wyoming Municipalities	Laramie	G. R. McConnell	....	....	15

† The date in this column refers in most instances to the beginning of a loosely knit organization of cities on a corporate basis for the purpose of presenting municipal problems before the legislature.

†† This date is the year when an active service organization, as now known, was established.

** Approximate date.

NOTE: According to the records of the American Municipal Association, there are 12 *active* leagues with uninterrupted existence: California, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

the study a manual will be prepared for members of planning and zoning commissions in Kansas which will contain the pertinent laws and suggested procedures to be followed in the light of what experience has proved to be sound.

In order that the municipalities of the state might take the greatest possible advantage of the procedure for getting tax-reverted lands either on the tax rolls or deeded to the state or cities, the Michigan Municipal League has been active in a special project relating the municipal interest in tax-reverted properties which includes the holding of a series of training conferences for municipal officials and the development of recommended policies and principles governing tax reversion legislation and the municipal use of properties acquired as a result of tax sales.

The League of Wisconsin Municipalities devoted special attention to the development of a manual for city and village clerks, and the North Carolina league studied the organization, operation, and results of four statewide municipal government projects operated by the Work Projects Administration. A report will be published which will contain detailed information on the procedures which have been developed in codifying ordinances, indexing council minutes, and revising police records.

Field Service. Full-time field consultants or staff members of all active leagues visit their cities as often as possible in order that the municipal officials may receive on-the-spot help with puzzling problems. This service ranges from making administrative surveys to informing municipal officials of the provisions of new laws. One of the common tasks of league staffs is to enlist the cooperation of state or federal agencies in solving a local problem. The advice and suggestions of these field men often enable municipalities to effect important savings as well as to improve administrative methods. For example, a Montana city which had been paying 6 per cent interest on outstanding warrants was informed by the field consultant that a league-sponsored law had reduced the interest rate. In several instances cities were advised that they could reduce fire insurance premiums by taking three-year policies rather than annual policies. Municipal officials often require help on a specific problem which may require some research. In one month 57 of the 66 cities visited in Texas asked for copies of ordinances and other material to be sent them from league headquarters.

National Defense. Because of their long experience in providing liaison service between levels of government the leagues are aiding in the national defense effort by placing their complete facilities at the disposal of their states. When state defense councils were organized leagues promptly offered their services to the governors and in many instances the state officials made effective use of the leagues' willingness and ability to effect coordination.

The executive secretary of the League of California Cities was appointed a member of the executive committee of the State Council of Defense; and as a member of a subcommittee he was active in developing the Council's organization plan. In addition, the California league devoted considerable time and effort to preparing a comprehensive antiloitering and antitrespassing ordinance which enabled cities to provide adequate protection to industrial property of vital importance in defense preparedness. In Oklahoma many local defense councils were formed independently of the state machinery, making it necessary for the Oklahoma Municipal League to coordinate and guide their activities.

Governor Lehman of New York requested that the New York State Conference of Mayors and Other Municipal Officials hold conferences of mayors of the larger cities in the state on defense problems. A committee of the Conference was also appointed to advise and consult with the governor relative to national defense plans. The Conference cooperated with the State Planning Council and the state industrial and labor relations committee of the state legislature in preparing a survey of industrial plants in New York. Three special reports were published by the Conference to aid municipalities when their police are called to other jurisdictions. Part of the time of the regional institutes for elective officials and for heads of municipal departments, conducted by the Municipal Training Institute during the fall, was devoted to instruction in national defense work.

Training. In-service training of municipal employees continued to hold the attention of state leagues. In most states the leagues promoted the organization of training programs which were conducted by the state departments of vocational education. One of the outstanding developments in this phase of municipal league work was the granting of a permanent charter by the Regents of the University of the State of New York to the Municipal Training Institute, which is administered by officers and members of the New York State Conference of Mayors superseding a provisional charter which had been granted in 1935. The Institute conducts approximately 60 schools each year with a total attendance of more than 17,000 public employees.

Particular attention was given in several states to schools for finance officers, with the Alabama, Illinois, Michigan, North Dakota, and Texas Leagues all active in developing comprehensive plans for this type of instruction. The Louisiana State Conference of Mayors enlisted the aid of Louisiana State University, the State Tax Commission, and the state associations of finance officers and assessors in conducting a three-day short course for finance officers and assessors. The Municipal Association of South Carolina took the lead in arranging a two-day conference of finance officers which was the first meeting of its kind in the state.

With the assistance of the state vocational education department the League of South Dakota Municipalities conducted seven regional schools for newly elected officials, while the Utah Municipal League, in cooperation with the University of Utah and the State Department of Public Instruction, held 12 regional schools for municipal officials.

Among the leagues which have been active in providing training opportunities for municipal employees in 1940 and the classes of employees for which training was provided are: Arkansas (firemen, recreation supervisors, water and sewer plant operators); Minnesota (police, firemen, water and sewage works operators, plumbing inspectors); North Carolina (police photographers, street superintendents, water works operators); Virginia (welfare officials, weights and measures officials, building inspectors, and many others); Nebraska (police and firemen); North Dakota (police); Pennsylvania (finance officers); Oregon (finance officers and police); and New Jersey (finance officers).

The Municipal Association of South Carolina, in its first year of full-time activity, assumed the leadership in formulating plans for future training of firemen, police officers, and other municipal employees. Present plans include the construction of a training center with complete facilities for short courses.

A more comprehensive summary of developments in public service training will be found elsewhere in this Year Book.

The Leagues' Legislative Program. Only a few state legislatures held regular sessions in 1940, but state leagues in other states planned legislative programs for 1941. The New York state legislature in 1940 enacted 26 of the 61 bills which had been approved by the Conference of Mayors and Other Municipal Officials, while only four of the 94 measures disapproved by the Conference became laws. The Kentucky Municipal League in 1940 successfully sponsored bills which reduced the cost of publishing annual financial statements in papers, required persons injured on city property to file notice of intent to sue in 90 days after the accident, and permitted cities of the second class to appeal from assessed values placed on properties. The Louisiana State Conference of Mayors aided in securing the defeat of proposals to tax diesel oil used by cities, and to repeal municipal authority to assess abutting owners for paving. The Conference also obtained the repeal of a psuedo civil service law which gave the state control over local officials, and helped secure the veto of a bill increasing the salaries and decreasing the hours of police and firemen because no additional revenue was provided to enable the cities to meet its requirements. The League of Virginia Municipalities secured the enactment of bills which (1) set up a commission on reapportionment of state representatives in the legislature, and (2) increased by $1,000 a mile the annual amount available for expenditure on any city street that is a part of the state's primary highway system.

Several of the leagues cooperated with other agencies in helping to defeat initiated measures and proposed constitutional amendments at general elections, but only one, the League of Kansas Municipalities, was successful in securing the passage of a measure which it favored—an amendment providing a merit system for the state.

Amendments for which the Minnesota and Oklahoma Leagues actively campaigned received a majority of the votes cast on the two questions, but failed because they did not receive a majority of the total votes cast at the election. The Minnesota amendment would have simplified the publication requirements for amendments to home rule charters and the Oklahoma measure would have increased the municipality's share of automobile license tax receipts.

The Arizona league opposed a suggested constitutional amendment which would have given a state agency control over municipal utilities; the Colorado league did not favor an amendment providing for taxing intangibles on an ad valorem basis; the Oklahoma league fought an initiated measure which would repeal the state's prohibition laws because it did not provide adequate financing for police regulation and also because it gave no voice to municipalities and counties in licensing liquor dealers. The League of California Cities recommended the defeat of a proposed amendment which would limit the powers of city treasurers to make temporary transfers of funds from which utility indebtedness is payable because of the ambiguity of the measure and because it would require cities to do considerable short-term borrowing, increasing the cost of municipal financing. None of these proposals was approved by the voters.

The legislative programs formulated by 21 of the leagues for the 1941 legislative sessions call for increased municipal shares in state-collected revenues from taxes on gasoline and liquor and from automobile license fees. The Illinois Municipal League has proposed that legislation be enacted which will impose a 2 per cent tax on the premiums of casualty and surety insurance companies, the revenue to be used for the support of municipal police departments, and a similar tax on life insurance companies, the revenue to be used for the support of municipal health departments. The Iowa and Montana leagues will work for the extension of local elective officials' terms from two to four years, while North Dakota cities are on record as favoring village elections every two years instead of annually.

The Montana Municipal League plans to have a bill introduced which will allow cities and towns to refund outstanding warrants and would like also to have legislation passed which will make it possible to place water rentals as a lien on real estate. The legislative objectives of the Association of Washington Cities include: (1) a law eliminating the present residence requirements for local appointed officials, (2) an act eliminating burdensome administrative regulations on the expenditure of gasoline tax moneys received from the state, and (3) authorization for all classes of cities to create sinking funds with moneys earmarked for future public works undertakings and the purchase of replacement equipment. The latter would permit cities to plan for necessary future expenditures and would tend to "level out" periods of "peak" and "depression" spendings. It is patterned after an Oregon law which was sponsored by the League of Oregon Cities.

The League of Nebraska Municipalities wants statutory authority for all municipalities to issue revenue bonds to purchase or construct gas plants and for villages to acquire private utilities by condemnation. Other bills sponsored by the Nebraska league ask that the state insurance department refuse to issue licenses to any fire insurance companies which do not pay municipal occupation taxes and that former owners of tax-foreclosed lands not be allowed to redeem their properties unless accumulated taxes are paid.

The Missouri Municipal League plans to work for the enactment of public housing enabling legislation, while the North Carolina league favors a statewide retirement system for local government employees in which cities can participate by action of their governing bodies instead of by referendum.

Municipal Insurance. Several municipal leagues in 1940 worked to secure reductions in the cost of fire insurance on public buildings. A report issued by the American Municipal Association late in 1939 and entitled, *Municipal Insurance Costs and Practices,* showed that American cities are being charged exorbitant rates for insuring their properties against fire. When the State Insurance Board of Oklahoma late in 1939 received from insurance companies new schedules of fire insurance rates which reduced the premiums for "public buildings" 20 per cent, the work of a committee of the Oklahoma Municipal League was deemed partially successful. Because it believes the record justifies further reduction the League committee is continuing its work.

Colorado is a second state in which actual rate reductions have been secured during the year. The Colorado Municipal League conducted a survey of fire insurance losses on municipal property over a 10-year period in 32 cities which showed that cities paid 40 times the national premium cost per $100 fire loss, and that the cities and towns of Colorado paid $9,380 in premiums for fire protection on municipally owned property per $100 of fire loss. The fire loss ratio was 1.1 per cent. After the survey findings were made known, the insurance committee of the League met with representatives of the Rocky Mountain Inspection Bureau and presented a request for lower fire insurance rates on municipally owned property. At a meeting in October the Inspection Bureau's board of managers directed that a rate reduction of 25 per cent be made for "public property."

Pennsylvania cities of the third class will save $40,000 annually as the result of the 25 per cent reduction made by the Towner Rating Bureau in the premiums on bonds for city treasurers after officers of the cities' league, armed with statistics on the premiums paid and the losses incurred, presented a request for more equitable premium rates.

Three other leagues also devoted considerable attention to the problem of securing more equitable rates for municipal insurance. In California a special committee of the League of California Cities was appointed which is directing a complete survey of premiums, coverages, and losses. Conferences have been held with representatives of the State Association of Insurance Agents and the Board of Underwriters of the Pacific. Work has also been started on preparing a complete set of recommendations for municipal officials on insurance procedures.

In Arkansas the services of a special consultant on fire insurance were provided by the Arkansas Municipal League through the cooperation of the University of Arkansas. The consultant made a survey of fire insurance losses on municipal property and gave technical assistance to municipal officials on the subject. The survey showed a loss ratio of 1.35 per cent in 26 cities over a 10-year period.

The New York State Insurance Department, at the request of the New York State Conference of Mayors, is now making a study of fire insurance rates on municipal property in New York. In 1931 the Conference filed a formal petition for reduced fire insurance rates which led to some reductions. Because of the belief of many municipal officials in New York that the rates are still too high, the Conference requested that a new survey be made.

A committee of the League of Wisconsin Municipalities met with representatives of the State Association of Insurance Agents and requested the agents to prepare a plan whereby smaller cities may obtain savings to which they are entitled as a matter of routine but which they do not get.

Conventions. Common to all leagues is the annual convention held for the purpose of providing a meeting where municipal officials may exchange ideas and information. All-time records for attendance were set by the Minnesota, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin leagues and by the Pennsylvania Association of Boroughs. Many leagues also hold regional conferences so that all officials will have an opportunity to attend without travelling long distances. Among the leagues which held regional meetings in 1940 were: Minnesota, Washington, Oregon, California, Illinois, Maine, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, and North Carolina. In some states regional groups are organized and they hold regular meetings at frequent intervals. North Carolina's 1940 regional meetings were held in cooperation with the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners. The New York State Conference of Mayors expanded its regional meetings to such an extent that they were considered as training classes and were conducted by the Municipal Training Institute.

League Periodicals. Three new municipal league monthly periodicals appeared in 1940. *West Virginia City,* a monthly newspaper, made its debut in May; while the League of Cities of the Third Class in Pennsylvania began publication of a monthly magazine which took the place of a mimeographed bulletin. *Southern City,* which serves as the official journal for eight southern leagues, came out as a magazine for the first time in January. The total circulation of the 25 league periodicals was approximately 100,000 (for a list of these periodicals see page 266 this YEAR BOOK).

League Personnel. The Municipal Association of South Carolina and the Tennessee Municipal League employed their first full-time executive secretaries and established offices, the former on the campus of the University of South Carolina. The Louisiana State Conference of Mayors and Municipal Officials selected as its new secretary-treasurer the director of the Bureau of Government Research at Louisiana State University and moved its offices to the University. The Pennsylvania League of Cities of the Third Class also opened a full-time office.

The acquisition of its own building by the New York State Conference of Mayors increased to three the number of leagues owning their own buildings, the Michigan and Wisconsin leagues already possessing permanent quarters. The New York building is equipped with classrooms for small training schools, conference rooms for small groups of officials, and offices where municipal officials may work or confer while in the state capital on business. The Conference paid for the building entirely from earnings.

Both the League of South Dakota Municipalities and the Alabama League of Municipalities expanded their staffs by the addition of a part-time employee. The Maine Municipal Association and the New Jersey State League of Municipalities selected new executive secretaries, the former to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Roy Owsley as Washington representative for the American Municipal Association and the latter because of the untimely death of Samuel S. Kenworthy.

THE AMERICAN MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION

The American Municipal Association is the national federation of state leagues of municipalities, maintaining its headquarters in Chicago and an office in Washington, D. C. Acting as a clearinghouse of municipal information for the leagues and their member cities, the Association brings together the problems, practices, and personnel of local administration for joint research and the interchange of ideas.

An annual convention is held for the discussion of current municipal affairs; information and service are furnished to the state leagues and to municipalities; and the interests, rights, and privileges of municipalities are safeguarded as they may be affected by federal legislation.

Two periodicals are published by the American Municipal Association: the *Washington News Letter* summarizes events in the capital of interest to municipal officials, and *State League Notes* covers the diverse activities of the state leagues as well as important developments in municipal government.

In 1940 the American Municipal Association prepared 11 bulletins and reports on municipal subjects. The titles of some of these reports are: *Restrictions Upon the Interest of Municipal and Other Public Officials in Governmental Contracts; Legal Problems Involved in the Regulation of Handbill Distribution; Renting Cars for Police Use; Motorized Police Patrol—One-Man or Two-Men Crews; Stretching the City Fire Insurance Dollar; Requirements for the Publication of Municipal Ordinances and Adoption of Codes by Reference; Defense Training for Public Employees;* and *Financing Municipal Airport Operation.*

Upon request the staff of the Association will prepare articles on various subjects for use in state league publications, secure material of interest for the leagues, and answer questions asked by them on a wide variety of subjects. Staff members assist new leagues in organizing and aid others on particular projects.

Considerable attention was given by the American Municipal Association during 1940 to the effects of the national defense program on municipalities, and to several other specific subjects, namely, municipal insurance costs, municipal airport problems, the proposed extension of social security coverage to municipal employees, the proposals of the federal government to tax income from municipal securities, public service training, and the promotion of international municipal cooperation through the Pan American Commission on International Cooperation of which the American Municipal Association is the United States member.

Federal-City Relations in 1940

By Roy H. Owsley

Washington Representative, American Municipal Association, Washington, D. C.

THE year 1940 marks another red-letter period in intergovernmental activity and cooperation in the United States. Not since 1932 has a single year brought so many significant developments in federal-municipal relationships. Largely because of considerations of national defense, our citizens became more keenly aware of the importance of government and the need for efficient and orderly public administration. Everywhere throughout the country citizens and public officials alike were dedicated to a program of "making democracy work." Perhaps as never before in the nation's history, federal authorities —military as well as civil—evidenced a positive recognition of the need for a high degree of intergovernmental cooperation and coordination.

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

The highlight of the 1940 national defense program as it concerns federal-municipal relationships was the establishment of the Division of State and Local Cooperation within the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. Constituting an unprecedented step in intergovernmental relationships, this action was designed to assure federal, state, and local cooperation in the defense program. The primary function of this Division is to maintain a two-way channel of information and service in order to facilitate the development of those phases of the defense program in which state and local governments are concerned. It also helps guide defense interests of private organizations and individuals toward effective action. It keeps state and local defense councils and interested agencies informed through letters, bulletins, field consultation, and other informational channels, of legislative and other major developments that particularly concern them. Of especial significance from the municipal point of view are the activities of the Division, growing out of conferences held in November, concerning public personnel problems and the development of plans for fire prevention and protection in relation to the defense program. At the conference on personnel problems the American Municipal Association was requested to gather and assemble statistics as to public service training programs in the several states and to prepare a report based on these findings for improving and expanding the present programs. The resulting report entitled, *Defense Training for Public Employees,* was submitted to the Division late in December. At the same conference a three-member committee, representing the American Municipal Association, the United States Conference of Mayors, and the Division of State and Local Cooperation, was appointed to confer with certain federal officials on the matter of training for public employees in connection with the defense program. This committee is expected to file a report early in 1941. Meanwhile, a committee broadly representing the fire services of all levels of government was engaged in drafting a comprehensive report outlining a program of suggestions to state and local governments for defense fire protection. This report likewise is scheduled for release in February or March of 1941.

Various other federal agencies in defense activities inaugurated programs involving federal-municipal cooperation. To take advantage of latent resources in labor, plant capacity, and housing, the National Defense Advisory Commission began an investigation of various "ghost towns" that have become stagnant because of the closing down or migration of the industry around which they were built. A survey made as to the possibility of "revitalizing" such communities resulted in the preparation of a special list of idle plants and equipment to aid defense contractors and to speed up delivery on orders. The Federal Bureau of Investigation made available to state and local law enforcement officers and to responsible public utility plant executives a manual of protective measures to be taken against sabotage and espionage. In order to assist the War Department in compiling certain technical information relating to protection of civilians and vital civilian installations, a committee of seven engineers each representing a national engineering organization was appointed to make a study on the subject of civilian protection in wartime. It is understood that this will result in the preparation of one or more reports to be released by the War Department to state and local authorities.

The Defense Communications Board created by executive order of the President on September 24, 1940, organized 11 committees composed of representatives of various federal, state, and municipal departments and agencies to assist in "coordinated planning" for the most efficient control and use of radio, wire, and cable communications in time of national emergency. These committees will formulate reports and recommendations covering various special aspects of the work of planning a coordinated defense communications program. The Consumer Division of the National Defense Advisory Council published a report on the methods and principles which should guide rent protection during the emergency. Subsequently, a committee, largely composed of city attorneys, was appointed to draft model rent control legislation for the guidance of state and local governments. Early in December the President announced his approval of an order issued by the Council of National Defense designating the Federal Security Administrator as coordinator of health, medical, welfare, nutritional, recreational, and other related fields of activity affecting the national defense. Shortly thereafter a number of committees representing all levels of governments were appointed to conduct studies and formulate recommendations as to special phases of this coordinated program. At about the same time the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service assigned nine public health physicians to each of the nine army corps areas to act as liaison officers between army corps men and local and state health departments in connection with such matters as water analysis and the prevention of the spread of disease in areas near army training camps.

Defense Housing. Early in the defense program it was realized that the severe crowding of workers in certain communities where orders for the Army and Navy were being concentrated threatened to delay essential operations. Accordingly, the federal government undertook in various ways to provide defense housing facilities. Initial legislation along this line involved an amendment to the USHA act authorizing the Navy and War Departments and the USHA to cooperate in providing new housing facilities. No funds were provided, however, so that the USHA has been able to do such work only where it was able to recapture funds previously earmarked or to use some of its excess lending authority for which no covering annual grants are available. In its next action taken to provide housing relief Congress appropriated $100,000,000 for allocation to the War and Navy Departments. The purpose of this appropriation was to take care of the needs of enlisted persons with families and also the married enlisted men of the armed services.

A measure known as the Lanham Act was the most comprehensive legislation adopted by Congress to relieve the situation in overcrowded communities. This bill made available a fund of $150,000,000 for allocation to the various federal building agencies for the construction of housing accommodations in congested areas. Distribution of the money between federal construction agencies under the terms of the act is vested in the Federal Works Administrator. In practice, determination of the needs for construction under this act has been assigned to the office of the Defense Housing Coordinator which was established as a division of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense. There is no requirement that the rents to be charged must be sufficient to return the construction cost. The federal government is given authority to pay service fees to local communities in lieu of taxes with the restriction that these fees shall in no case be more than the taxes would be if the land were privately developed.

Other Defense Legislation. Several other federal enactments relating directly to national defense have important municipal implications. Modeled upon a similar measure enacted in 1918, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

Relief Act of 1940 is designed to protect civil rights and property of persons inducted into the federal military or naval service. Of particular interest to municipal officials is the section which, in effect, provides, subject to certain stated conditions and procedures, a moratorium on the payment of property taxes and public assessments by a person in military service. This section also provides that property sold or forfeited for taxes may be redeemed within six months after the termination of military service by the payment of the back taxes with 6 per cent interest but without penalties. The so-called Home Guard Act provides authority for the establishment of military units, pursuant to state law and under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, to supplement regular law enforcement officials while National Guard units are active in the federal service. The Alien Registration Act of 1940 was passed just in time to prevent a flood of new state and municipal legislation on the subject but not until several state laws and city ordinances had been enacted. By the Selective Service Act and the regulations adopted for its administration providing, as they do, no blanket deferment for any class of municipal employees, local governments are confronted with unprecedented problems of recruitment and training. Selective Service officials, however, have given assurance that the operation of the act will not be permitted to rob local governments of highly trained personnel in essential services.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION ENACTED

In addition to the legislation noted above in connection with national defense activities, Congress in 1940 enacted a number of measures bearing on the matter of federal-municipal relationships. In fact, one of these, the so-called second Hatch "clean politics" Act, may prove to have more far-reaching effects on intergovernmental relationships than any single federal enactment of the past several years. Congress here for the first time laid down a uniform rule—the prohibition of "pernicious political activities"—covering employees in all federally subsidized activities of state and local governments.

Second Hatch Act. Amending the original Hatch Act passed during the previous session of Congress, this enactment, in general, extends to an estimated 300,000 nonpolicy-making employees of state and local governments engaged in activities supported in whole or in part by federal funds the same prohibitions against active participation in party politics or political campaigns as was imposed by the earlier legislation on federal employees. Certain violations are defined by the act as criminal offenses and are punishable by a fine of not to exceed $1,000, or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. Compliance with other (noncriminal) provisions is enforced by the federal government's withholding (at the direction of the United States Civil Service Commission—the enforcement agency designated by the act) from state and local governments or agencies out of federal funds, such grants-in-aid, otherwise payable, an amount equal to two years' compensation of each employee determined to be guilty of violating the act. Shortly after the law went into effect a special enforcement unit was established in the United States Civil Service Commission, and Congress later appropriated $100,000 (the Commission had requested $500,000), to cover the administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

Federal Aid for Airports. A further highly significant piece of legislation enacted during the past year was an appropriation of $40,000,000 to the Civil Aeronautics Administration for the construction and improvement of not to exceed 250 publicly owned and operated airports determined to be "essential for national defense." The selection of the airports to be constructed or improved is left to the determination of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics with the approval of a board composed of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of Commerce. No restrictions on the method of expenditure of the funds are imposed. For example, they may be expended on airports where WPA labor is used, or the projects may be let out to private contractors. In other respects the program is to be administered in substantial compliance with the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938.

On December 12, 1940, the CAA announced a list of some 200 airport projects for which allocations had been made from the $40,000,000 appropriation. Most of these projects are located within 200 miles of the eastern, southern, or western boundaries of the United States. Projects located in the interior are restricted for the most part to military or naval posts or bases. While the act itself does not preclude the use of the federal funds involved for the acquisition of land, the practice has been to undertake projects only where land is owned by a governmental unit which is prepared to make it available to the federal government without cost and where such governmental unit pledges itself to maintain and operate the improved airport. Moreover, improvements under the program are limited to development of actual landing facilities, and no funds are being used for buildings, hangars, or other facilities not actually a part of the landing field. The bulk of the projects thus far approved will be constructed by private contractors, though in some cases the construction will be carried on in connection with the work of other federal agencies, such as the WPA.

While the program provided by the 1940 legislation covers only the current fiscal year, and is based almost entirely on considerations of national defense, it is generally understood to be only the beginning of a long-range program planned to cover as much as a six-year period and involving a total expenditure of something over $500,000,000. At any rate, this conclusion seems to follow logically from testimony presented by CAA officials at Congressional committee hearings last fall.

This legislation climaxes several years of effort by municipalities throughout the United States, acting largely through the state leagues of municipalities, the American Municipal Association, and other governmental organizations, to secure Congressional recognition of the fact that airport development is vitally connected with national defense and with interstate commerce, and is therefore deserving of federal support the same as highways and waterways.

WPA and Public Works. While containing several new provisions giving preferential treatment to projects certified by the Secretary of the Navy or the Secretary of War as having national defense value, the WPA appropriation act adopted in 1940 retained all the basic features of the previous law. The effect of the "Woodrum amendment" (requiring that monthly expenditures be so controlled that the appropriation would last over the entire fiscal period) to the 1939 act was somewhat softened, however, by the insertion of a provision in the new law permitting the entire appropriation of $975,650,000 to be expended during the first eight months of the fiscal year in the event the President should determine this to be necessary in light of continuing unemployment conditions. The appropriation for the previous year, it will be recalled, totalled $1,477,000,000, and, contrary to the usual practice up to that time, was not supplemented by any deficiency appropriation before the close of the year. As a matter of fact, WPA employment during the first six months of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1940, continued at about the same monthly average (1,747,000) as during the same period in 1939 (1,989,000). Thus it was apparent by the end of 1940 that the new appropriation would be used during the first eight months of the fiscal period and that a supplemental appropriation to cover the remaining four months would be in order.

Since the beginning of the current fiscal year the WPA program has been taking on an increasingly large percentage of defense projects. The 1940 appropriation earmarked $25,000,000 of WPA funds for use by the WPA Commissioner to supplement the regularly authorized amounts on defense projects and exempted all such projects from the usual 25 per cent sponsor contribution requirement. The act exempted defense projects from the regular limitations on monthly earnings and hours of work of WPA workers and also exempted defense building projects from the single project cost limitation (set by the 1940 act at $100,000) applicable in all other cases. By the end of the calendar year defense projects constituted approximately 25 per cent of the total WPA program, and there were indications that this percentage would be nearly doubled by the spring of 1941.

While several bills were introduced in the 1940 session of Congress to provide for a new public works program, no legislation resulted. However, to meet objections raised by the Controller General, language was inserted in the second deficiency bill, enacted on June 22, so as to clarify the power of the PWA to make small amendatory allotments to projects already started under the previous program. The agency continues on a liquidating basis until the end of the current fiscal year but is no longer authorized to accept new project applications.

Federal Aid to Highways. The 1940 Highway Authorization Act covering the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 definitely reflects the impetus given to the national defense program during the year. The act provides that state highway departments in allotting the new monies shall be required to devote first consideration to projects certified by the Army and Navy as being essential to the national defense. Also bearing on the defense program is a section which authorizes the Public Roads Administration to assume the entire expense of surveys for urgent highway projects that are of strategic military importance. With these exceptions the act in general follows the pattern of previous highway authorization acts. It provides for a total federal highway expenditure of $163,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, which includes $100,000,000 for the regular federal aid program for each of these years, $17,500,000 for secondary or feeder roads, and $20,000,000 for grade-crossing elimination. Since the new law conforms generally to the previous authorization act, the Public Roads Administration has not found it necessary to issue any new regulations governing the expenditure of federal highway funds as a result of its enactment. Accordingly, projects located within municipalities are still ineligible for allocation of secondary or feeder road monies, though no such limitation applies in the case of regular federal aid funds or grade-crossing elimination monies.

As originally introduced, the new highway authorization measure contained several provisions of special significance from the municipal point of view. One of these would have authorized the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans to either states or municipalities to aid in financing the acquisition of right of ways and, further, would have permitted the federal government to effect outright condemnation of land necessary for right of ways for resale to state or local governments over a long period of time. Section 12 of the act as finally approved is all that remains of these provisions. This merely authorizes the RFC to make loans to states to finance, or to aid in financing, the acquisition of right of ways necessary or desirable for road projects eligible for federal aid. No provision is made for direct dealing with municipalities in this matter.

Municipal Bankruptcy. Two measures further amending the municipal bankruptcy act were enacted by Congress in 1940. The first of these permitted separate treatment of special assessment obligations where the full faith and credit of the issuing taxing unit is not pledged to the payment of the securities. The second extended the expiration date of the municipal bankruptcy law from June 30, 1940, to June 30, 1942, and also amended the act so as to cover counties and parishes. The second measure, moreover, specified that the fiscal agent, attorney, or other person promoting the composition under the act shall not in any case receive double compensation for his services—that is, from both the governmental unit and the bondholders. Meanwhile, the municipal debt default picture continued to improve. According to a report made by the Municipal Finance Officers' Association in July, as of February 1, 1940, a total of 734 cities and counties were in default, whereas at the same date in 1939 the number stood at 824. These studies show that the number of localities struggling with debt default is fewer by several hundred than it was when the first federal municipal bankruptcy act was approved in 1934.

Miscellaneous Legislation. Several other items of federal legislation during the year merit at least passing mention. The year brought legislation which permitted a tremendous expansion in the food stamp plan for the distribution of surplus commodities, which was inaugurated in May 1939. As of July 1, 1940, the plan was in operation in 83 areas, reaching 1,488,000 persons. The value of food stamps issued during June 1940 was slightly over $3,160,000. By the end of the year, 3,000,000 families were participating in the benefits of the plan in about 250 areas. During the month of December 1940, the federal expenditure under the program amounted to $6,500,000.

Designed chiefly to meet the needs of some 88 cities in the West that largely depend for their water supply on watersheds lying within the confines of national forests, legislation was enacted which authorized the withdrawal from national forests of such lands upon the condition that the municipality requesting such withdrawal "shall pay to the United States Forest Service annually an amount which the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine to be necessary to reimburse the United States" for the resulting loss of revenues, such as those revenues usually received from the sale of timber.

The National Resources Planning Board for the first time acquired a permanent status under legislation enacted during the year and was given an appropriation of $710,000 for the current fiscal period. Reportedly designed to speed up flood control measures in Cincinnati and the Ohio River Valley, legislation was enacted to authorize the Engineer Corps of the War Department to proceed with local flood protection work on an approved project in a city provided the municipality involved not only has raised the money for its part of the work but is ready and willing to advance the federal portion as a loan subject to reimbursement at such time as federal funds become available.

LEGISLATION CONSIDERED BUT NOT ENACTED

Public Securities Taxation. During debate on the excess profits tax bill late in September Senator Brown of Michigan offered an amendment which would have provided for so-called "reciprocal" taxation of public securities. In other words, the amendment was designed not only to give the federal government the right to tax future issues of state and local bonds but also to confer upon the states and municipalities the power to tax the income of future federal bond issues. The amendment was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 44-30. In offering the amendment Senator Brown submitted the report of the special seven-member Senate committee, of which he was chairman, which had been appointed in 1939 to study the matter of tax-exempt securities. Senator Brown and the majority of the committee advanced three main arguments in support of the proposal: First, that the existence of tax-exempt securities permits large taxpayers to defeat the effect of a graduated income tax by switching to this type of investment to avoid payment of a tax in the higher brackets; second, that the attractiveness of tax-exempt securities from the investor's point of view results in undesirable diversion of funds from enterprises involving risks, that is, private financing; and third, that the elimination of tax-exempt securities would result in a substantial net financial gain to the government as a whole. In a vigorous minority report Senators Austin of Vermont and Burke of Nebraska vigorously denied the validity of each of these arguments. In answer to the first, they challenged this as being a bid for popular appeal unsupported by the facts; they quoted Justice Brandeis and others to support their contention that the investor in effect pays a tax by accepting a lower rate of interest; they showed that only 18 per cent of state and municipal bonds are held by people with an annual income over $5,000, and that only 5.63 per cent of the capital in wealthy estates is invested in tax-exempt state and local securities. In reply to the second argument advanced for the proposal, the opponents charged that it was not supported by the Treasury Department's own witnesses. In answer to the argument that the elimination of tax-exempt securities would result in a substantial net financial gain to the government, Senators Austin and Burke contended that it would, on the contrary, increase the interest rate on state and municipal bonds by 3/5 of 1 per cent; that it would ultimately cost the states and municipalities $113,000,000 more in interest charges annually; that the increased revenues to the federal government would amount to only $120,000,000 annually; that federal taxation of federal interest would result in a net loss of $48,000,000 annually, exclusive of national defense borrowing; that the so-called "reciprocity" feature of the proposal was a sham in that municipalities would get no benefits from it but would, on the other hand, have to impose more taxes on real estate to make up for the increased interest costs on their securities.

While the action of the Senate in rejecting the Brown amendment effectively disposed of the matter for the rest of the session, Treasury Department officials and other administration leaders have since continued to advocate the early elimination of the present tax-exemption accorded public securities. On December 11, 1940, the Treasury announced a $500,000,000 issue of "defense" notes subject to federal (but not state or local) income taxes. In announcing this issue, the first of its kind in Treasury history, Secretary Morgenthau made it plain that the administration hopes this precedent will help to break down the resistance of state and municipalities to the proposal to provide for "reciprocal" taxation of federal, state, and local bonds.

Security Act Extension Proposals. Another noteworthy 1940 development in the field of federal-municipal relationships was the growing demand in many quarters for the inclusion of state and municipal employees in the coverage provided by the Social Security Act. The highlight of the year's developments in this matter was the introduction of a bill by Senator Wagner of New York to so amend the present law as to embrace virtually all wage-earners now excluded from its old-age benefits. Under the terms of this bill the old-age insurance provisions of the existing act would be extended to employees of state and local governments on a mandatory basis. Senator Wagner, however, later announced his intention of offering an amendment to the original bill so as to exempt from its provisions all public employees now protected by pension plans under state, county, or municipal auspices. No legislation resulted from these proposals, but Senator Wagner and other advocates of the proposed extension have expressed an intention to push for action on the matter at the 1941 session of Congress. Meanwhile, the Social Security Board as well as various organizations representing state and local governments and public officials, are considering ways and means by which desirable extension of the Social Security Act can be effected without incurring serious constitutional difficulties and without imposing any undue burdens on state and local governments.

Stream Pollution. For a time during the 1940 session of Congress it appeared that the Barkley stream pollution bill had a fair chance of passage. This measure, which was passed by the Senate during the 1939 session but which failed at that time to get by the House, provided for the creation of a water pollution control division in the United States Public Health Service. As originally drawn, the bill would have authorized the division to make loans and grants to states, municipalities, and other public bodies for the construction of necessary treatment works and to render general assistance toward the solution of the problem by bringing together material on the subject and conducting studies and experiments of its own. The bill passed the House early in the 1940 session but only after it had been reduced by amendment to little more than a lending program. The House also imposed the highly controversial Mundt amendment which was designed to prevent new sources of pollution, either by sewage or industrial waste, in the navigable waterways of the country or their tributaries except with the approval of the new administrative agency to be set up in the Public Health Service. As so amended the bill went to a conference committee early in March but no further action was taken. Inability of the conferees to agree upon the disposition of the Mundt amendment is reported to have been the chief reason for its demise.

Public Hospitals. Another bill bearing on the matter of federal-municipal relationships which for a time appeared to be headed for passage was a measure introduced by Senators Wagner of New York and George of Georgia to provide for the inauguration of a program of federal grants-in-aid for public hospitals. This bill, which passed the Senate on May 30 but was never brought to a vote in the House, would have authorized an appropriation of $10,000,000 for each of the next six fiscal years to assist states and localities in providing needed hospital facilities to serve "rural communities and economically depressed areas." It is understood that a similar measure will be reintroduced early in the new session of Congress.

FEDERAL SERVICES TO MUNICIPALITIES

The past year brought important developments and a few innovations in the matter of federal services to municipalities. Some of these, resulting in large part from considerations of national defense, have been referred to earlier in this review. Several others are deserving of mention here. A notable document, *Long-Range Programming of Municipal Public Works,* was issued by the National Resources Planning Board. The Federal Power Commission continued its program of collecting and reporting data and statistics on both privately and publicly owned utilities of various kinds. Two especially noteworthy reports were published during the year, one a comprehensive report on average electric bills and the other a directory giving detailed information on such matters as organization, ownership, assets, operating revenues, and services of every utility rendering electric service to ultimate consumers of communities of 2,500 or more population. After a lapse of five years, the Census Bureau's series entitled, *Financial Statistics of States,* was resumed in 1940, with the publication of a report covering the fiscal year 1937. The form of the Bureau's series, *Financial Statistics of Cities,* covering cities of more than 100,000 population, was revised and improved in order to increase its practical value to public administrators. The Bureau of Labor Statistics began the publication of a series of reports on its nationwide survey of employment and pay rolls of state, county, and municipal governments, including a special study of police and fire departments. The Vocational Education Division of the Office of Education published a comprehensive report on municipal fire alarm systems and the personnel training problems involved in their operation. After careful testing work at the Bureau of Standards, a group of technicians from the major federal housing agencies completed the draft of a simplified plumbing code which is designed to effect substantial reductions in building costs. This was published by the Bureau of Standards late in November 1940.

During the year the Department of Justice through its Antitrust Division, in cooperation with New York City, undertook an "investigation of alleged illegal restraints of trade which prevent farmers and consumers from obtaining the benefits of a free competitive market in the distribution of milk and other dairy products." This is the first time in the history of antitrust enforcement that federal authorities have acted jointly with a municipal government to free local markets from illegal restraints of trade.

MISCELLANEOUS DEVELOPMENTS

Many interesting and sometimes unpleasant revelations bearing on municipal government and intergovernmental relationships generally have been provided by the 1940 population census. Among these is the fact that suburban areas are growing faster than cities and towns. An interesting sidelight is a reported plan of FHA officials to endeavor to bring about a more balanced urban development by encouraging rehabilitation projects in the older sections of cities and by refusing to insure mortgages in subdivisions that are too far flung. Certainly the population census findings, as well as those of the housing census conducted this year for the first time, should prove invaluable to public administrators in planning future governmental programs at all levels and in determining the proper pattern for intergovernmental relationships in special fields of activity.

A little publicized though highly significant development of the year in the field of federal-municipal relationships was an executive order of the President, released in mid-November, which authorizes the United States Civil Service Commission to supplement ordinary recruiting methods by using state and municipal civil-service registers of eligibles in making federal civil-service appointments, provided such registers meet federal requirements and examination standards. An investigation has been launched to determine how and to what extent the Commission should make use of this authorization. This also opens up the probability of early exercise by the Commission of the authority which it previously enjoyed but which has never been used to act jointly with state and local commissions in holding examinations and using the resulting eligible lists. In any event, the recent Presidential authorization can be regarded, potentially at least, as a revolutionary trend in federal-local cooperation. Not only does it imply a growing respect on the part of federal officials for the functioning of state and local governments but it also provides for a mutuality of benefits frequently lacking in joint federal-local programs.

Following a favorable decision by the United States Supreme Court on May 20, 1940, on the constitutionality of the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937, the long awaited schedules of minimum prices and marketing rules and regulations for the sale of bituminous coal were put into effect late in the year. Although failing in an attempt to tack on an amendment to the 1940 appropriation bill governing this agency so as to exempt municipalities from the price-fixing provisions of the Coal Act of 1937, municipal groups did succeed in having written into the regulations adopted by the Bituminous Coal Commission a provision allowing municipalities a differential of one cent per ton less than the minimum prices established, which for all practical purposes exempts them from the tax imposed.

A temporary vacancy in the position of consultant on public service training in the Office of Education resulted in a brief letup of federal activities in that field. However, the close of the year saw an increased interest in public service training at all levels of government. A 1940 report by the Office of Education revealed that more than 62,000 public employees were enrolled in federally aided training programs conducted in 38 states under the George-Deen Act of 1936 during the last fiscal year.

From this brief review of 1940 developments affecting federal-municipal relationships it is apparent that the defense program has not completely overshadowed or seriously disrupted other essential activities. On the contrary, it seemingly has tended to promote intergovernmental cooperation and planning in many other fields. As is inevitable in times of national emergency, the year brought not only a tremendous intensification of the use of governmental powers but also some centralization of functions and control. Happily, however, federal activities under the defense program that bear directly on federal-municipal relationships have thus far taken the form of guidance and assistance for local governments rather than positive direction or control. As to the future no one can say. Any quickening of the tempo of the national defense program is certain to bring increased pressure for centralization. All levels of government will be subjected to terrific strains. How well local government will weather the storm will largely depend upon the judgment and efficiency shown by municipal officials in anticipating and in meeting the problems of the times, and upon how effectively they carry on not only their normal services but also any new ones that may be required as a result of the defense program.

PART TWO

MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

Personnel Developments in 1940

Training of Local Government Employees

Personnel Data for Cities Over 10,000

Educational Preparation for Public Administration

Personnel Administration

Developments in 1940

By James M. Mitchell

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Defense preparations in 1940 forced personnel agencies at all levels of government to take stock of their procedures and policies. Public officials are faced with the problem of filling vacated positions through the training and temporary promotion of employees, the selection of temporary employees, and the protection of employees against loss of civil service status.

One of the outstanding measures taken to provide for the mobilization of civilian technical assistance has been the creation of a National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel under the joint administration of the United States Civil Service Commission and the National Resources Planning Board. The finished roster will provide a complete and detailed census of the country's resources in professionally trained manpower and is designed to aid in conserving important scientific projects now under way and in locating immediately skilled individuals for specialized defense work.

The Civil Service Assembly is actively engaged in aiding in the coordination of public personnel defense activities in a number of major respects. A committee on national preparedness was created by the Assembly at its annual meeting to assemble information, define objectives, and draft policies and procedures for transmission to member agencies. With the United States Civil Service Commission, the Assembly is sponsoring a joint study of ways and means to meet the present emergency demands upon federal, state, and local personnel administration. The American Municipal Association and the Civil Service Assembly distributed to their members a checklist of items which might be considered by state and local governments. The title of the publication was *Emergency Personnel Policies* and dealt with such phases as "organizing for emergency need," "loss of employees to emergency service," "concessions to eligibles called to emergency service," "recruitment and selection," and "placement and training."

The United States Civil Service Commission has during the past year experienced its greatest expansion. One of the noteworthy devices adopted by the Commission is the continuous examination for certain classes of positions. The Commission has assured the military branches of the government that requisitions for personnel will be completed on the day of receipt wherever possible. Further to facilitate recruitment, the President has issued an executive order authorizing the Commission to use the eligible lists of state and local civil service agencies provided such lists were prepared in accordance with standards acceptable to the federal Commission.

Three pieces of legislation originating at the federal level will have far-reaching effect directly and indirectly on state and local government. Amendments to the Social Security Act passed in 1939 became effective January 1, 1940. In requiring the establishment of a merit system agency to handle personnel administration in every state in the union in connection with grant-in-aid programs, regions in which civil service was formerly unknown will now have a demonstration project which may tend to convince the public of the desirability and feasibility of merit system administration. Toward the end of the year the effect of this expansion was being felt in the increased number of proposed state and local merit system laws which were to be submitted to the next legislative sessions.

The Hatch Act passed by Congress in July, 1940, for the first time laid down a uniform rule governing employees in all subsidized activities of state and local government to prevent "pernicious political activity." The new act is an amendment to the 1939 Hatch Act which pertained only to federal employees, and is designed to prevent the use of official influence in collecting political contributions and the participation by employees in active political management or political campaigns.

The Ramspeck Bill enacted by the Congress toward the end of 1940, in providing a nearly 100 per cent merit system in the federal government service, greatly strengthened the federal merit system which has, throughout the history of civil service in the United States, been the leader and example to other levels of government.

At the state level, after the year 1939 in which four new civil service laws were adopted, the forward movement of the preceding three years was continued in 1940. A merit law was enacted by the legislature of Louisiana and the people of Kansas, Michigan, and Texas approved at the polls constitutional amendments which facilitated or strengthened merit system administration in those states. The Kansas and Texas amendments are important to state and local civil service systems in that they repeal former constitutional prohibitions against tenure. It is expected that in each state this indication of popular opinion will be an invitation to the legislature to enact merit system laws. The Michigan amendment is designed to prevent legislative and administrative sabotage through the withholding of adequate appropriations and to prescribe the essential details of the merit system. The amendment provides that not less than 1 per cent of the aggregate annual payroll of the state service for the preceding fiscal year shall be appropriated by the legislature for support of the personnel department and prohibits the payment of any amounts for personal services until such appropriation has been made.

Growth in the number of municipal personnel agencies has not kept pace with the preceding four-year average of 30. In 20 cities in 1940 civil service legislation was adopted or enacted by the state legislature. These cities were: Greeley, Colorado; Bismarck, North Dakota; New Orleans, Shreveport, Baton Rouge, Monroe, Alexandria, Lake Charles, and Lafayette, Louisiana; Asbury Park, Bloomfield, Margate City, Plainfield, Pompton Lakes, and Ridgewood, New Jersey; Sheboygan, Wisconsin; Greensboro, North Carolina; Omaha, Nebraska; and Redwood City, California. Atlantic County, New Jersey, and Santa Clara and San Mateo counties in California joined the 173 of the nation's 3,053 counties operating under the merit system provisions. Expansion of existing merit systems increased the classified service of New York City by 27,000 transit employees and other groups so that at present fewer than one-half of 1 per cent of city employees are outside the classified service. A charter amendment approved by the voters of Detroit added the large department of health, and the coverage of San Francisco's merit system was broadened.

Position-classification projects were completed or are in progress in the following jurisdictions: city and county of Mobile, Alabama; Los Angeles City, Los Angeles County, Los Gatos, Redwood City, and Fresno, California; Cattaraugus County and New York City, New York; Greensboro, North Carolina; Kansas City, Missouri; Connecticut; Minnesota; New Mexico; Rhode Island; Chicago Housing Authority; and Los Angeles Housing Authority.

Two new publications in the field of public personnel administration have appeared during the past year. The first issue of *Public Personnel Review,* a quarterly journal published by the Civil Service Assembly and dealing with the administrative and technical aspects of public personnel work, appeared in April. *Public Personnel Quarterly,* a magazine published by the New York City Civil Service Commission, and also devoted to general and technical articles on public personnel administration, was first issued in the latter part of December, 1939.

The Civil Service Assembly issued its second census of civil service agencies in the United States in July, 1940. This pamphlet traced the expansion of the merit system at the several levels of government and pointed out the characteristics of civil service growth.

A needed development in personnel administration which continued to receive considerable attention was the expansion of personnel services to small communities for which it was economically not feasible to employ full-time personnel technicians. Most outstanding in this connection was the provision in an amendment to the New York state civil service law which established a municipal bureau in the New York State Civil Service Department. This division of the state department is now authorized to furnish to cities and other governing bodies of a civil division of the state, upon request, technical personnel services relating to classification and examination work "for such compensation as may be agreed upon." The state of California, Los Angeles County, and the Michigan Municipal Personnel Service which have been operating under similar provisions for some time have during the past year added additional cities to the group for which they render services. The duplication of examinations in a geographic area has been avoided effectively in connection with certain New York City and State, Los Angeles City and County, and Wisconsin State and Madison joint examinations. The President's executive order authorizing the United States Civil Service Commission to use local lists, mentioned previously, will be another forward step in this direction if carried through to completion. Also of importance as an example of cooperation was the use by the new Rhode Island and Minnesota civil service agencies of federal registers in recruiting staff clerks and stenographers.

The general trend to further minimize residence requirements has been evident in nationwide examinations held during the past year for important positions by the cities of Detroit; New York; Portland, Oregon; Mobile, Alabama; San Diego, Los Angeles, and Pasadena, California; Bangor, Maine; Durham, North Carolina; Evanston, Illinois; and the states of California and New York.

Quite independent of the emergency defense demand for increased in-service training activities has been an unusual growth in the number of courses and programs offered in all levels of government. State leagues of municipalities, frequently in cooperation with local universities, have increased the number of short intensive courses prepared for representatives of local jurisdictions. New training programs are developing at such a rate that it is not possible to devote space to their enumeration.

Austin, Texas, and Grand Rapids, Michigan, have adopted servicewide pension plans. The most outstanding development in this phase of personnel administration has been the introduction by Senator Wagner of a bill which would extend the pension provisions of the Social Security Act to employees of state and local governments and to noncivil-service employees of the federal government. Opposition was quickly aroused in those agencies operating under a satisfactory retirement system. Apprehension was subsequently relieved to a considerable extent by the assurance that the bill would be amended so as not to disturb existing plans.

Additions are still being made at a considerable rate to the number of public employee credit unions. More than 500 of the 8,000 credit unions in the United States are operated by municipal employee groups such as firemen, policemen, and teachers. The largest credit union of any kind in the country is New York City's Municipal Credit Union with a membership of more than 24,500 and assets totalling more than $4,000,000.

Several civil service cases which were before the courts during the past year were of general interest. The Supreme Court of Iowa in *Anderson* v. *Board of Civil Service Commissioners of the City of Des Moines* held that failure to pay debts should not constitute a basis for dismissal under the statutory provisions of incompetency or misconduct. The New York state courts continued to refuse to review the method used by a civil service commission in examination, except where it appears that the action of the commission is patently illegal or utterly improper. A significant case tending to force the expansion of competitive selection under the New York state civil service constitutional provision was that of *Madden* v. *Reavy* in which the commission was compelled to classify the positions of employees of the Union Free School District and to hold examinations therefor even though it was conceded that an enormous administrative problem was involved in taking care of civil service employees in all political subdivisions of the state. The District Court of Appeals of California held unconstitutional a provision of the Sacramento city charter which sought to restrict the employment of a husband or a wife whose spouse was already employed by the state or any other governmental or municipal subdivision of the state in *Mansur* v. *City of Sacramento.* Under the New York laws it was held in the case of *Fogarty* v. *Kern* that the personnel agency may properly recognize the value of governmental service experience as contrasted with private employment experience and give greater credit for governmental experience. The authority of an appointing authority to discharge a probationary appointee was again reaffirmed in a Massachusetts case, *Gibney* v. *Mayor of Fall River.* The court held that the statute had not been violated when the board had dismissed without notice, opportunity for hearing, or a reason for its action.

Training of Local Government Employees

By Elton D. Woolpert

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This review of trends and developments in the training of local government employees is confined to in-service training. In another article in this Year Book, Charles S. Ascher has commented on recent developments in educational preparation for the public service. It should also be noted at the outset that this review must of necessity be confined to formalized training of municipal employees. Although there are undoubtedly many cities in which effective training is being provided on an informal basis, the very nature of such training precludes any reporting or review.

DEFENSE TRAINING

The outstanding development in the training field during the year 1940 was undoubtedly the emphasis on training problems arising out of the national defense program. The experience of British cities has made it clear that "total defense" places heavy burdens on local government employees, and American city officials have demonstrated an appreciation of the training needs that the current emergency has created.

Early in November the Division of State and Local Cooperation of the National Defense Advisory Commission held a conference in Washington, D. C., for the consideration of state and local personnel problems arising out of the national defense program. Present at the conference were representatives of the Division of State and Local Cooperation, the Council of Personnel Administration, the United States Civil Service Commission, the Selective Service System, the United States Office of Education, the Civil Service Assembly, the Council of State Governments, the American Municipal Association, the United States Conference of Mayors, and the International City Managers' Association. Among the personnel problems discussed at the conference was the strengthening and development of in-service training programs to meet the new responsibilities placed on local governments by the emergency and to provide replacements for local government employees who are drawn into industry, the federal civil service, or the armed forces. One of the first steps taken was the appointment of a committee to make a survey of the present status of public service training in the several states and to make recommendations for adapting and supplementing existing facilities so as to meet defense training needs. To date no formal report has been released by the committee itself, but the American Municipal Association, which was represented on the committee, late in December published a report of its own covering the same problems as those assigned to the committee.[1] This report, which is the most enlightening study of municipal training problems yet released, combines a survey of facts relating to the present status of training and a series of specific recommendations. Some of the principal findings of fact are presented later in this article.

Shortly after its conference on personnel problems, the Division of State and Local Cooperation held a conference on defense problems of fire protection services, and followed this conference by the appointment of an Advisory Committee on Defense Fire Protection. Among the duties of this Committee is the development of plans for the organization and training of auxiliary personnel for local fire departments. Several cities have already taken steps to provide for trained auxiliary forces. In Boston, for example, a special 60-hour training course was inaugurated in July on a purely voluntary basis for all men on the fire department's eligible list and for any volunteers between the ages of 21 and 35. By the end of the year this course had been completed by 500 men. In addition, a 30-hour course has been offered for men between 36 and 55 years of age. Los Angeles and New York City were among the other cities taking steps to provide trained auxiliary personnel. Several members of the New York City fire department were sent to England to study fire problems and fire-fighting techniques peculiar to a modern defense program.

On December 16 a national program to train competent ground crews for the nation's civil airports was inaugurated under the joint sponsorship of the United States Office of Education and the Civil Aeronautics Administration, using WPA funds. The object of the program is to train some 5,000 WPA workers as airport service men.

Police training programs in many parts of the country placed new emphasis on such current defense problems as protection of industries against sabotage, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation published a confidential manual containing instructions for the protection of plants with defense contracts. A novel development in this field of training was the organization in two cities—Wichita, Kansas, and South Bend, Indiana—of training for guards in industrial plants engaged in defense production. Actual training was not begun until January, 1941, but the programs were organized late in 1940. In both cities the city police cooperated with vocational education authorities in the sponsorship and administration of this special training. In at least two other cities—San Antonio, Texas, and New York City—the city police participated late in 1940 in special training programs for military police in their areas.

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[1] *Defense Training for Public Employees: The Status of In-Service Training Programs.* American Municipal Association, Chicago. December, 1940. 67pp.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING IN 1940

The report of the American Municipal Association already referred to provides some interesting information about the present development of in-service training for municipal employees.[2]

State Boards for Vocational Education. Since the enactment of the George-Deen Act in 1936, training programs financed in part from federal funds and administered under the supervision of state boards for vocational education have accounted for a large share of the formal training of municipal employees. Reports from the United States Office of Education show that more than 62,000 public employees were enrolled in training courses sponsored by state boards under the George-Deen program during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940; this represents an increase of nearly 12,000 over the total enrollment for the previous year. Thirty-eight states participated in the 1939-40 programs. Although the same number of states participated during the previous year, four new states (Indiana, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and New Jersey) were added to the list in 1939-40, which offset the discontinuation of programs in Maine, Missouri, New Mexico, and North Carolina. Enrollments in training courses for firemen accounted for more than 31,000 of the total, while another 9,000 enrollments were in police training courses. Other courses were given in one or more states for employees in the fields of finance, health and sanitation, public welfare, water and sewage plant operation, water supply and treatment, personnel administration, parks and recreation, assessing, purchasing, and public relations. The scope of training programs varied from annual short courses to comprehensive courses. Of the total enrollment of 103,720 in federally aided courses, annual short courses accounted for 9,555; regional or district short courses, 23,847; instruction by field instructors, 28,166; comprehensive training courses, 18,974; and unclassified, 23,538.

State Leagues of Municipalities. Although many training programs now available to municipal employees were originally established by the several state leagues of municipalities, most of these programs have subsequently been taken over by vocational education authorities under the terms of the George-Deen act. A few state leagues continue to conduct training programs of their own, however, and many of the other leagues continue their association with the training programs which they have inaugurated by acting as advisers to state boards of vocational education. In addition, some of the annual regional meetings of municipal officials sponsored by the state leagues might properly be classified as training institutes or short courses.

Universities and Colleges. Outside of training for school employees, the in-service training opportunities provided to municipal employees by our colleges and universities are quite limited in scope and in variety. A survey made in 1935 found 39 educational institutions offering some kind of in-service training.[3] Recent information indicates that at least 30 additional colleges and universities have subsequently entered the in-service training field. For the most part, however, the training provided by these institutions is confined to short courses or institutes—principally in the fire and police fields—or consists of regular college courses made available to public employees. There are some notable exceptions. The University of Southern California (Los Angeles) and Wayne University (Detroit), for example, have large enrollments and a varied curriculum in their in-service training courses. In addition to the continuous training program offered by its Civic Center Division, the University of Southern California holds an Annual Institute of Government—a five-day program of addresses, panel discussions, and training classes which was attended by some 3,000 students in 1940, most of whom were public officials.

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[2] *Ibid.*, Chapter II. Most of the following data are adapted from this report.

Professional Organizations. Several professional organizations of municipal officials have in recent years participated in the preparation and administration of in-service training courses. Unique among these programs is that offered by the International City Managers' Association through its Institute for Training in Municipal Administration. The Institute offers a panel of correspondence courses for municipal officials at the administrative or management level. In 1940 two new courses were offered—"Municipal Recreation Administration" and "The Technique of Municipal Administration." Other courses are offered in the fields of police, fire, personnel, finance, welfare, and public works administration, as well as a basic course in American city government. A total of 113 new enrollments in these courses were received during 1940, and 56 certificates of satisfactory completion were granted. An interesting development during the past year was the increased emphasis on group training courses built around the training materials prepared by the Institute. Courses of this type were carried on in a number of cities for command officers of police and fire departments. In Sacramento an instructor from the California State Bureau of Trade and Industrial Education acted as conference leader for the police and fire groups. The Michigan State Board of Control for Vocational Education used the Institute's police administration text as the basis for command officer training programs on a regional basis. More than 120 police officers from 20 Michigan communities participated in these programs during the year.

The Municipal Finance Officers' Association, in cooperation with state and local officials, offered training courses for finance officers in Alabama, Florida, Michigan, New Jersey, Utah, and Virginia, and assisted in the formulation of programs in several other states. The National Association of Assessing Officers participated in the administration of training institutes for assessors in Minnesota and Arkansas and assisted in the drafting of programs in Texas and Pennsylvania. In addition, local chapters of the Association in New York City and Southeastern Michigan inaugurated training programs in their areas. It is also significant that this Association in 1940 appointed a standing committee on in-service training. Other professional associations whose membership includes local officials, such as the National Association of Housing Officials, the American Society of Planning Officials, and the International Association of Chiefs of Police, participated to varying degrees in the formulation or administration of training programs in their respective fields during the year. Training programs were also prominent among the activities of chapters of the two national unions of municipal employees—the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees and the State, County, and Municipal Workers of America.

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[3] *Toward Competent Government.* American Municipal Association, Chicago. 1936.

Intramunicipal Training. All of the training programs mentioned so far have been sponsored or administered, at least in part, by institutions and agencies other than city governments proper. In addition, a great majority of the larger cities of the country, especially those of 100,000 population or more, carry on in-service training activities financed out of municipal funds and directed by local officials and instructors. The greatest emphasis in municipal training has been in the fire and police services, but other employees have been included in some cities. Unfortunately, no records or reports are available on which a review of these training activities might be based.

The outstanding municipal in-service training program is that administered through the Bureau of Training of the Civil Service Commission in New York City. Early in 1940 some 6,900 city employees were enrolled in 30 different courses organized by the Bureau, the courses ranging in subject matter from clerical procedures and office management to psychiatric and welfare aspects of probation work. The personnel of these courses ranged from clerks and foremen to high-ranking administrative officials. These courses are planned and administered by the staff of the Bureau, in consultation with department and bureau heads. Lecturers and instructors are drawn from regular city departments and agencies, from private enterprise, and from the faculties of colleges and universities, and most of them serve without compensation. It should also be noted that New York City is reimbursed for a part of its training costs from federal-state vocational education funds. In addition to the training provided through courses organized by the Bureau of Training, a number of scholarships at New York University are offered to municipal employees; recommendations for scholarships are made by the Mayor's Council on

Public Service Training, which is headed by the president of the Civil Service Commission. One of the training policies of the city is to grant service rating credit for satisfactory records in training courses offered by the city, and also for satisfactory participation in any course at institutions of higher learning that is relevant to the work of an employee. The work of the Bureau of Training during the two years of its existence has been outstanding, and it points the way to a wider use of training as an integral part of municipal administration.

Mention may also be made of the in-service training program in San Diego County, California, which is an exceptionally varied and extensive program for a smaller jurisdiction. A novel feature adopted during 1940 was the inauguration of noon-hour classes in such subjects as English, psychology, and advanced stenography. Classes met either once or twice a week, and instructors were provided from the staff of the vocational division of the San Diego city schools.

Other Training. Under these several headings fall most of the in-service training now being offered to municipal employees, but there are a few training programs worthy of mention that cannot be classified under any of the headings above. Most conspicuous is the training for local police officers offered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Not only did the Bureau's National Police Academy give intensive training to a select group of municipal officers in 1940, but members of the Bureau's field staff also gave short courses in cities in several states. Unfortunately, enrollment figures for FBI training courses are not available. State tax departments in several states held short institutes or instructional meetings for local assessors. Red Cross instructors gave first-aid and lifesaving instruction to police, fire, and other local employees in many cities.

The aggregate enrollment in the various formal or semiformal training programs described in this brief review is a rather impressive one, and the increase in training activities during the past few years is indeed encouraging. Compared with what needs to be done in the training field, however, accomplishments to date are woefully inadequate. Much of the training now available is quite superficial and sporadic, and in many parts of the country no in-service training whatever is provided for certain groups of municipal employees. To use a single illustration, out of an estimated 165,000 state and local police officers in the country, not more than 100,000 received any formalized training during the past year, and many of these 100,000 cannot be said to have been thoroughly trained. It is probably true, too, that the 65,000 who received no training consist largely of those in greatest need of training. Training programs financed in part by federal-state vocational education funds offer attractive possibilities, but to date they have not begun to realize their full possibilities. Outside of the fire and police fields, training is the exception rather than the rule.

In-service training in municipal administration is still in its swaddling clothes. The need for training has received at least lip-service in all fields and in all parts of the country, and there is an ample body of experience and information upon which training officials can draw in the formulation of plans for expanded activities. All that is required is for federal, state, and local officials to accept their direct responsibilities for in-service training in the local government field and to progress from the discussion stage to the doing stage.

Municipal Personnel Data

DATA on employment and payrolls, retirement systems, credit unions, employee organizations, and civil service are shown in Table IV-A for all 410 cities over 25,000 population. Data on employment and payrolls, retirement systems, and civil service are shown in Table IV-B for 492 of the 662 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 for which sufficient information was reported. Employees of independent school systems are excluded entirely from these data, and employees of agencies separate from the general city government were undoubtedly not reported by many officials in employment, payroll, or retirement system data.

Employment and Payrolls. The employment and payroll data shown in Tables IV-A and IV-B are from the Quarterly Employment Survey conducted by the United States Bureau of the Census covering the pay period ending nearest January 31, 1941. Cities which had not reported by March 10, 1941, are nevertheless included if they reported in the quarterly surveys of either October or July, 1940. In distinguishing between employees under "general governmental functions" and "public service enterprises," the Bureau of the Census defines the latter as "government owned water-supply systems, housing projects, electric light and power plants, bus lines or other transportation systems, airports, alcoholic beverage monopoly systems, and similar enterprises which sell services to the public." "Permanent employees" include city-paid employees with permanent or indefinite tenure, also elective and other officials paid by the city and having a term of one year or more. "Full-time" employees work the number of hours prescribed for a full-time week in their respective departments. "Part-time" employees are those working regularly for fewer hours per week than prescribed for full-time work in their respective departments, officials also engaged in an outside profession or employment, and volunteer firemen receiving pay. "Temporary and other" includes seasonal, emergency, and other employees without permanent tenure. The total number of all classes of employees is not shown in Tables IV-A and IV-B, because the wide variance between cities in the per cent of employees who are permanent full-time makes the totals of doubtful significance. School employees, persons on work relief, and employees of contractors are excluded.

Table 1 shows trends in municipal employment and payrolls during 1940, as presented in the summary report issued by the Bureau of the Census on March 13, 1941. With January, 1940, as the base (100) the table reveals slight seasonal variations in the total number of general governmental employees with the peak being reached in July. For public service enterprises the peak also was reached in July, being most pronounced in cities above 100,000 and between 5,000 and 10,000. In general the employment peak was maintained through October in public service enterprises. Likewise, the amount of the payroll reached the high peak in July in cities of all population groups. October indices were higher than those for April, but appreciably lower than those for July.

TABLE 1

CHANGES IN MUNICIPAL EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS DURING 1940
(January, 1940 = 100)

Population Group	Total Number of Employees								Amount of Payroll for Month: Gen. Govt. and Public-Service Enterprises			
	General Governmental Functions Only				Public-Service Enterprises							
	Jan.	Apr.	July	Oct.	Jan.	Apr.	July	Oct.	Jan.	Apr.	July	Oct.
Over 100,000	100	96	97	95	100	100	146	146	100	100	112	109
25,000 to 100,000	100	100	106	100	100	98	105	105	100	100	106	103
10,000 to 25,000	100	102	109	102	100	102	114	111	100	104	108	105
5,000 to 10,000	100	99	101	96	100	113	120	119	100	103	112	109
2,500 to 5,000	100	98	101	99	100	104	108	103	100	112	120	114

Retirement Systems. Data on retirement systems were obtained from city officials early in 1941 by the YEAR BOOK. Tables IV-A and IV-B, and the summary Table 2, show the classes of employees covered in either state or local retirement systems. Not necessarily all employees of every class shown are members of the system, and "All" ordinarily excludes day laborers, elected officials, temporary employees, and other such miscellaneous classes. Every effort was made to include only bona fide retirement systems having separate funds and definite benefits and to exclude cities making direct appropriations to retired employees, but included are many systems to which the city makes no contribution.

These data are summarized in Table 2 for all reporting cities over 25,000 and for 589 cities between 10,000 and 25,000. The percentage of cities having all classes of employees covered varies directly with the size of the city with the exception that cities of 100,000 to 200,000 have a slightly higher percentage covered than do those between 200,000 and 500,000. Thirteen of the 14 largest cities, or 92.9 per cent, have all covered; but in the smallest group only 21.4 per cent of the cities have all employees covered. The per cent of each group having some classes covered varies much less as a result of the tendency of smaller cities to have systems for firemen and policemen only. In cities below 100,000, systems covering only firemen and policemen are more common than systems covering all employees.

TABLE 2

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS FOR CITY EMPLOYEES

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Cities Having Some Classes Covered		Classes of Employees Covered (excluding school employees)						
					All[1]						
			No.	Per Cent of Reporting Cities	No.	% of Reptg. Cities	Fire and Police Only	Fire Only	Police Only	Fire, Police and Others	None Covered
Over 500,000	14	14	14	100.0	13	92.9	1	0	0	0	0
200,000 to 500,000	29	27	25	92.6	13	48.1	8	3	0	1	2
100,000 to 200,000	49	48	47	97.9	24	50.0	19	0	1	3	1
50,000 to 100,000	106	101	89	88.1	30	29.7	51	2	1	5	12
25,000 to 50,000	212	201	164	81.6	49	24.4	97	8	8	2	37
All cities over 25,000	410	391	339	86.7	129	33.0	176	13	10	11	52
10,000 to 25,000[2]	662	589[2]	348	59.1	126	21.4	127	54	37	4	241
All over 10,000	1,072	980	687	70.1	255	26.0	303	67	47	15	293

[1] "All" usually excludes day laborers, elected officers, temporary employees, etc.

[2] All reported data for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 are included in this summary, although some of these cities are not shown in Table IV-B because employment and payroll data were not reported.

By summation of the figures in the appropriate columns of Table 2, the number of cities having a system covering firemen, and the number having a system covering policemen, may be found. Eighty-four per cent of all cities over 25,000 have a system covering firemen while 85 of the 89 (95.5 per cent) reporting cities of over 100,000 have such a system. Almost as high a per cent have systems covering policemen: 83.4 per cent of all cities over 25,000 and 83 of the 89 (93.0 per cent) over 100,000 which reported.

Credit Unions of Municipal Employees. Forty-two states and the District of Columbia have passed credit union laws since 1909, and Congress in 1934 enacted the federal credit union law permitting the chartering of credit unions by the federal government. Credit unions are thus classified as either "state" or "federal" credit unions, although the actual differences are slight.

A total of 142 cities over 10,000 population have 169 state-chartered, and 155 cities have 190 federal-chartered, credit unions organized primarily for local government employees, exclusive of teachers and other school employees. A total of 219 cities, or 54 per cent, of the cities over 25,000 have one or more credit unions for city employees while only 54, or 8 per cent, of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have credit unions serving municipal groups (not shown in Table IV-B for small cities). There is one or more credit unions of this type in 77 of the 92 cities over 100,000. Only four cities over 200,000 have no credit unions: San Francisco, Jersey City, Louisville, and Providence. Twenty-five cities over 25,000 and one city below 25,000 have both federal and state credit unions. Each of these serves one or more agencies of the city; there is little or no overlapping of fields of membership.

In some of the larger cities, as in Los Angeles, there is a credit union for each large, well-defined group of employees, while in other cities, as in the case of New York City, there is one credit union which is open to all city employees. Only the total number of federal and total number of state-chartered credit unions in each city (teacher credit unions excluded) are shown in Table IV-A. The variety of municipal credit union organization is almost as great as the subdivision of municipal workers into departments. After a credit union is chartered and has been operating for a reasonable period of time, it may receive permission, if organized under the federal law, from the Credit Union Section of the Farm Credit Administration to amend its field of membership so as to take in additional persons or employees in other departments. This procedure has made it impossible to give a breakdown of the fields of membership. Moreover, since the federal classification of credit unions makes no distinction between credit unions serving public and privately owned utilities, there may be some cities which have employees who belong to a credit union but which information is not indicated in Table IV-A.

Credit unions encourage organized systematic saving and provide short-term credit at low interest rates. This enables employees to effect considerable saving and protects them from the high-rate money lenders.

The first credit union law in the United States was enacted in Massachusetts in 1909, and the first credit union for city employees was organized in Boston in November, 1915, with the Municipal Credit Union of New York City following a year later. The latter credit union has become the largest credit union in the world, with a membership of about 25,000 and assets of more than $5,000,000. The first federal charter issued to a credit union went to a group of local government employees on October 1, 1934—a credit union serving the officials, employees, and school teachers of Bowie County, Texas, and the city of Texarkana. The passage of the federal credit union act in 1934 has helped to establish sound credit union practices and has lent stability to the whole process of starting and conducting an organization of this kind. The Credit Union National Association (Raiffeisen House, Madison, Wisconsin) also has done much to establish proper uniform practices. The Credit Union Section of the Farm Credit Administration, which administers the federal credit union act, has set up a system calculated to maintain a high standard of efficiency in the credit unions it charters and to standardize good credit union practices. The Farm Credit Administration periodically examines the federal credit unions' books and requires the credit unions to make quarterly reports. It prescribes a uniform procedure in handling accounts and other operating details, and supplies informative material on many subjects.

Employee Organizations. Data on affiliated employee organizations were gathered from the national organizations shown in Table 3 and are complete as of January 1, 1941. Data on unaffiliated organizations are probably not complete, because no attempt was made to obtain information directly from city officials. The data are summarized in Table 3 for all cities over 10,000 by population groups, although individual city data are not shown in Table IV-B for cities between 10,000 and 25,000. Employee organizations are very common in cities over 200,000, and they are also found in over 65 per cent of the cities between 50,000 and 100,000. In the smallest group, however, only one-fourth of the cities have organizations.

Over one hundred cities have local chapters of several national organizations, and in several of the largest cities there are many local chapters of the same national organization. In addition, several cities may have employees in the same local chapter, frequently organized to include several cities in one county. Table IV-A and Table 3, therefore, can not be used to determine the number of locals in any union. It should also be pointed out that at least three of the national organizations also have locals of county employees and two have locals of state employees.

The federations of municipal employee organizations are the International Association of Fire Fighters and the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (both affiliated with the American Federation of Labor), the State, County and Municipal Workers of America (affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations), and the National Civil Service Association, the New York Civil Service Association, and the New Jersey Civil Service Association (not affiliated with the labor movement). In addition there are several nonaffiliated citywide organizations. Information on the basic objectives and activity programs of these organizations is contained in the 1937 YEAR BOOK (pages 232-40), and in articles in the January and September, 1937, issues of *Public Management.* Information on the number of members in each local chapter or organization of these national federations in each city, arranged by states without regard to population, is contained in the 1940 YEAR BOOK (pages 144-49), together with the date each organization was established or affiliated.

Five of the 13 cities which have employee organizations which are not affiliated (see Table 3) with the national groups are in cities over 500,000: Detroit, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, New York, and San Francisco. Similar employee organizations are found in Oakland, California; St. Paul, Minnesota; and Seattle, Washington, among the cities of 200,000 to 500,000; in Long Beach, California, and Tacoma, Washington, among cities of 100,000 to 200,000; and in Glendale, Pasadena, and San Jose, California, among cities of 50,000 to 100,000. It should be pointed out that in many cities skilled municipal workers belong to their own craft unions which are not included in this discussion. Likewise, there are vast numbers of benevolent, protective, and social organizations which are organized along functional lines, particularly in police departments, which are not indicated in Table IV-A.

TABLE 3

ORGANIZATIONS OF LOCAL EMPLOYEES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY 1, 1941[1]

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	Cities with Employees in One or More Org'ns.		No. Cities Having Employees in Affiliated Organizations[2]						No. of Cities with Nonaffl. Org'ns.
		No.	Per Cent	IAFF	AFSCME	SCMWA	NJCSA[3]	NYCSA	NCSA[3]	
Over 500,000	14	14	100.0	11	12	10	0	1	2	5
200,000 to 500,000	29	25	86.2	21	16	5	1	1	0	3
100,000 to 200,000	49	33	67.3	27	12	1	4	1	1	2
50,000 to 100,000	106	76	71.7	68	21	6	4	2	0	3
25,000 to 50,000	212	125	59.0	108	33	4	10	2	0	0
10,000 to 25,000[1]	662	173	26.1	146	42	2	17	1	0	0
All cities over 10,000	1,072	446	41.6	381	136	28	36	8	3[3]	13

[1] Data for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 as reported by the national organizations are included in this summary table, but are not shown for individual cities in Table IV-B.

[2] The total of cities with employees in the several affiliated organizations exceeds the total number of cities having one or more organizations because there are 131 cities having employees in two or more organizations. IAFF indicates International Association of Fire Fighters; AFSCME, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees; SCMWA, State, County and Municipal Workers of America; NJCSA, New Jersey Civil Service Association; NYCSA, Civil Service Association of State of New York; and NCSA, National Civil Service Association.

[3] The New Jersey Civil Service Association (NJCSA) is affiliated with the National Civil Service Association (NCSA).

The number of cities over 10,000 having employees in one or more local chapters of each of the national organizations is shown in Table 3. During the year the International Association of Fire Fighters organized for the first time employees in 24 cities over 10,000 (three were discontinued the same year), reinstated 2 city locals, and discontinued 14 older locals. The American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees organized employees in 23 cities, reorganized locals in 2 cities, and discontinued membership in 3 other cities. The State, County and Municipal Workers of America organized employees in 15 cities (one of which was discontinued the same year), discontinued membership in 1 of 24 locals of one city, and discontinued membership in 2 other cities. The New Jersey Civil Service Association organized employees in 5 cities and did not discontinue membership in any. The Civil Service Association of State of New York organized employees in 2 cities and did not discontinue membership in any. No report was received from the National Civil Service Association.[1]

Civil Service. The data on civil service were gathered from city officials during 1939 and 1940 by the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada. "Civil service" refers to formal merit systems regardless of name. The survey by the Assembly was so complete that the YEAR BOOK has considered that all cities reported these data. The classes of employees under civil service in cities over 10,000 are shown in Table 4, although it should be pointed out that all employees in the classes shown may not be covered. The number of cities in each group having civil service systems for various classes of employees parallels somewhat the figures reported for retirement systems in Table 2, although retirement systems are more frequent throughout. In both cases, there is a very high percentage of the cities over 100,000 which have classes under civil service, with the per cent declining with population. The per cent having all classes covered is likewise parallel for the several population groups, and in the smaller cities there is a tendency to have retirement plans and civil service only for police and firemen.

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[1] Cities over 10,000 having employees who are members of locals organized in 1940 and cities having employees who were members of a local disbanded in 1940 were reported by the national organizations as follows:

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE FIGHTERS (IAFF, affiliated with American Federation of Labor). Reinstated during 1940: Elkhart, Indiana; Kankakee, Illinois. Organized in 1940: Anderson, Indiana; Boise, Idaho; Bradford, Pennsylvania; Charlotte, North Carolina; Conneaut, Ohio; Cumberland, Maryland; Durham, North Carolina; Eureka, California; Faribault, Minnesota; Hannibal, Missouri; Hastings, Nebraska; High Point, North Carolina; Jefferson City, Missouri; Marion, Indiana; Minot, North Dakota; Mobile, Alabama; New Brunswick, New Jersey; Scranton, Pennsylvania; Vincennes, Indiana; Waycross, Georgia; and Wichita, Kansas. Organized in 1940 and discontinued during 1940: Dallas, Texas; Oskaloosa, Iowa; and San Antonio, Texas. Discontinued during 1940: Ashland, Kentucky; Bartlesville, Oklahoma; Brownsville, Texas; Denison, Texas; Elmwood Park, Illinois; Fort Collins, Colorado; Fulton, New York; Greenville, Texas; Lake Charles, Louisiana; Lebanon, Pennsylvania; Longview, Texas; Moundsville, West Virginia; Sapulpa, Oklahoma; and Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES (AFSCME, affiliated with American Federation of Labor). Reorganized during 1940: Des Moines, Iowa; Mansfield, Ohio. Organized in 1940: Aberdeen, South Dakota; Alexandria, Louisiana; Ann Arbor, Michigan; Astoria, Oregon; Billings, Montana; Chattanooga, Tennessee; Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; Eau Claire, Wisconsin; Fargo, North Dakota; Idaho Falls, Idaho; Louisville, Kentucky; Marquette, Michigan; Mitchell, South Dakota; Nampa, Idaho; Newport, Kentucky; Ogden, Utah; Pocatello, Idaho; Sheridan, Wyoming; Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Spokane, Washington; Springfield, Illinois; Wausau, Wisconsin; and Youngstown, Ohio. Discontinued during 1940: Fort Dodge, Iowa; New Orleans, Louisiana; and San Antonio, Texas.

STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL WORKERS OF AMERICA (SCMWA, affiliated with Congress of Industrial Organizations). Organized in 1940: Detroit, Michigan; Eau Claire, Wisconsin; Fort Smith, Arkansas; Hamtramck, Michigan; Huntington, West Virginia; Lansing, Michigan; Louisville, Kentucky; Newark, New Jersey; Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Saginaw, Michigan; San Francisco, California; South Bend, Indiana; and Waterbury, Connecticut. Organized and discontinued during 1940: Buffalo, New York. Discontinued during 1940: New York City (one of 24 locals); East Chicago, Indiana; and Reading, Pennsylvania.

NEW JERSEY CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION (NJCSA, affiliated with NCSA). Organized in 1940: Asbury Park, Atlantic City, Bloomfield, Plainfield, and Ridgewood. Discontinued: None.

CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF STATE OF NEW YORK (NYCSA). Organized in 1940: Peekskill and Poughkeepsie.

NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION (NCSA). Not reported.

The addresses of the national federations of municipal employees are: American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, 448 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin; International Association of Fire Fighters, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.; State, County and Municipal Workers of America, 2 Lafayette Street, New York; National Civil Service Association, 44 West State Street, Trenton, New Jersey.

TABLE 4

EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE IN CITIES OVER 10,000, BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	No. of Cities[1]	Some Classes Covered		Classes of Employees Covered							
				All[2]							
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	Fire and Police Only	Fire Only	Police Only	Fire, Police and Others	Others	None Covered
Over 500,000	14	14	100.0	12	85.7	0	0	0	0	2	0
200,000 to 500,000	29	28	96.6	20	69.0	4	0	0	0	4	1
100,000 to 200,000	49	41	83.7	23	46.9	5	0	2	0	11	8
50,000 to 100,000	106	73	68.9	33	31.1	18	1	3	5	13	33
25,000 to 50,000	212	134	63.2	62	29.2	37	2	6	2	25	78
10,000 to 25,000[4]	662	258	39.0	86	13.0	74	8	15	6	69	404
All cities over 10,000	1,072	548	51.1	236	22.0	138	11	26	13	124	524

[1] All cities are considered as reporting because the survey by the Civil Service Assembly on which these data are based was believed to cover virtually every city over 10,000.

[2] "All" usually excludes day laborers, elected officers, temporary employees, etc.

[3] "Others" includes cities in which unknown miscellaneous departments are under civil service; some of these cities would be classified in other columns if more complete data were available.

[4] This summary includes data for 170 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 which are excluded from Table IV-B because employment and payroll data were not reported.

A total of 549 cities reported the legal basis of their civil service provisions. Of these, 126 reported that civil service is provided for them by state or county agencies. Of the remaining 423 cities, the legal basis for civil service is as follows: state constitution, 112; state law, 214; city charter, 78; and ordinance, 19.

The mayor appoints the members of the municipal civil service board in slightly more than one-half of the cities having a local board. In one-fourth of the cities with a board, the appointment is by the city council, and in the remainder the board is appointed by the city manager, the state governor, or by one or more other persons.

TABLE IV-A

PERSONNEL DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000: 1941

This table includes all urban places over 25,000 population except Arlington County, Virginia, and Belvedere township, California. Employment and monthly payroll data were obtained from local officials early in 1941 by the Division of State and Local Government of the United States Bureau of the Census. "Permanent employees" include those with permanent or indefinite tenure, and elective and other officials having a term of one year or more. "Full-time" includes those employees working the number of hours prescribed for a full-time week in their respective departments. "Part-time" includes those employees working fewer hours per week than full-time, officials also engaged in an outside profession or employment, and volunteer firemen. "Temporary and other" includes seasonal and emergency employees and those without permanent tenure. School employees, persons on work relief, and employees of contractors are excluded. A single dagger (†) indicates that the number of employees and corresponding payroll figures for that group of employees are taken from the quarterly report of the Bureau of the Census for October, 1940; a double dagger (‡) indicates figures from the report for July, 1940. A section mark (§) indicates that the figure in the permanent full-time column is the total number of permanent, temporary, and other general governmental or public service employees, respectively. "N" in the employment and payroll data indicates "None." Under "Payrolls," "L" indicates less than $500. Data on retirement systems were reported to the YEAR BOOK by city officials early in 1941. The "Retirement Systems" column shows the classes of employees covered by one or more local or state pension or retirement systems (see code below). Information on credit unions was furnished by the Credit Union Section of the Farm Credit Administration and by the Credit Union National Association. "F" indicates federally chartered credit unions, "S" state-chartered credit unions; the number preceding the letters shows how many there are of each for city employees. Data on "Employee Organizations" refer to organizations primarily for governmental employees and were reported to the Year Book early in 1941 by the executive officers of the several national organizations. The code letters below show the national affiliation of local chapters containing employees of the city. They do not show the number of chapters, because one chapter may have members from several cities. Data are complete for cities having employees in chapters affiliated with these national organizations as of January, 1941. Data on civil service were obtained from *Civil Service Agencies in the United States,* Civil Service Assembly, July, 1940, and were supplemented by information from the files of the Assembly. "None" in this column shows that a complete survey by the Civil Service Assembly indicated that no agency existed (see code below). For further explanation of all columns see preceding discussion. Leaders (...) indicate information unknown. An asterisk (*) refers to footnotes at the end of Table IV-B.

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

All—all classes
F—fire
N—none
O—other
P—police
U—utilities

EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATIONS

A—American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees
C—National Civil Service Association
F—International Association of Fire Fighters
J—New Jersey Civil Service Association
S—State, County, and Municipal Workers of America
U—Unaffiliated
Y—New York Civil Service Association

CIVIL SERVICE

Legal Basis

C—by charter
N—by state constitution
O—by ordinance
S—by state law

Departments Included

F—fire
H—health
P—police

By Whom Appointed

A—manager
C—council
G—governor
J—judges
M—mayor
P—self-perpetuating
S—several persons or officials

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Retirement Systems	Credit Unions	Employee Organizations	CIVIL SERVICE		
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises						Legal Basis, Year Adopted	Departments Included	Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Permanent Full-Time	Permanent Part-Time	Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time, Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)						
Over 500,000														
Baltimore, Md.	859	9,938	331	150	$ 1,261	846	...	$ 95	All	1S	S	C–1920	All	3–M–6
Boston, Mass.	771	11,990§	...	...	1,842	543§	...	96	All	1S	A	..–1885	State C. S.[1]	
Buffalo, N. Y.	576	6,361	100	66	972	413	6	65	All	4F1S	AFY	N–1885	All	3–M–6
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	22,421§	...	...	4,277	3,689§	...	729	All	1F4S	AFSC	S–1895	All	3–M–3
Cleveland, Ohio	878	8,354	400	...	1,224	1,936	...	319	All	3F3S	AFSC	N–1910	All	3–M–6
Detroit, Mich.	1,623	16,096§	...	...	3,600*	6,481§	...	1,204*	All	1S	AFU	C–1913	All	4–M–4
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,504	10,722	...	...	1,795	7,671	6	1,240	All	3F2S	ASU	C–1903	All	5–M–5
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	5,190	91	650	910	412	30	71	All	1S	AFSU	S–1885	All	5–M–5
New York, N. Y.	7,455	100,709§†	...	...	17,055	39,743§†	...	6,385	All	1S	AFU	N–1898	All	3–M–6
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,931	18,334§†	...	...	2,687	815§†	...	103	All	2F	AFS	S–1906	All	3–C–4
Pittsburgh, Pa.	672	4,240†	...	1,381	873	180†	308	74	All	8F	AFS	S–1906	All	3–M–..
St. Louis, Mo.	816	9,785§*	...	...	1,249	1,087§*	...	157	FP	2S	F	C–1916	All	4–M–4
San Francisco, Calif.	635	7,286	...	105	1,313*	1,880	5	321*	All	...	AFSU	C–1900	All	3–M–6
Washington, D. C.	663	9,278§†	...	...	1,389	584§†	...	65	All	3F1S	AF	*	*	
200,000 to 500,000														
Akron, Ohio	245	1,174	84	...	166	198	...	26	All	1F2S	FS	N–1920	All	3–M–6
Atlanta, Ga.	302	2,472	99	25	305	201	28	26	All	2F2S	AF	S–1939	All	3–M–6
Birmingham, Ala.	268	1,311	14	...	170	10	...	2	All	1S	F	Jefferson Co. C. S. Board		
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	4,236	187	471	618	549	8	79	All	5F	AF	N–1910	All	3–S–6
Columbus, Ohio	306	1,662†	7	...	239	485†	...	56	All	1F	F	N–1910	All	3–M–6
Dallas, Tex.	295	2,230†	9	100	240	178†	100	35	FP	2F	....	C–1931	All	3–C–2
Dayton, Ohio	211	1,313§	...	...	180	167§	...	23	All	2F1S	AF	N–1914	All	3–C–6
Denver, Colo.	322	3,413	...	...	406	516	...	62	FP	2F1S	A	C–1904	FP	3–J–6
Houston, Tex.	385	2,458	68	63	326	362	58	51	F	4F	AF	C–1931	All	3–C–2
Indianapolis, Ind.	387	2,654‡	...	...	...	865‡	...	112	FP	1S	AFS	S–1935	FP	5–S–4
Jersey City, N. J.	301	....	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	J	..–1911	State C. S.[1]	
Kansas City, Mo.	399	3,418§	...	...	392	476§	...	57	F	2S	F	C–1925	...	..–A–..
Louisville, Ky.	319	2,826	320	18	313	402	28	51	FP	...	AFS	S–1930	FP	5–M–4
Memphis, Tenn.	293	2,432§	...	...	230	1,287§	...	159	N	1F1S	....	S–1935	All	3–C–1
Minneapolis, Minn.	492	4,455§*	...	...	...	559§*	...	...	All	1S	AFS	C–1913	All	3–M–3
Newark, N. J.	430	....	..	...	...	....	...	...	FP	2F	AFSJ	..–1910	State C. S.[1]	
New Orleans, La.	495	3,055§	...	...	248	....	...	...	FP	3F1S	F	S–1940	All	3–S–6
Oakland, Calif.	302	....	...	...	...	....	...	...	All	1S	FU	C–1911	All	3–M–6
Oklahoma City, Okla.	204	954	...	95	143	111	15	16	F	2S	....	C–1911	All	3–A–6
Omaha, Neb.	224	990†	16	5	130	6†*	1	1*	FP	1F2S	AF	C–1940	*	....
Portland, Ore.	305	1,947†	...	164	345	451†	320	95	FP	2F1S	AF	C–1903	All	3–M–6
Providence, R. I.	254	2,386‡	145	665	378	147‡	103	26	...	...	....	None		

TABLE IV-A.—MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Retirement Systems	Credit Unions	Employee Organizations	CIVIL SERVICE		
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises								
		Permanent		Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time, Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)				Legal Basis, Year Adopted	Departments Included	Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Full-Time	Part-Time											
200,000 to 500,000—continued														
Rochester, N. Y.	325	3,858	9	231	$ 523	231	...	$ 27	All	1F	Y	N–1900	All	3–A–6
St Paul, Minn.	288	....	...	...	...	....	...	...	FPO	3S	AFU	C–1914	All	1–*–2
San Antonio, Tex.	254	1,664§†	...	...	191	195†	33	23	N	2F	....	C–1931	FP	5–C–5
San Diego, Calif.	203	1,162	81	80	195	207	76	35	All	1F1S	AF	C–1915	All	3–M–5
Seattle, Wash.	368	2,551	85	5	423	2,937	25	470	All	2S	AFU	C–1896	All	3–M–3
Syracuse, N. Y.	206	1,677	289	182	294	159	30	25	All	1F	F	N–1894	All	3–M–6
Toledo, Ohio	282	....	...	...	...	....	...	...	All	2F	AF	N–1916	All	3–M–6
100,000 to 200,000														
Albany, N. Y.	131	1,457	58	702	197	308	...	45	All	2F	....	N–1884	All	3–M–6
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	1,609†	58	94	233	N†	N	N	FP	...	....	C–1935	All	5–M–5
Cambridge, Mass.	111	....	...	...	...	....	...	...	All	2F	F	..–1885	State C. S.[1]	
Camden, N. J.	118	705	4	239	129	50	15	9	FP	...	J	..–1923	State C. S.[1]	
Canton, Ohio	108	500‡	...	79	75	97‡	29	13	All	1F	F	N–1913	All	3–M–6
Charlotte, N. C.	101	580†	43	39	76	72†	28	9	FP	1F	AF	S–1929	FP	3–C–3
Chattanooga, Tenn.	128	....	...	...	...	....	...	...	All	1F1S	....	None		
Des Moines, Iowa	160	1,028†	82	15	155	157†	28	24	FP	3S	AF	S–1908	All	3–M–6
Duluth, Minn.	101	688	34	53	114	180	14	28	All	1F3S	AF	C–1913	All	3–M–6
Elizabeth, N. J.	110	792	39	20	134	50	1	9	FP	2F	J	..–1913	State C. S.[1]	
Erie, Pa.	117	579	...	5	78	146	5	22	FP	...	F	S–1917	All	3–M–4
Fall River, Mass.	115	....	...	...	...	....	...	...	All	1S	....	..–1885	State C. S.[1]	
Flint, Mich.	152	1,001	8	108	129	92	11	15	FP	1S	AC	C–1935	All	3–S–6
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	557	42	...	77	447	...	60	FPU	1F1S	F	None		
Fort Worth, Tex.	178	1,219	...	...	157	133	...	16	N	1S	AF	C–1925	All	3–C–3
Gary, Ind.	112	548	16	...	85	....	...	...	FP	3F	F	S–1939	P	3–S–3
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164	1,006	63	23	139	127	...	15	All	2S	F	C–1918	All	7–S–4
Hartford, Conn.	166	....	...	...	...	....	...	...	All	...	....	None		
Jacksonville, Fla.	173	1,472	19	...	203	644	50	102	All	3S	....	S–1935	All	3–C–3
Kansas City, Kan.	121	354	79	...	54	530	59	94	FPO	1S	F	S–1910	All	3–M–4
Knoxville, Tenn.	112	925	...	...	92	470	...	56	All	1S	....	C–1912	All	3–C–6
Long Beach, Calif.	164	1,518	72	7	255	486	27	80	FP	1F1S	AFU	C–1921	All	3–C–6
Lowell, Mass.	101	899†	...	64	139	103†	17	16	All	2F1S	....	..–1885	State C. S.[1]	
Miami, Fla.	172	1,984	...	72	223	127	17	17	All	4F	F	C–1921	All	3–C–3
Nashville, Tenn.	167	1,537§*	...	...	180*	209§*	...	28*	All	1S	....	S–1941	All	....
New Bedford, Mass.	110	894	58	...	111	80	...	9	All	1S	....	..–1885	State C. S.[1]	
New Haven, Conn.	161	....	...	...	...	....	...	...	All	1F	....	C–1911	All	3–M–6
Norfolk, Va.	144	928	185	183	169	79	46	12	FP	3F	....	C–1918	FP	3–C–6
Paterson, N. J.	140	....	...	...	...	....	...	...	FPO	...	J	..–1912	State C. S.[1]	

Peoria, Ill.	105	....	...	...	...	....	...	...	FP	...	F	S–1903	FP	3–M–3
Reading, Pa.	111	663	56	93	74	159	...	20	P	1F	F	S–1917	P	3–*–4
Richmond, Va.	193	1,883	...	23	235	361	...	46	FP	1F2S	....	None		
Sacramento, Calif.	106	899	48	54	162	64	10	11	All	1S	AF	C–1913	All	3–C–6
Salt Lake City, Utah	150	899	30	16	124	140	18	19	FP	2S	....	S–1921	FP	3–M–6
Scranton, Pa.	140	678	125	29	117	....	...	...	All	...	F	S–1907	FP	3–M–4
Somerville, Mass.	102	751	77	6	107	42	...	5	All	1F	....	..–1885	State C. S.[1]	
South Bend, Ind.	101	408	22	N	61	108	...	14	FP	1F	FS	None		
Spokane, Wash.	122	664	49	57	101	104	9	14	FP	2S	AF	C–1911	All	3–C–6
Springfield, Mass.	150	1,767	216	155	288	130	26	22	All	1S	F	..–1885	State C. S.[1]	
Tacoma, Wash.	109	697	...	39	108	439	101	93	All	2F1S	AFU	C–1907	All	3–*–6
Tampa, Fla.	108	846	32	...	86	91	1	11	FP	2F	....	S–1922	All	5–S–4
Trenton, N. J.	125	1,033	...	148	182	110	80	23	FP	1F	J	..–1911	State C. S.[1]	
Tulsa, Okla.	142	710§†	...	...	98	140§†	...	18	...	...	AF	None		
Utica, N. Y.	101	678	461	20	135	56	16	9	All	4F	F	N–1884	All	3–M–6
Wichita, Kan.	115	508	31	22	70	28	3	3	FP	1F	F	None		
Wilmington, Del.	113	849	...	...	104	189	30	29	FP	...	....	None		
Worcester, Mass.	194	2,316	105	254	426	137	24	27	All	1S	....	..–1885	State C. S.[1]	
Yonkers, N. Y.	143	....	...	...	...	....	...	...	All	...	FY	N–1884	All	3–M–6
Youngstown, Ohio	168	765	35	46	110	130	45	21	All	1F	AF	N–1934	All	3–M–6
50,000 to 100,000														
Allentown, Pa.	97	509	5	...	68	79	19	12	All	...	F	S–1917	FP	3–C–4
Altoona, Pa.	80	....	...	...	...	....	...	...	All	1F	F	S–1918	*	5–M–4
Amarillo, Tex.	52	222	14	6	30	28	2	4	N	...	F	None		
Asheville, N. C.	51	343§	...	...	40	46§	...	5	FP	1S	....	S–1931	FP	3–S–*
Atlantic City, N. J.	64	882	14	2	146	76	...	12	FP	3F	AFJ	..–1939	State C. S.[1]	
Augusta, Ga.	66	482§	...	...	53	48§	...	5	All	1F2S	AF	S–1914	FP	5–C–5
Austin, Tex.	88	793	29	11	89	256	...	27	All	1F	....	None		
Bayonne, N. J.	79	....	...	...	...	....	...	...	FP	...	F	None		
Beaumont, Tex.	59	330	22	2	42	80	15	12	N	2F	F	None		
Berkeley, Calif.	86	532	85	4	94	....	...	...	FP	1F	....	None		
Bethlehem, Pa.	58	256	8	81	37	39	...	5	FP	...	....	S–1918	*	3–C–5
Binghamton, N. Y.	78	1,257§†	...	...	121	60†	1	9	All	1F	Y	N–1894	All	3–M–6
Brockton, Mass.	62	637	61	12	88	78	3	10	All	1S	F	..–1885	State C. S.[1]	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	62	333†	5	2	45	20†	36	7	FP	2S	AF	S–1908	FP	3–M–6
Charleston, S. C.	71	....	...	...	...	....	...	...	FPU	...	F	None		
Charleston, W. Va.	68	....	...	...	...	....	...	...	FP	...	F	S–1937	P	3–S–6
Chester, Pa.	59	163†	7	10	24	N‡	N	N	...	...	....	S–1917	P	3–C–4
Cicero, Ill.	65	460§	...	...	...	30§	...	4	FP	...	....	None		
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	55	307§	...	...	51	18§	...	3	All	1S	F	N–1932	FP	3–C–6
Columbia, S. C.	62	....	...	...	...	....	...	...	FP	...	....	S–1910	FP	3–C–6
Columbus, Ga.	53	467	N	N	42	....	...	...	N	2F	F	None		
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57	401	159	...	47	151	53	16	N	1F	F	C–1939	All	3–C–2
Covington, Ky.	62	339*	2	2	44*	52	...	7	All	1S	AF	S–1920	FP	3–A–4
Davenport, Iowa	66	276	...	...	38	....	...	...	FP	3S	AF	S–1907	FP	3–M–6
Dearborn, Mich.	64	603	70	...	115	29	...	5	FP	1S	F	C–1937	All*	3–M–7
Decatur, Ill.	59	167	47	N	29	42	18	8	FP	2S	F	S–1935	FP	3–M–3
Durham, N. C.	60	467	27	14	48	64	5	7	FP	1S	F	None		

TABLE IV-A.—MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Retirement Systems	Credit Unions	Employee Organizations	CIVIL SERVICE		
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises								
		Permanent		Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time, Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)				Legal Basis, Year Adopted	Departments Included	Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Full-Time	Part-Time											
50,000 to 100,000—continued														
East Chicago, Ind.	55	299	60	1	$ 50	40	3	$ 7	FP	1S	....	None		
East Orange, N. J.	69	498§	...	...	85	100§	...	14	FP	...	....	..–1910	State C. S.¹	
East St. Louis, Ill.	76	330	1	25	43	N	N	N	FP	1S	F	None		
El Paso, Tex.	97	501	19	N	64	105	10	13	FP	1F	AF	C–1935	All	3–M–2
Evanston, Ill.	65	386	78	3	63	40	3	6	All	...	....	S–1895	All	3–M–3
Evansville, Ind.	97	527	44	...	71	127§	...	15	FP	1F	F	None		
Fresno, Calif.	61	459	36	60	86	61	15	10	All	2S	....	O–1922	All	3–C–..
Galveston, Tex.	61	....	...	...	...	....	...	...	N	...	F	None		
Glendale, Calif.	83	425	60	4	69	169	14	31	N	1S	AU	C–1933	All	3–C–3
Greensboro, N. C.	59	396	37	7	49	45	...	4	N	1S	....	S –1940	All	3–C–6
Hamilton, Ohio	51	213	35	...	32	124	8	21	FPO	...	F	N–1928	All	....
Hammond, Ind.	70	346	51	4	58	55	8	9	FP	1F1S	FS	None		
Harrisburg, Pa.	84	468	159	11	73	66	...	10	All	2F	F	S–1913	*	3–M–5
Highland Park, Mich.	51	631†	20	...	87	33†	...	6	FP	...	F	C–1938	All*	5–M–5
Hoboken, N. J.	50	....	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	J	None		
Holyoke, Mass.	54	536	...	...	82	257	...	43	All	1S	F	..–1885	State C. S.¹	
Huntington, W. Va.	79	298	13	...	37	N	N	N	FP	3F	FS	S–...	FP	...
Irvington, N. J.	55	486§	...	...	76	....	...	...	FP	...	FJ	..–1937	State C. S.¹	
Jackson, Miss.	62	455	2	33	43	52	1	4	FP	...	F	None		
Johnstown, Pa.	67	....	...	...	...	....	...	...	FP	...	F	S–1933	*	3–M–4
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54	380‡	16	35	63	74‡	1	11	N	1F	F	C–1937	All	3–C–6
Lakewood, Ohio	69	397	81	...	61	21	...	3	All	2S	F	N–1912	All	3–M–3
Lancaster, Pa.	61	237	7	13	32	65	1	7	FP	4F	....	S–1937	FHP*	3–M–4
Lansing, Mich.	79	634§	...	...	86	....	...	85	FPU	1S	FS	None		
Lawrence, Mass.	84	758	18	20	109	113	...	13	All	...	F	..–1885	State C. S.¹	
Lincoln, Neb.	82	537	64	60	62	99	10	12	F	1S	F	O–1938	All	3–C–3
Little Rock, Ark.	88	386	...	...	44	98	...	11	FP	1S	AF	S–1933	FP	3–P–6
Lynn, Mass.	98	879§	...	...	133	82§	...	11	All	3F2S	....	..–1885	State C. S.¹	
McKeesport, Pa.	55	....	...	...	...	....	...	...	FP	1F	F	S–1918	All	3–M–3
Macon, Ga.	58	376	...	31	43	55†	17	8	FP	1F	F	None		
Madison, Wis.	67	531*	73	...	81*	57	6	10	FPU	2S	AF	O–1937	All*	3–M–3
Malden, Mass.	58	....	...	...	...	....	...	...	All	...	....	..–1885	State C. S.¹	
Manchester, N. H.	78	923§	...	...	103	74§	...	9	F	...	....	None		
Medford, Mass.	63	506§	...	...	83	90§	...	16	All	1S	....	..–1892	State C. S.¹	
Mobile, Ala.	79	....	...	...	...	....	...	...	All	...	AF	Mobile Co. C. S.		
Montgomery, Ala.	78	687†	...	...	59	64†	...	6	...	...	....	None		
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	67	596§	...	...	90	29§	...	6	All	...	F	N–1900	All	3–M–6
New Britain, Conn.	69	270‡	58	...	...	....	...	...	FP	...	....	O–1930	All	5–M–2

New Rochelle, N. Y....	58	491†	273	263	124	N†	N	N	All	...	FY	N–1899	All	3–M–6
Newton, Mass.........	70	710	30	12	77	83§	...	13	All	...	....	..–1855	State C. S.¹	
Niagara Falls, N. Y....	78	992	61	37	146	83	...	11	All	2S	....	N–1898	All	3–C–6
Oak Park, Ill..........	66	273	36	2	45	25	6	5	FP	1S	....	S–1933	FP	3–M–3
Pasadena, Calif........	82	710†	67	30	116	285†	107	63	FP	1F	U	None		
Passaic, N. J..........	61	459	...	...	75	N	N	N	FP	...	J	None		
Pawtucket, R. I........	76	....	...	...	...	....	...	...	FP	...	....	None		
Phoenix, Ariz..........	65	544	...	25	82	151	17	26	...	1F	F	C–1933	All	3–C–6
Pontiac, Mich..........	67	438	25	...	56	64	...	7	N	...	F	S–1939	F	3–S–6
Portland, Me...........	74	702†	276	...	101	1†	...	L	FP	3F	....	C–1924	FP	3–A–3
Portsmouth, Va........	51	259†	...	...	30	41†	...	4	...	1F	AF	C–1936	All	3–C–4
Pueblo, Colo...........	52	236	8	...	34	2	...	L	FP	1F	AF	C–1911	All	3–*–6
Quincy, Mass..........	76	1,073†	24	N	130	62†	...	8	All	1S	....	..–1889	State C. S.¹	
Racine, Wis...........	67	355	59	...	53	38	18	7	FP	...	AFS	C–1936	All*	5–C–5
Roanoke, Va...........	69	....	...	...	...	....	...	...	FP	2F	....	None		
Rockford, Ill..........	85	477	76	2	73	69	1	9	All	1F	AF	S–1903	FP	3–M–3
Saginaw, Mich.........	83	441	65	5	66	37	...	5	FP	1S	FS	C–1936	All	3–S–indef.
St. Joseph, Mo.........	76	428†	14	12	53	5†	2	1	FP	1S	F	None		
St. Petersburg, Fla.....	61	915§	...	...	77	263§	...	25	FP	1S	....	S–1931	FP	3–M–3
San Jose, Calif.........	68	276	12	3	51	....	...	...	FP	1S	FU	C–1916	All	3–C–6
Santa Monica, Calif....	54	485	52	...	72	154	8	23	N	1F	....	C–1937	All	5–C–6
Savannah, Ga.........	96	890§	...	...	84	65§	...	7	All	...	F	None		
Schenectady, N. Y.....	88	858	80	27	136	39	...	6	All	2F	AF	N–1893	All	3–M–6
Shreveport, La.........	98	391†	167	31	66	120†	62	20	FP	1F1S	F	S–1940	All	3–S–6
Sioux City, Iowa......	82	346	121	32	60	71	10	10	FP	2S	AF	S–1912	FP	3–M–6
Springfield, Ill.........	76	397	52	6	64	300	...	38	FPU	1S	AF	S–1908	FP	3–M–3
Springfield, Mo........	61	337†	15	...	40	6†	...	L	N	...	AF	S–1916	All	4–M–4
Springfield, Ohio......	71	....	...	...	...	....	...	...	All	...	F	N–1910	All	3–M–3
Stockton, Calif........	55	459§	...	...	70	N	N	N	FP	1S	....	..–1937	All	3–C–3
Terre Haute, Ind......	63	284	12	...	40	5	...	4	FP	1F	....	None		
Topeka, Kan..........	68	368	19	1	42	86	12	11	All	1S	F	S–1938	FP	3–C–4
Troy, N. Y............	70	739§	...	...	93	60§	...	6	All	1F	F	N–1885	All	3–M–6
Union City, N. J.......	56	472	...	56	83	N	N	N	FP	...	....	None		
Upper Darby tp, Pa....	57	217	...	...	31	N	N	N	N	...	....	None		
Waco, Tex............	56	471†	...	...	42	50†	...	6	FP	...	F	C–1936	All	3–C–3
Waterbury, Conn......	99	950	32	34	162	58	...	8	FP	2F	S	None		
Waterloo, Iowa.......	52	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	FP	1S	F	S–1912	FP	3–M–6
Wheeling, W. Va.......	61	309	4	36	41	58	14	7	FP	...	F	O–1922	All	5–S–5
Wilkes Barre, Pa......	86	402	194	...	64	4†	...	L	All	1F	FS	None		
Winston Salem, N. C...	80	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	FP	2S	....	None		
York, Pa..............	57	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	P	...	F	S–1914	PF*	4–M–4
25,000 to 50,000														
Abilene, Tex..........	27	101†	...	12	11	25†	7	2	N	...	....	None		
Alameda, Calif.........	36	213†	20	6	37	51†	2	10	All	...	F	O–1938	All	5–M–5
Albuquerque, N. M.....	35	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	N	1F	....	None		
Alexandria, La.........	27	175	...	...	20	147	...	...	...	...	AF	S–1940	All	3–S–6
Alexandria, Va.........	34	149	18	1	....	N	N	N	N	...	....	None		
Alhambra, Calif........	39	211	5	6	28	40	16	4	N	1F	....	C–1927	FP	5–A–4

TABLE IV-A.—MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Retirement Systems	Credit Unions	Employee Organizations	CIVIL SERVICE		
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises								
		Permanent		Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time, Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)				Legal Basis, Year Adopted	Departments Included	Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Full-Time	Part-Time											
25,000 to 50,000—continued														
Aliquippa, Pa.	27	119	...	...	$ 15	4	...	$ 1	N	...	....	None		
Alton, Ill.	31	92†	8	...	12	N†	N	N	FP	...	F	O–1926	All	3–M–3
Amsterdam, N. Y.	33	....	...	...	16	....	...	4	FP	...	....	N–1900	All	3–M–6
Anderson, Ind.	42	201	...	...	28	189	...	26	FP	1F	AF	None		
Ann Arbor, Mich.	30	....	...	...	25	....	...	7	FP	...	....	None		
Anniston, Ala.	26	71†	4	8	9	N†	N	N	FP	...	F	S–1939	FP	3–G–3
Appleton, Wis.	28	232§	...	...	22	21§	...	3	N	...	F	S–1897	FP	5–M–5
Arlington t, Mass.	40	377*	10	...	61	*	*	*	All	...	....	..–1911	State C. S.[1]	
Ashland, Ky.	30	113†	...	...	15	24†	...	4	FP	1S	....	None		
Auburn, N. Y.	36	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	...	...	....	N–1921	All	3–C–6
Aurora, Ill.	47	204	15	...	30	45	...	6	FP	1S	AF	None		
Bakersfield, Calif.	29	229	...	...	39	N	N	N	F	1F	....	C–1931	All*	5–C–4
Bangor, Me.	30	223	1	...	29	54	...	8	All	...	....	C–1932	FP	3–C–..
Baton Rouge, La.	35	186†	14	1	27	14†	...	2	...	1F	F	S–1940	All	3–S–6
Battle Creek, Mich.	43	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	FP	...	AF	None		
Bay City, Mich.	48	447	38	...	53	87	5	13	N	...	....	None		
Belleville, Ill.	28	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	FP	...	....	None		
Belleville, N. J.	28	127	8	...	24	11	5	3	FP	...	F	None		
Bellingham, Wash.	29	180	...	...	30	34	...	6	FP	1S	AF	C–1904	All	3–M–3
Belmont t, Mass.	27	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	All	1F	....	..–1915	State C. S.[1]	
Beloit, Wis.	25	213	...	...	26	....	...	...	FP	1S	F	S–1936	FP	5–A–5
Berwyn, Ill.	48	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	FP	...	F	None		
Beverly, Mass.	26	279	62	5	38	23	3	2	All	...	....	..–1894	State C. S.[1]	
Beverly Hills, Calif.	27	328	24	1	50	33	1	4	N	...	....	S–1937	All	3–C–3
Bloomfield, N. J.	42	195	26	...	36	13	32	5	FP	...	J	..–1940	State C. S.[1]	
Bloomington, Ill.	33	179	14	4	22	54	6	8	FP	...	F	S–1934	FP	3–M–3
Boise City, Idaho	26	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	N	2S	F	None		
Bristol, Conn.	30	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	FP	...	....	O–1936	F	3–M–1
Brookline t, Mass.	50	597	30	109	116	99	20	16	All	1F	....	..–1894	State C. S.[1]	
Burbank, Calif.	34	331	...	...	45	195§	...	28	...	1F	....	O–1939	All	5–C–6
Burlington, Iowa	26	133	21	...	16	2	2	L	FP	1S	AF	S–1907	FP	3–M–6
Burlington, Vt.	28	218	22	1	23	78	6	11	All	...	....	None		
Butte, Mont.	37	136†	1	48	29	....†	...	2	FP	...	F	None		
Central Falls, R. I.	25	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	FP	...	....	None		
Chelsea, Mass.	41	344	30	4	59	19	...	3	All	1F	....	..–1885	State C. S.[1]	
Chicopee, Mass.	42	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	All	...	....	..–1891	State C. S.[1]	
Clarksburg, W. Va.	31	129§	...	...	13	57†	2	9	FP	1F	F	S–1933	FP*	3–S–4
Clifton, N. J.	49	204	...	...	34	3	...	L	FP	...	J	..–1933	State C. S.[1]	

Clinton, Iowa	26	105	11	...	13	....	...	...	FP	...	AF	S–1910	FP	3–M–6
Colo. Springs, Colo.	37	202	28	15	30	151	3	21	FP	...	....	C–1910	All	3–C–6
Concord, N. H.	27	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	N	...	....	None		
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41	168	24	9	22	61	4	8	FP	...	AF	S–1908	FP	3–M–6
Cranston, R. I.	47	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	P	...	....	None		
Cumberland, Md.	39	163	9	5	22	29	4	5	FP	...	F	C–1916	FP	3–M–6
Danville, Ill.	37	131	15	...	19	....	...	...	N	1S	F	S–1935	FP	3–M–3
Danville, Va.	33	330§	...	...	31	136§	...	16	N	...	....	None		
Dubuque, Iowa	44	200	3	24	26	23	1	3	FP	2S	AF	S–1921	FP	3–C–6
East Cleveland, Ohio	39	165†	32	...	29	....	...	...	All	1S	F	N–1918	All	3–A–6
Easton, Pa.	34	180	24	...	25	37	...	5	FP	...	....	S–1920	PF*	3–C–4
E. Providence t, R. I.	32	130†	115	6	20	21†	3	3	FP	...	....	None		
Eau Claire, Wis.	31	193	1	...	24	16	6	2	FP	1S	AFS	S–1910	FP	6–M–5
Elgin, Ill.	38	136	6	13	20	32	12	5	FP	1S	F	S–1939	All*	3–M–3
Elkhart, Ind.	33	148†	11	...	19	N†	N	N	FP	...	F	None		
Elmira, N. Y.	45	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	All	...	Y	N–1893	All	3–C–6
Elyria, Ohio	25	157‡	6	15	22	35‡	19	7	All	1F	F	N–1912	All	3–M–6
Enid, Okla.	28	93§	...	...	11	28§	...	3	F	...	F	C–1937	P	5–M–5
Everett, Mass.	47	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	All	2S	....	..–1893	State C. S.[1]	
Everett, Wash.	30	173§	...	...	25	50§	...	7	FP	1S	AF	C–1912	All	3–C–6
Fargo, N. D.	33	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	...	2F	AF	S–1937	FP	3–C–5
Fitchburg, Mass.	42	540	32	1	58	32	...	4	All	...	....	..–1885	State C. S.[1]	
Fond du Lac, Wis.	27	239§	...	...	23	25§	...	3	FP	1S	AF	S–1897	FP	6–M–5
Fort Smith, Ark.	37	143	6	...	14	23	17	3	FP	...	AFS	S–1939	All*	3–C–3
Gadsden, Ala.	37	205*	12	...	20*	51	...	3	FP	...	AF	S–1932	FP	3–G–3
Galesburg, Ill.	29	132	...	18	18	25	8	3	...	...	F	None		
Garfield, N. J.	28	82	157	4	16	8	2	1	P	...	....	None		
Great Falls, Mont.	30	177	22	...	27	36	3	5	FP	...	F	None		
Green Bay, Wis.	46	275	47	141	40	26	3	4	FP	2S	AF	S–1898	FP	6–M–5
Greenville, S. C.	35	261	3	...	25	28	17	4	P	...	....	S–1939	FP	3–C–6
Hackensack, N. J.	26	198	35	41	35	4	...	L	FP	...	J	None		
Hagerstown, Md.	32	142	83	...	19	67	...	10	FP	...	....	None		
Hamtramck, Mich.	50	474	24	...	76	19	...	2	FPO	...	S	None		
Haverford tp, Pa.	28	102†	1	...	15	....	...	...	P	...	....	None		
Haverhill, Mass.	47	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	All	2S	....	..–1885	State C. S.[1]	
Hazleton, Pa.	38	91†	8	44	15	N†	N	N	P	1F	F	S–1917	All	3–M–4
High Point, N. C.	38	245	28	2	25	38	...	4	FP	1S	F	C–1937	All	5–C–5
Huntington Pk., Calif.	29	108	8	19	17	12	2	2	N	...	....	O–1932	All	3–C–6
Hutchinson, Kan.	30	155	...	...	17	2	...	L	F	...	F	S–1935	All	3–C–3
Inglewood, Calif.	30	140	10	5	19	44	14	5	N	1F	....	O–1938	All	..–C–..
Jackson, Mich.	50	395†	16	47	50	47†	3	6	FP	...	F	C–1935	All	5–M–5
Jamestown, N. Y.	43	454	45	...	53	112	6	15	All	1S	....	N–1916	All	3–M–2
Johnson City, Tenn.	25	75	15	2	8	12	1	1	N	...	....	S–1929	All	3–C–6
Joliet, Ill.	42	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	FP	1S	F	S–1928	FP	3–M–3
Joplin, Mo.	37	212†	9	21	23	2§†	...	L	F	1S	F	C–1914	All	4–M–4
Kearny, N. J.	39	287	13	2	50	30	...	4	FP	...	J	..–1937	State C. S.[1]	
Kenosha, Wis.	49	346	20	3	55	44	...	7	FP	2S	AF	S–1931	FP	5–A–5
Kingston, N. Y.	29	286	42	...	33	28	...	3	All	...	F	N–1918	All	3–M–6
Kokomo, Ind.	34	184†	38	...	23	N†	N	N	FP	...	F	None		

TABLE IV-A.—MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL: General Governmental Functions: Permanent Full-Time	Permanent Part-Time	Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Public Service Enterprises: Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time, Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Retirement Systems	Credit Unions	Employee Organizations	CIVIL SERVICE: Legal Basis, Year Adopted	Departments Included	Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
25,000 to 50,000—continued														
La Crosse, Wis.	43	259	37	...	$ 36	29	...	$ 4	FP	2S	....	S–1897	FP	5–M–5
Lafayette, Ind.	29	141	7	6	18	31	5	4	FP	1F	F	None		
Laredo, Tex.	39	195	70	...	15	N	N	N	N	...	....	None		
Lebanon, Pa.	27	89	1	41	11	8	2	1	P	...	....	S–1918	P	3–C–4
Lewiston, Me.	39	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	FP	...	....	S–1917	P	3–G–6
Lexington, Ky.	49	391	9	...	44*	....	...	...	All	1S	F	S–1939	All*	3–C–3
Lima, Ohio	45	165	24	7	23	56	5	7	All	...	AF	N–1916	All	3–S–3
Lorain, Ohio	44	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	All	1F	F	N–1916	All	3–M–6
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	40	280	13	1	42	....	...	...	P	...	....	None		
Lubbock, Tex.	32	171	...	10	21	91	3	10	N	...	....	None		
Lynchburg, Va.	45	471†	...	...	42	25†	...	3	N	1F	....	None		
Mansfield, Ohio	37	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	All	...	....	N–1910	All	3–M–6
Marion, Ind.	27	169‡	23	1	19	N‡	N	N	FP	...	F	None		
Marion, Ohio	31	194	18	...	19	....	...	...	All	...	F	N–1910	All	3–M–6
Mason City, Iowa	27	104	5	4	14	23	2	3	FP	1S	F	S–1938	FP	3–C–3
Massillon, Ohio	27	99	32	...	18	....	...	...	All	1F	F	N–1913	All	3–M–6
Maywood, Ill.	27	99	5	...	14	24	...	4	FP	...	F	None		
Melrose, Mass.	25	226	22	82	37	11	...	1	All	...	....	..–1900	State C. S.[1]	
Meriden, Conn.	39	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	...	...	F	None		
Meridian, Miss.	35	203§	...	...	18	38§	...	4	FP	...	....	None		
Miami Beach, Fla.	28	589	7	...	98	53	...	8	All	1F	....	C–1938	All	5–C–4*
Michigan City, Ind.	26	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	FP	...	F	None		
Middletown, Conn.	26	185	27	16	24	12	...	2	FP	...	....	None		
Middletown, Ohio	31	146	6	1	20	18	15	4	All	...	F	N–1896	All	3–C–6
Mishawaka, Ind.	28	137	7	...	19	55	...	7	FP	...	F	None		
Moline, Ill.	35	241	39	...	23	31	...	4	FP	1S	F	None		
Monroe, La.	28	257	...	...	24	144	...	13	F	...	F	S–1940	All	3–M–6
Montclair, N. J.	40	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	...	...	....	None		
Muncie, Ind.	50	219	2	...	31	....	...	...	FP	2F	....	None		
Muskegon, Mich.	48	253	2	12	33	37	1	4	FP	...	AF	C–1937	All	3–M–6
Muskogee, Okla.	32	152	19	...	17	23	1	3	F	...	F	None		
Nashua, N. H.	33	297§	...	...	30	1§	...	L	All	...	....	None		
New Albany, Ind.	25	109§†	...	...	12	N†	N	N	FP	...	F	None		
Newark, Ohio	31	147	23	...	19	34	...	4	All	...	AF	N–1932	All	3–M–6
New Brunswick, N. J.	33	275	...	11	41	38	1	5	FP	...	FJ	None		
Newburgh, N. Y.	32	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	All	...	F	N–1885	All	3–C–6
New Castle, Pa.	48	232§†	...	...	29	N†	N	N	FP	1F	F	S–*...	...	3–C–4
New London, Conn.	30	271	27	5	36	24	...	3	N	...	....	None		

Newport, Ky.	31	186	13	1	25	36	...	5	All	1S	AF	S–1939	All*	*
Newport, R. I.	31	331†	37	...	40	53†	...	6	FP	...	....	None		
Newport News, Va.	37	235	15	6	30	67	2	7	N	...	....	None		
Norristown, Pa.	38	93	22	...	13	8	...	1	N	...	....	None		
N. Bergen tp, N. J.	40	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	FP	...	....	None		
Norwalk, Conn.	40	265	1	...	32	N	N	N	FP	...	....	S–1936	FP	3–M–6
Norwood, Ohio	34	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	...	...	F	N–1910	FP	3–M–6
Ogden, Utah	44	151†	9	18	23	22†	1	3	FP	1S	AF	None		
Orange, N. J.	36	213	1	62	38	29	4	5	FP	...	J	..–1937	State C. S.¹	
Orlando, Fla.	37	361	...	32	34	118	7	16	N	2F	....	None		
Oshkosh, Wis.	39	303	70	...	33	19	...	2	FP	1S	AF	S–1898	FP	5–M–5
Ottumwa, Iowa	32	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	FP	...	....	S–1908	FP	3–M–6
Owensboro, Ky.	30	182	8	...	18	89§	...	12	All	...	....	S–1939	All*	3–M–3
Paducah, Ky.	34	207	...	...	20	....	...	...	FP	...	F	None		
Parkersburg, W. Va.	30	159	...	...	12	28	2	4	FPU	...	F	C–1911	All*	3–C–3
Pensacola, Fla.	37	223‡	8	...	25	25‡	...	4	All	...	....	S–1931	All	3–S–2
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41	334	3	...	53	68	...	10	FP	...	FJ	None		
Petersburg, Va.	31	219	29	1	25	22	4	2	FP	2F	....	None		
Pittsfield, Mass.	50	344§	...	...	44	33§	...	3	All	...	....	..–1891	State C. S.¹	
Plainfield, N. J.	37	241‡	50	...	45	N‡	N	N	FP	1F	J	..–1940	State C. S.¹	
Port Arthur, Tex.	46	164†	7	33	24	35†	...	6	N	...	AF	None		
Port Huron, Mich.	33	189	9	3	27	22	...	3	FP	...	F	None		
Portsmouth, Ohio	40	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	All	...	F	N–1930	All	......
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40	416†	18	...	52	....	...	...	All	...	FY	N–1909	All	3–M–6
Quincy, Ill.	40	166	16	...	20	1	...	L	FP	...	F	None		
Raleigh, N. C.	47	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	FP	...	F	S–1939	All*	3–S–3
Revere, Mass.	34	288	12	45	47	17	...	2	...	...	....	..–1901	State C. S.¹	
Richmond, Ind.	35	154	17	...	21	108	4	15	FP	...	....	None		
Riverside, Calif.	35	241	20	...	33	143	...	19	N	1F	....	None		
Rochester, Minn.	26	153†	32	3	21	76†	...	11	All	1S	AF	S–1931	PF*	3–M–3
Rock Island, Ill.	43	146	25	118	25	16	12	4	FP	1S	F	S–1919	FP	3–M–3
Rocky Mount, N. C.	26	174	...	...	18	78*	...	10*	FP	...	....	None		
Rome, Ga.	26	152	9	...	14	24	...	2	N	1F	F	None		
Rome, N. Y.	34	296†	21	...	31	29§†	...	3	All	1F1S	....	N–1893	All	3–M–6
Royal Oak, Mich.	25	136	9	14	18	12	14	2	N	...	F	C–1937	All	3–C–3
Salem, Mass.	41	349	40	...	51	39	...	5	All	1F	....	..–1885	State C. S.¹	
Salem, Ore.	31	118	22	10	15	25	...	3	N	...	F	C–1932	FP	3–C–6
San Angelo, Tex.	26	164†	...	...	15	16†	...	1	N	1F	....	None		
San Bernardino, Calif.	44	224	...	30	30	55	2	7	N	...	....	O–1925	All	3–M–6
Santa Ana, Calif.	32	208†	17	7	31	32†	16	7	N	...	F	S–1937	FP	3–C–6
Santa Barbara, Calif.	35	....	...	...	42	....	...	7	FP	...	F	C–1937	FP	5–M–5
Sharon, Pa.	26	101	...	...	13	....	...	...	F	...	F	S–1920	*	3–C–4
Sheboygan, Wis.	41	371	27	...	45	34	2	5	FP	2S	F	O–1940	All	3–M–3
Sioux Falls, S. D.	41	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	All	2F	....	S–1938	All	3–C–5
South Gate, Calif.	27	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	N	...	....	S–1936	*	......
Spartanburg, S. C.	32	133	108	...	24	25†	15	4	FP	...	F	S–1916	All	3–M–indef.
Stamford, Conn.	48	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	FP	...	....	None		
Steubenville, Ohio	38	132†	94	1	26	28†	13	5	All	...	F	N–1908	All	3–M–6
Superior, Wis.	35	275	12	9	37	....	...	...	FP	1S	F	S–1900	FP	6–M–5

TABLE IV-A.—MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL: General Governmental Functions: Permanent: Full-Time	Permanent: Part-Time	Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Public Service Enterprises: Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time, Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Retirement Systems	Credit Unions	Employee Organizations	CIVIL SERVICE: Legal Basis, Year Adopted	Departments Included	Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
25,000 to 50,000—continued														
Taunton, Mass.	37	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	All	...	....	..–1885	State C. S.[1]	
Teaneck tp, N. J.	25	148	19	...	$ 26	....	...	...	All	...	J	..–1938	State C. S.[1]	
Torrington, Conn.	27	160	37	...	27	....	...	...	FP	...	....	None		
Tucson, Ariz.	37	172†	25	19	30	39†	3	$ 5	FP	2F	AF	C–1931	All	3–M–6
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	27	111§	...	...	11	37§	...	3	N	...	F	S–1931	FP	3–G–3
Tyler, Tex.	28	107	61	1	18	25	42	5	N	...	....	None		
University City, Mo.	33	150	48	...	23	N	N	N	FP	...	....	None		
Waltham, Mass.	40	340	61	15	48	36	4	7	All	...	....	..–1885	State C. S.[1]	
Warren, Ohio	43	152	12	...	24	37	6	7	All	...	F	N–1916	All	3–M–6
Warwick, R. I.	29	140†	6	2	20	10	8	2	N	...	....	None		
Washington, Pa.	26	97	...	...	15	N	N	N	FP	1F	F	S–1924	FP	3–M–4
Watertown t, Mass.	35	332	11	4	51	28	3	4	All	1S	....	..–1912	State C. S.[1]	
Watertown, N. Y.	33	222	26	6	30	37	2	5	All	...	F	N–1900	All	3–M–6
Waukegan, Ill.	34	138†	35	...	19	5†	...	1	...	1S	F	S–1910	All	3–M–3
Wausau, Wis.	27	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	All	1S	AF	S–1897	FP	5–M–5
Wauwatosa, Wis.	28	181†	53	4	29	13†	1	2	FP	...	....	C–1936	All*	3–M–3
West Allis, Wis.	36	254	114	21	44	10	...	1	FP	1S	....	O–1939	All*	3–M–3
W. Hartford t, Conn.	34	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	N	...	....	None		
West Haven t, Conn.	30	214	22	98	28*	N†	N	N	FP	...	....	S–1913	PF*	3–S–6
West New York, N. J.	39	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	FP	...	F	None		
West Orange, N. J.	26	170	12	1	32	N†	N	N	FP	...	J	..–1938	State C. S.[1]	
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	34	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	FP	1S	....	S–1939	All	5–S–2
White Plains, N. Y.	40	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	All	...	F	N–1916	All	3–C–6
Wichita Falls, Tex.	45	200	23	4	25	30	1	4	N	1F	F	None		
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	30	79	19	...	13	....	...	...	F	...	....	None		
Williamsport, Pa.	44	176§	...	...	22	....	...	...	FP	1F	....	S–1917	*	3–C–4
Wilmington, N. C.	33	221	...	...	23	31	5	4	FP	...	F	S–1911	FP	3–M–6
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	27	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	P	...	F	None		
Woonsocket, R. I.	49	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	FP	...	....	None		
Wyandotte, Mich.	31	201§	...	...	27	70†	1	13	N	...	F	C–1936	F	3–S–6
Yakima, Wash.	27	177§	...	...	22	45§	...	5	FP	1S	F	S–1935	FP	3–C–6
Zanesville, Ohio	38	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	All	...	F	N–1913	All	3–M–3

See page 149 for footnote 1 and pages 150 to 152 for other notes.

TABLE IV-B

PERSONNEL DATA FOR 492 CITIES OF 10,000 to 25,000: 1941

For an explanation of the data in this table see the beginning of Table IV-A. Credit union and employee organization data are not reported in this table because they are found in comparatively few cities under 25,000, as shown in the summary table preceding Table IV-A. Reasonably complete data were not available for 173 urban places in this population group.

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Retirement Systems	CIVIL SERVICE		
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises				Legal Basis, Year Adopted	Departments Included	Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Permanent		Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time, Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)				
		Full-Time	Part-Time									
Aberdeen, S. D.	17	115	19	..	$12	16	1	$2	F	None		
Aberdeen, Wash.	19	99	..	..	13	26§	..	4	FP	C-32	All	3-M-2
Ada, Okla.	15	45	3	..	6	12	..	1	N	None		
Adams t, Mass.	13	89	25	42	10	4	4	L	All	...-39		State C. S.[1]
Adrian, Mich.	14	73*	2*	..	6*	..	..	..	N	S-37	All	3-C-5
Albert Lea, Minn.	12	41	29	6	6	3	..	L	N	None		
Alliance, Ohio	22	134‡	16	8	14	31§‡	..	3	All	N-14	All	3-M-6
Alpena, Mich.	13	93	25	15	12	17	4	2	N	None		
Ambridge, Pa.	19	69	25	2	9	12	5	2	N	None		
Ames, Iowa	13	76	17	76	11	49	8	8	FP	S-32	FP	3-M-6
Amesbury t, Mass.	11	74	20	24	9	8	..	1	All	..-38		State C. S.[1]
Anaconda, Mont.	11	34†	24	..	7	N†	N	N	FP	None		
Anaheim, Calif.	11	98	7	19	13	22	1	3	N	None		
Anderson, S. C.	19	91	10	..	9	..	..	..	FP	None		
Annapolis, Md.	13	53	10	..	5	33§	..	2	FP	None		
Ardmore, Okla.	17	74	6	..	8	14	2	2	F	None		
Arkansas City, Kan.	13	64	5	1	8	11	..	1	N	None		
Arnold, Pa.	11	23	..	..	3	..	..	..	N	S-40	FP	3-C-4
Ashland, Wis.	11	55	24	..	7	14†	10	2	FP	S-97	FP	5-M-5
Ashtabula, Ohio	21	85	9	..	13	21§	..	2	All	N-16	All	3-C-3
Astoria, Ore.	10	50†	25	..	7	6†	23	2	N	C-37	F	3-C-6
Atchison, Kan.	13	46	44	11	9	N	N	N	F	None		
Athens, Ga.	21	80§	..	..	6	..	..	..	N	S-18	All	3-M-6
Athol t, Mass.	11	43	25	75	7	13	2	1	All	..-16		State C. S.[1]
Attleboro, Mass.	22	174	28	23	25	16	..	2	All	..-15		State C. S.[1]
Austin, Minn.	18	84‡	8	..	12	47‡	41	11	N	S-39	FP	3-*-3
Barberton, Ohio	24	114†	..	..	13	34†	..	4	All	N-14	All	3-M-6
Barre, Vt.	11	107§†	..	..	10	15§†	..	1	N	None		
Batavia, N. Y.	17	112	17	2	13	16	2	2	All	N-15	All	3-M-6
Bath, Me.	10	52	50	1	8	N	N	N	N	None		
Beatrice, Neb.	11	70§	..	..	5	9§	..	1	N	None		
Beaver Dam, Wis.	10	55	44	6	6	4	4	1	P	S-10	FP	5-M-5
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17	47	7	61	7	..	..	..	N	S-30	FHP	3-C-4
Beckley, W. Va.	13	32	17	..	3	..	..	..	FP	S-37	P	3-S-6
Bell, Calif.	11	34	..	..	4	..	..	..	N	S-38*	...	... ..
Bellaire, Ohio	14	30	34	..	4	12	2	2	...	N-10	All	3-M-6
Bellevue, Pa.	10	25	8	..	4	..	..	..	N	None		
Bend, Ore.	10	20	20	..	3	9	7	2	N	None		
Benton Harbor, Mich.	17	107‡	26	2	14	14‡	..	2	FP	C-32	All	3-M-1
Berlin, N. H.	19	145†	37	..	17	7†	13	2	...	None		
Bessemer, Ala.	23	66§	..	..	8	15§	..	2	...	Jefferson Co. C. S. C.		
Big Spring, Tex.	13	50	6	14	7	11	10	3	All	None		
Birmingham, Mich.	11	75	46	..	14	4§	..	L	N	None		
Bismarck, N. D.	15	47	18	..	6	11	..	2	F	S-40	All	3-C-5
Bloomington, Ind.	21	73	9	..	8	25	..	3	FP	None		
Bluefield, W. Va.	21	65	7	..	9	..	..	..	FP	S-37	P	3-S-6
Blue Island, Ill.	17	71§	..	..	6	..	..	1	...	None		

Table IV-B.—Personnel Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Retirement Systems	CIVIL SERVICE		
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises				Legal Basis, Year Adopted	Departments Included	Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Permanent		Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time, Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)				
		Full-Time	Part-Time									
Bogalusa, La.	15	74	..	..	$ 7	3	..	L	FP	None		
Boone, Iowa	12	35	26	126	5	16	17	$ 2	FP	S–18	FP	3–M–6
Borger, Tex.	10	16	10	2	3	..	..	..	N	None		
Boulder, Colo.	13	48	6	5	7	13	..	1	FP	None		
Braddock, Pa.	18	107§	..	..	11	15§	..	2	N	None		
Bradford, Pa.	18	110	11	..	15	13	18	3	All	S–17	FP	3–M–4
Brainerd, Minn.	12	39	69	..	5	31*	83*	5*	All	S–30	FP	3–M–3
Braintree t, Mass.	16	106	7	58	17	54	21	9	...	..–24		State C. S.[1]
Brawley, Calif.	12	54	12	1	9	8	1	1	N	None		
Bremerton, Wash.	15	80	7	..	12	24	30	5	F	S–35	FP	3–C–6
Bristol t, R. I.	11	29	37	32	4	N	N	N	N	None		
Brownsville, Tex.	22	158	8	4	12	48	1	5	N	None		
Brunswick, Ga.	15	93‡	5	5	8	N‡	N	N	N	None		
Bryan, Tex.	12	81	3	16	7	30	7	4	N	None		
Burlingame, Calif.	16	61	12	3	12	8	2	1	...	O–36	All	3–C–3
Burlington, N. J.	11	41	20	3	5*	10	1	1	P	None		
Burlington, N. C.	12	68	..	..	7	17	..	2	N	None		
Butler, Pa.	24	86	7	..	11	..	..	..	FP	S–18	All	3–C–4
Cambridge, Md.	10	32	11	5	3	N	N	N	N	None		
Cambridge, Ohio	15	33	25	..	4	14	3	2	All	N–13	All	3–M–6
Canonsburg, Pa.	13	29§	..	..	3	..	..	1	N	None		
Canton, Ill.	12	28	14	..	3	8§	..	1	F	None		
Carbondale, Pa.	19	60	14	30	7	..	..	..	N	S–21	FP	3–M–4
Carlisle, Pa.	14	17	25	11	4	3	5	L	N	None		
Carnegie, Pa.	13	33	..	..	5	...	..	..	F	None		
Carteret, N. J.	12	69	13	..	10	..	..	..	FP	None		
Casper, Wyo.	18	80	3	..	11	31	..	5	F	S–33	FP*	3–M–3
Centralia, Ill.	16	53§†	..	..	6	16§†	..	4	N	None		
Chambersburg, Pa.	15	68	3	50	8	24	1	4	...	None		
Chanute, Kan.	10	42†	..	..	4	32†	..	4	N	None		
Charleroi, Pa.	11	29	4	..	3	..	..	..	N	None		
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	19	67	38	..	11	..	..	..	P	None		
Cheyenne, Wyo.	22	110	7	12	15	43§	..	4	FP	S–33	FP	3–M–3
Chickasha, Okla.	14	71*	..	..	6	*	..	*	F	None		
Chillicothe, Ohio	20	79	9	5	9	14	..	2	All	N–12	All	3–S–6
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	10	100§	..	..	8	..	..	1	FP	S–10	FP	5–M–5
Clairton, Pa.	16	84	9	..	13	..	..	..	P	S–34	F	3–C–6
Clarksville, Tenn.	12	27†	5	..	2	26†	..	3	All	None		
Clayton, Mo.	13	62	43	..	11	N	N	N	FP	None		
Clearwater, Fla.	10	85§	..	..	10	43§	..	9	F	S–36	FP	5–S–3
Cleburne, Tex.	11	23	2	1	3	..	..	..	N	None		
Clinton t, Mass.	12	65†	49	..	10	10†	..	1	All	..–14		State C. S.[1]
Clovis, N. M.	10	33	22	..	4	..	..	..	N	None		
Coatesville, Pa.	14	58§	..	..	6	6§	..	1	N	S–17	P	3–C–4
Coffeyville, Kan.	17	84‡	96	25	12	67‡	16	10	FU	None		
Cohoes, N. Y.	22	146	..	..	16	27	5	4	All	N–09	All	3–M–6
Collingswood, N. J.	13	65	16	..	8	19	1	2	P	None		
Columbia, Pa.	12	15	1	..	1	..	..	..	...	None		
Compton, Calif.	16	69	2	3	11	15	..	2	N	None		
Concord, N. C.	16	47§†	..	..	5	29†	13	4	P	None		
Connellsville, Pa.	14	41	10	..	5	..	..	..	FP	S–..	All	3–C–3
Connersville, Ind.	13	54	..	5	6	16	2	2	N	None		
Conshohocken, Pa.	11	..†	..	..	3	..	..	..	...	None		
Corning, N. Y.	16	90‡	37	..	11	11‡	13	3	All	N–07	All	3–M–6
Corsicana, Tex.	15	80	..	..	6	18	..	1	...	None		
Cortland, N. Y.	16	90	..	..	8	12	..	1	All	N–01	All	3–M–Indef.
Coshocton, Ohio	12	92	7	9	7	12	..	2	All	N–07	All	3–M–6

TABLE IV-B.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Retirement Systems	CIVIL SERVICE		
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises						
		Permanent		Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time, Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)		Legal Basis, Year Adopted	Departments Included	Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Full-Time	Part-Time									
Crawfordsville, Ind.	11	110§	..	..	$ 9	45	..	$ 6	FP	None		
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	21	73	19	2	11	49	13	7	All	N–22	All	3–M–6
Dalton, Ga.	10	43	22	..	..	32	13	3	N	None		
Danbury, Conn.	22	65	12	1	8	N	N	N	N	None		
Daytona Beach, Fla.	23	486§	..	..	28	41§	..	5	F	None		
Denton, Tex.	11	38	25	..	5	29	35	6	N	None		
Derby, Conn.	10	42	40	..	6	..	..	..	N	None		
Dixon, Ill.	11	21	7	..	10	..	..	..	FP	None		
Donora, Pa.	13	29	39	..	5	..	..	..	N	None		
Dormont, Pa.	13	28	5	..	5	..	..	..	N	None		
Dothan, Ala.	17	86	..	..	8	27	..	2	N	None		
Dover, N. H.	15	129	31	55	17	17	..	2	F	None		
Dover, N. J.	10	41‡	22	..	6	10‡	19	2	P	..–37		State C. S.[1]
Du Bois, Pa.	12	36	14	1	4	7	..	1	P	S–25	P	3–C–4
Dunkirk, N. Y.	18	108	14	..	14	..	..	..	All	N–12	All	3–M–6
Dunmore, Pa.	23	41	22	..	7	N	N	N	...	None		
Duquesne, Pa.	21	72	..	4	11	12	1	2	FP	S–20	All	3–C–4
Durant, Okla.	10	..†	..	..	3	..†	..	1	F	None		
E. Hartford t, Conn.	19	95	78	1	13	..	..	..	N	None		
Ecorse, Mich.	13	117	42	..	16	6	5	1	FP	None		
El Centro, Calif.	10	75‡	5	21	10	15‡	17	2	N	None		
El Dorado, Ark.	16	47	12	..	6	..	..	..	N	S–33	All	3–M–6
El Dorado, Kan.	10	39	4	..	4	13	5	2	N	None		
Elizabeth City, N. C.	12	64	..	..	6	20	6	2	N	None		
Ellwood City, Pa.	12	43	3	7	6	6	..	1	N	None		
Elmhurst, Ill.	15	86	..	..	9	15	..	2	N	None		
Elmwood Park, Ill.	14	43	16	..	6	7	3	2	...	None		
El Reno, Okla.	10	36	7	4	4	8	2	1	F	None		
Endicott, N. Y.	18	170	6	78	20	11	4	2	All	..–37	P	State C. S.[1]
Englewood, N. J.	19	179	8	..	29	..	..	..	FP	None		
Escanaba, Mich.	15	99	7	35	10	32	2	4	N	C–40	All	3–C–6
Euclid, Ohio	18	92	11	..	16	9	1	1	All	N–31	All	3–M–6
Eugene, Ore.	21	76	5	..	10	..	..	..	N	O–36	FP	3–M–6
Eureka, Calif.	17	98†	18	22	15	28†	1	4	N	None		
Fairmont, W. Va.	23	80§	..	..	9*	59§	..	7*	FP	S–37	P	3–S–4
Faribault, Minn.	15	53	18	..	7	5	4	1	N	None		
Farrell, Pa.	14	42	22	..	6	..	..	..	FP	S–32	FHP	3–C–4
Ferndale, Mich.	23	125	11	1	18	8	..	1	FP	None		
Floral Park, N. Y.	13	40	10	21	9	..	..	..	All	..–37	P	State C. S.[1]
Florence, Ala.	15	71†	1	13	6	29†	7	4	N	None		
Florence, S. C.	16	99§	..	..	7	11§	..	1	P	None		
Forest Park, Ill.	15	53†	4	..	10*	11	..	*	FP	None		
Fort Collins, Colo.	12	43	39	..	7	54	18	7	FP	None		
Fort Dodge, Iowa	23	137	90	..	15	22	3	4	FP	S–17	FP	3–M–6
Fort Scott, Kan.	11	43	9	12	5	17	13	2	...	None		
Fort Thomas, Ky.	11	28	45	..	5	N	N	N	N	None		
Frankfort, Ind.	14	57	10	12	8	52	5	7	FP	None		
Frankfort, Ky.	11	52†	31	..	6	N†	N	N	FP	None		
Frederick, Md.	16	65†	50	2	9	13†	6	2	N	None		
Fredericksburg, Va.	10	45	30	1	7	13	8	2	N	None		
Freeport, N. Y.	20	124	2	..	20	67	5	12	All	..–37	P	State C. S.[1]
Fremont, Neb.	12	43	11	..	5	46	1	6	N	None		
Fremont, Ohio	15	31	15	..	4	8	..	1	All	N–14	All	3–M–6
Fullerton, Calif.	10	65	47	17	11	8	12	2	N	None		
Fulton, N. Y.	13	225	13	4	19	14	..	2	All	N–13	All	3–M–6
Gainesville, Fla.	14	111	18	7	12	42	2	6	F	None		
Garden City, N. Y.	11	150	4	..	25	10	..	1	P	..–37		State C. S.[1]

Table IV-B.—Personnel Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Retirement Systems	CIVIL SERVICE		
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises				Legal Basis, Year Adopted	Departments Included	Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Permanent		Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time, Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)				
		Full-Time	Part-Time									
Gardner, Mass.	20	123	112	11	$17	25	3	$ 3	All	..–12		State C. S.[1]
Garfield Hgts, Ohio	17	38	55	..	4	..	..	..	All	N–32	FP	3–M–3
Gastonia, N. C.	21	99	18	27	13	34	1	4	P	None		
Glen Cove, N. Y.	12	83†	23	..	13	N†	N	N	All	N–18	All	3–C–6
Gloversville, N. Y.	23	131	6	45	21	24	11	4	FPO	N–00	All	3–C–6
Grand Forks, N. D.	20	90	28	3	13	14	2	2	FP	S–37	All	3–C–5
Grand Island, Neb.	19	106	6	..	11	52	..	7	N	None		
Grand Junction, Colo.	12	64	15	4	9	9	1	1	FP	None		
Granite City, Ill.	23	51	18	..	8	..	..	..	N	None		
Greeley, Colo.	16	58	32	10	8	12	39	4	FP	S–40	FP	3–C–6
Greenfield t, Mass.	16	153†	N	15	18	18†	..	2	All	..–17		State C. S.[1]
Greensburg, Pa.	17	76	4	..	8	..	..	..	P	S–28		3–C–4
Greenville, Miss.	21	87	14	2	10	13	2	2	FP	None		
Greenville, Tex.	14	65	..	..	7	30†	3	4	N	None		
Greenwood, S. C.	13	66	17	20	6	..	..	..	FP	None		
Gretna, La.	11	18†	..	1	1	10†	..	1	...	None		
Gulfport, Miss.	15	76	..	5	8	6	1	1	FP	None		
Guthrie, Okla.	10	44	7	..	4	6	..	L	F	None		
Hanover, Pa.	13	29	12	..	3	..	..	..	N	None		
Harrison, N. J.	14	152§	..	..	33	2†	4	1	FP	None		
Harvey, Ill.	18	56†	7	1	7	24†	1	3	...	None		
Hastings, Neb.	15	85†	13	7	8	77†	23	10	N	O–37	FP	3–M–3
Hattiesburg, Miss.	21	115	..	..	11	19	..	2	FP	None		
Hawthorne, N. J.	13	33†	19	10	6	10†	4	1	P	None		
Helena, Mont.	15	106	3	..	13	28	..	4	FP	S–16	All	3–C–6
Hempstead, N. Y.	21	145	9	..	25	26	2	4	All	..–37		State C. S.[1]
Henderson, Ky.	13	104	17	..	10	47	19	5	N	S–22	FP	...–*–...
Hibbing, Minn.	16	180†	121	175	46	87†	15	15	FP	S–29	FP	3–*–3
Highland Park, Ill.	14	54	14	2	10	12	2	2	FP	S–31	All	3–C–3
Highland Park, Tex.	10	70†	5	6	10	7†	2	1	N	None		
Hillside tp, N. J.	19	76	14	..	15	..	..	..	FP	None		
Homestead, Pa.	19	80§	..	..	12	15§	..	2	N	None		
Hudson, N. Y.	12	67	20	13	8	3	4	1	All	N–91	All	3–M–6
Huntington, Ind.	14	73§	..	..	7	26§	..	2	FP	None		
Huron, S. D.	11	35†	6	15	5	9†	13	2	N	None		
Idaho Falls, Idaho	15	73	40	..	13	34	11	6	N	None		
Independence, Kan.	12	42†	10	3	5	8†	62	4	N	None		
Independence, Mo.	16	54†	29	..	8	36†	8	5	N	None		
Indiana, Pa.	10	23	9	..	3	..	..	..	N	None		
Iron Mountain, Mich.	11	61	7	N	5	12	3	1	FP	None		
Ironton, Ohio	16	62‡	19	1	7	22§‡	..	2	All	N–10	FP	3–C–6
Ironwood, Mich.	13	101	9	..	11	29	..	3	FP	None		
Ithaca, N. Y.	20	142	4	..	18	32	6	5	All	N–88	All	3–M–6
Jackson, Tenn.	24	97†	..	..	10	52†	..	6	N	None		
Jacksonville, Ill.	20	52	9	2	6	33	2	5	FP	None		
Janesville, Wis.	23	138§†	..	..	17	10§†	..	2	FP	S–36	FP	5–A–5
Jeannette, Pa.	16	35	10	..	5	..	..	..	FP	S–38	All	3–C–4
Jefferson City, Mo.	24	88	..	..	9	N	N	N	N	None		
Jeffersonville, Ind.	11	58§	..	..	5	..	..	..	N	None		
Johnson City, N. Y.	18	65§	..	..	8	..	..	..	All	..–37	P	State C. S.[1]
Johnstown, N. Y.	11	58	20	47	9	13	3	2	All	N–10	All	3–M–6
Jonesboro, Ark.	12	47§†	..	..	3	N†	N	N	F	None		
Kankakee, Ill.	22	71	30	4	8	..	..	..	FP	S–28	FP	3–M–3
Keene, N. H.	14	63	18	23	11	20	5	2	F	None		
Kenmore, N. Y.	19	84	9	..	14	N	N	N	All	..–37	P	State C. S.[1]
Kewanee, Ill.	17	47	25	6	6	10	6	1	N	None		
Kingsport, Tenn.	14	63	27	3	8	13	12	3	N	None		

Table IV-B.—Personnel Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Retirement Systems	CIVIL SERVICE		
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises				Legal Basis, Year Adopted	Departments Included	Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Permanent		Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time, Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)				
		Full-Time	Part-Time									
Kinston, N. C.	15	96	..	..	$ 9*	36	..	$ 2*	N	None		
Kirkwood, Mo.	12	57	15	..	8	17	34	4	N	None		
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16	70	12	4	9	..	..	..	N	C–28	FP	3–M–6
Lackawanna, N. Y.	24	470‡	..	..	57	N‡	N	N	All	N–09	All	3–M–6
Laconia, N. H.	13	70	137	..	11	..	..	..	N	None		
Lafayette, La.	19	99	..	..	10	45	..	4	N	S–40	All	3–S–6
La Grange, Ga.	22	94	2	..	10	25	..	2	N	None		
La Grange, Ill.	10	36†	15	6	6	7†	2	1	...	None		
Lake Charles, La.	21	90§	..	..	8	..	..	2	N	S–40	All	3–S–6
Lakeland, Fla.	22	309§	..	..	26	59§	..	8	N	None		
Lancaster, Ohio	22	154	23	1	13	59	12	6	All	N–15	All	3–M–6
La Porte, Ind.	16	89	..	18	12	14	..	2	FP	None		
Laramie, Wyo.	11	37†	15	5	6	N†	N	N	F	S–36	F	3–M–3
Latrobe, Pa.	11	31	1	..	3	..	..	..	N	None		
Lawrence, Kan.	14	113	..	..	10	21	..	3	F	None		
Lawton, Okla.	18	60	25	32	8	..	..	..	F	None		
Leavenworth, Kan.	19	79	..	32	8	16	3	2	FP	None		
Leominster, Mass.	22	159	122	1	31	19	3	3	All	..–15		State C. S.[1]
Lewiston, Idaho	11	41	48	..	7	5	16	2	N	None		
Lewistown, Pa.	13	25	..	7	3	..	..	..	N	None		
Lincoln, Ill.	13	30	34	..	4	..	..	..	N	None		
Lincoln Park, Mich.	15	70	1	6	10	6	3	1	...	C–39		3–M–6
Linden, N. J.	24	220†	57	82	53	N†	N	N	FP	None		
Little Falls, N. Y.	10	38	73	..	7	17	13	2	All	N–90	All	3–M–6
Lock Haven, Pa.	11	51	2	80	5	3	..	L	...	None		
Lockport, N. Y.	24	336§	..	..	32	28§	..	4	All	N–99	All	3–M–6
Lodi, Calif.	11	49†	8	11	9	15†	9	3	N	None		
Lodi, N. J.	12	51†	17	..	9	11†	..	2	...	None		
Logan, Utah	12	49	18	10	7	26	24	4	F	S–32	FP	3–M–6
Logansport, Ind.	20	116	45	..	16	85	7	11	FP	None		
Long Branch, N. J.	17	108	42	..	16	..	..	..	P	None		
Longview, Tex.	14	45	6	..	5	11	..	1	N	None		
Longview, Wash.	12	34†	15	..	5	N†	N	N	F	S–37	FP	3–M–6
Lynbrook, N. Y.	15	75	16	1	14	..	..	..	All	..–37	P	State C. S.[1]
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	17	67†	17	..	11	..	..	..	P	None		
McAlester, Okla.	12	46	10	..	5	11	..	1	F	None		
McKees Rocks, Pa.	17	54	21	..	8	N†	N	N	N	None		
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	13	89	7	..	15	..	..	..	All	..–13	P	State C. S.[1]
Manhattan, Kan.	12	37	9	..	4	11	..	1	N	None		
Manitowoc, Wis.	24	225	8	32	30	N	N	N	FP	S–01	FP	5–M–5
Mankato, Minn.	16	66	21	..	11	6	4	1	N	S–32	FP*	3–C–3
Maplewood tp, N. J.	23	131	..	..	23	..	..	..	FP	None		
Marblehead t, Mass.	11	93	9	239	16	42	3	6	All	..–30		State C. S.[1]
Marietta, Ohio	15	76	11	24	7	26	6	3	All	N–12	All	3–M–6
Marinette, Wis.	14	70	24	..	7	..	..	..	FP	S–96	FP	5–M–5
Marquette, Mich.	16	102	43	2	14	52	1	6	N	None		
Marshall, Tex.	18	92	..	..	8	30	..	2	N	None		
Marshalltown, Iowa	19	59†	16	18	8	..†	..	..	FP	S–22	FP	3–M–6
Marshfield, Wis.	10	67	..	20	8	37	..	5	N	S–10	FP	5–M–5
Martinsville, Va.	10	85	28	5	8	18	..	2	N	None		
Massena, N. Y.	11	49	7	1	5	7	..	1	P	None		
Mattoon, Ill.	16	47	9	..	5	16	4	2	F	None		
Maywood, Calif.	11	27	8	2	5	N†	N	N	N	S–36	All	......
Meadville, Pa.	19	63	10	..	9	23	..	3	FP	S–13	FHP	3–C–4
Medford, Ore.	11	47	8	10	7	13	14	3	N	C–36	F	3–M–6
Melrose Park, Ill.	11	40	38	..	5	3	3	1	...	None		
Menasha, Wis.	10	83	20	N	9	34	..	5	FP	S–33	FP	5–M–5

TABLE IV-B.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Retirement Systems	CIVIL SERVICE		
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises				Legal Basis, Year Adopted	Departments Included	Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Permanent		Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time, Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)				
		Full-Time	Part-Time									
Menominee, Mich.	10	65	27	28	$ 7	14	3	$ 1	N	None		
Merced, Calif.	10	64§	..	..	7	1	..	L	N	None		
Methuen t, Mass.	22	158	54	76	23	7	13	2	All	..–11		State C. S.[1]
Middlesborough, Ky.	12	26§	..	..	2	N	N	N	FP	None		
Middletown, N. Y.	22	96	47	12	19	7	10	2	All	N–99	All	3–M–6
Milford t, Mass.	15	56	141	12	10	N	N	N	All	..–25		State C. S.[1]
Millburn tp, N. J.	12	91	15	13	14	..	..	..	FP	..–38		State C. S.[1]
Millville, N. J.	15	35	56	..	5	6	..	1	P	None		
Milton t, Mass.	19	181	27	..	29	14	8	3	...	..–00		State C. S.[1]
Mineola, N. Y.	10	24	8	..	4	2	..	L	All	None		
Minot, N. D.	17	54	5	18	7	8	..	1	N	S–38	All	3–C–5
Mitchell, S. D.	11	66	11	..	6	12	4	1	N	None		
Moberly, Mo.	13	72	1	N	5	12	14	2	N	None		
Modesto, Calif.	16	155*	..	..	19	*	..	3	FP	None		
Monessen, Pa.	20	57	14	5	8	N	N	N	N	None		
Monroe, Mich.	18	118	2	..	16	23	..	3	N	S–37	F	3–M–6
Monrovia, Calif.	13	62†	14	16	9	12	6	2	N	None		
Monterey, Calif.	10	64	17	..	10	1	1	L	N	None		
Morgantown, W. Va.	17	53	29	..	7	N†	N	N	FP	S–*	FP	3–S–*
Morristown, N. J.	15	81	5	26	12	20	15	2	FP	..–37		State C. S.[1]
Moultrie, Ga.	10	78	..	..	5	12	..	1	N	None		
Mt. Clemens, Mich.	14	57	13	..	7	12	11	3	N	None		
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	20	63†	12	2	9	N†	N	N	...	None		
Mt. Vernon, Ill.	15	53	..	..	2	..	..	..	...	S–39	FP	3–M–3
Munhall, Pa.	14	80	N	N	11	2	..	L	...	None		
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	16	65	13	4	9	4	1	1	N	None		
Nampa, Idaho	12	41	21	7	6	5	9	1	N	None		
National City, Calif.	10	45‡	2	1	5	N‡	N	N	N	None		
Neenah, Wis.	11	120§	..	..	9	10§	..	1	FP	S–10	FP	5–M–5
Neptune tp, N. J.	10	44	9	3	7	..	..	..	FP	None		
New Bern, N. C.	12	61‡	N	N	5	35‡	..	3	...	None		
Newburyport, Mass.	14	101	96	..	18	14	1	2	All	..–85		State C. S.[1]
New Castle, Ind.	17	66	11	..	8	14	..	2	All	None		
New Iberia, La.	14	37†	40	..	5	N†	N	N	N	None		
New Kensington, Pa.	24	101§	..	..	13	N†	N	N	P	S–34	FHP	3–C–4
Newton, Iowa	10	24	..	..	3	40	..	5	...	S–31	FP	3–M–6
Newton, Kan.	11	50	5	15	5	13	3	2	N	None		
Niles, Mich.	11	41	36	..	7	86§	..	9	N	None		
Niles, Ohio	16	51	11	15	10	29	..	5	All	N–13	All	3–M–6
Norfolk, Neb.	10	47	19	4	6	5	..	1	N	None		
Norman, Okla.	11	43	21	..	5	9	..	1	F	None		
Northampton, Mass.	25	173	17	2	28	20	8	3	All	..–85		State C. S.[1]
N. Attleboro t, Mass.	10	48	82	58	7	20	..	3	All	..–37		State C. S.[1]
North Braddock, Pa.	16	94§	..	..	8	N	N	N	...	None		
N. Plainfield, N. J.	11	34	34	N	6	N†	N	N	FP	None		
North Platte, Neb.	12	56	5	..	5	13	..	1	N	None		
N. Providence t, R. I.	12	..†	..	..	2	N†	N	N	N	None		
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	20	..†	..	..	21	26§†	..	5	All	N–98	All	3–M–6
Norwich, Conn.	24	192	56	..	24	139	6	19	FP	None		
Nutley, N. J.	22	147§	..	..	21	..	..	..	FP	..–37		State C. S.[1]
Oil City, Pa.	20	97	6	..	13	33	..	4	FP	S–17	All	3–C–4
Okmulgee, Okla.	16	61	..	..	6	10	3	1	F	None		
Old Forge, Pa.	12	7	6	..	1	10†	3	1	N	None		
Olean, N. Y.	22	109	29	..	13	25	5	3	All	N–99	All	3–M–6
Olympia, Wash.	13	52†	24	31	13	15†	24	3	...	S–35	FP	3–M–6
Oneida, N. Y.	10	119	26	..	12	4	2	1	All	N–14	All	3–M–6
Oneonta, N. Y.	12	69	4	27	9	10	..	1	All	N–09	All	3–M–6

Table IV-B.—Personnel Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Retirement Systems	CIVIL SERVICE		
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises				Legal Basis, Year Adopted	Departments Included	Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Permanent		Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time, Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)				
		Full-Time	Part-Time									
Ontario, Calif.	14	..†	..	..	$10	..†	..	$ 1	N	None		
Orangeburg, S. C.	11	93	18	3	8	16	2	2	P	None		
Ossining, N. Y.	16	69	33	..	11	12	..	2	All	..–13		State C. S.[1]
Oswego, N. Y.	22	183	12	..	18	42	..	2	All	N–00	All	3–M–6
Ottawa, Ill.	16	105	10	27	7	17	6	2	N	None		
Owosso, Mich.	14	75	..	..	8	14	..	2	...	None		
Painesville, Ohio	12	80	7	..	11	44	..	7	All	N–17	All	3–C–6
Palestine, Tex.	12	54§	..	..	5	7§	..	1	N	None		
Palo Alto, Calif.	17	147	27	7	25	54	2	8	N	None		
Panama City, Fla.	12	47	21	..	4	6	3	1	F	None		
Paris, Tex.	19	106	13	..	9	12	4	1	N	None		
Park Ridge, Ill.	12	36	40	4	6	11	4	1	FP	None		
Parma, Ohio	16	59	17	1	8*	N†	N	N	All	N–32	FP	3–M–6
Parsons, Kan.	14	57†	13	8	7	12†	7	2	FU	S–*	FP	3–*–4
Peekskill, N. Y.	17	119	7	38	18	..	..	..	...	..–13	All	State C. S.[1]
Pekin, Ill.	19	45	10	8	5	13	2	2	N	None		
Pennsauken tp, N. J.	18	58§†	..	..	6	..	..	..	P	None		
Peru, Ind.	12	76	1	..	8	38	21	6	P	None		
Phillipsburg, N. J.	18	53	3	..	7	N‡	N	N	P	None		
Phoenixville, Pa.	12	32	6	..	4	6	..	1	N	None		
Pine Bluff, Ark.	21	83	..	..	8	N†	N	N	F	None		
Piqua, Ohio	16	62	19	19	10	52	1	8	All	N–35	FP	3–M–6
Pittston, Pa.	18	83	32	..	11	..	..	..	N	S–26	All	4–M–4
Plains tp, Pa.	16	30	7	20	3	..	..	..	...	None		
Plattsburg, N. Y.	16	73	20	14	10	3	1	1	All	N–02	All	3–M–6
Pleasantville, N. J.	11	60	21	..	8	..	..	L	FP	None		
Plymouth, Pa.	16	23	3	..	3	..	..	..	N	None		
Pocatello, Idaho	18	64	25	12	11	18	11	3	N	S–23	FP	3–M–6
Pomona, Calif.	24	124	21	..	14	29	31	4	N	None		
Ponca City, Okla.	17	77	31	..	12	29	10	5	F	None		
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	11	32†	26	..	4	26†	6	4	N	None		
Port Chester, N. Y.	23	133	..	..	19	..	..	..	All	..–13		State C. S.[1]
Portsmouth, N. H.	15	116‡	64	37	13	33‡	73	6	N	None		
Pottstown, Pa.	20	28†	14	31	5	..	..	..	N	None		
Pottsville, Pa.	25	69	7	..	9	..	..	..	P	S–14	P	3–C–Indef.
Provo, Utah	18	80‡	20	21	11	48‡	8	7	F	S–37	FP	3–C–6
Rahway, N. J.	17	..	..	..	7	18	1	3	FP	..–36		State C. S.[1]
Rapid City, S. D.	14	54	12	9	8	6	5	1	N	None		
Reading t, Mass.	11	71	29	..	11	60	..	11	All	..–18		State C. S.[1]
Red Bank, N. J.	11	61	3	..	9	13*	1	2*	P	None		
Redlands, Calif.	14	88	17	20	12	17	1	2	N	None		
Redondo Beach, Calif.	13	83	17	..	10	N‡	N	N	N	S–39	All	..–* –..
Redwood City, Calif.	12	48‡	18	47	10	12‡	11	3	N	..–40	All	3–C–6
Reidsville, N. C.	10	42†	20	..	5	11‡	..	1	P	None		
Reno, Nev.	21	151	18	..	25	N	N	N	All	S–39	FP	3–C–4
Rensselaer, N. Y.	11	64	41	..	10	N†	N	N	All	N–00	All	3–M–6
Richmond, Calif.	24	178	37	6	34	N†	N	N	All	None		
Richmond Hghts, Mo.	13	32	18	50	8	N†	N	N	N	None		
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	11	48	20	..	8	N†	N	N	P	None		
Ridgewood, N. J.	15	90	15	16	18	26	9	4	FP	..–40		State C. S.[1]
River Rouge, Mich.	17	90	42	1	19*	3	2	*	FP	None		
Rochester, N. H.	12	53	84	..	8	25§	..	2	F	None		
Rock Hill, S. C.	15	87†	31	..	8	22†	..	2	P	None		
Rockville Ctre, N. Y.	19	109	..	51	24	62	14	13	All	..–37		State C. S.[1]
Roselle, N. J.	14	60	..	..	8	N†	N	N	FP	None		
Rutherford, N. J.	15	79	15	..	11	N†	N	N	P	..–38		State C. S.[1]
Rutland, Vt.	17	86	34	67	15	13	3	1	All	None		

Table IV-B.—Personnel Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Retirement Systems	CIVIL SERVICE		
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises				Legal Basis, Year Adopted	Departments Included	Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Permanent		Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time, Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)				
		Full-Time	Part-Time									
St. Augustine, Fla.	12	79§†	..	..	$ 8	9§†	..	$ 1	F	S–38	FP	5–S–*
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	10	42	6	..	5	11§	..	1	N	None		
St. Cloud, Minn.	24	149§	..	..	17	19§	..	2	All	S–35	FP	3–M–3
Salem, Ohio	12	30	24	1	5	25	12	3	All	N–13	All	3–M–6
Salina, Kan.	21	98§	..	..	10	28§	..	2	F	None		
Salinas, Calif.	12	102	..	..	13	9	..	1	N	None		
San Buenaventura, Cal.	13	82	26	20	13	22	1	4	N	None		
Sandusky, Ohio	25	114	5	16	17	34	1	5	All	N–10	All	..–*–..
Sanford, Fla.	10	56	9	..	5	6	..	1	F	None		
San Gabriel, Calif.	12	45	10	4	7	N†	N	N	N	S–38	FP	5–M–4
San Leandro, Calif.	15	57	14	..	9	N†	N	N	N	C–39	All	3–C–6
San Mateo, Calif.	19	99	16	..	17	..	..	..	N	None		
Santa Cruz, Calif.	17	92	29	..	12	31	4	4	N	None		
Santa Rosa, Calif.	13	68	3	10	9*	30*	..	4*	N	None		
Sapulpa, Okla.	12	49	10	6	6	8	4	1	F	None		
Sarasota, Fla.	11	101§†	..	..	11	6§†	..	1	N	None		
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	14	127	66	..	19	20	11	3	...	N–15	All	3–C–6
Saugus t, Mass.	15	90†	49	..	14	5†	..	1	All	..–10		State C. S.[1]
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	16	76†	48	..	13	11†	5	3	N	None		
Scarsdale, N. Y.	13	121†	5	..	23	14†	..	3	All	..–13		State C. S.[1]
Sedalia, Mo.	20	86	7	N	8	N	N	N	N	None		
Selma, Ala.	20	103	23	5	10	8	6	2	N	None		
Seminole, Okla.	12	48‡	10	11	4	7‡	3	1	F	None		
Shaker Heights, Ohio	23	136	17	..	25	N†	N	N	All	N–32	All	3–M–6
Shamokin, Pa.	19	129‡	24	..	13	17‡	11	2	...	None		
Shawnee, Okla.	22	108	22	..	12	19	1	2	F	None		
Shelby, N. C.	14	54§‡	..	..	4	17§‡	..	1	N	None		
Shelbyville, Ind.	11	52	7	..	4	..	..	..	FP	None		
Shenandoah, Pa.	20	40	1	..	6	..†	..	2	N	None		
Sheridan, Wyo.	11	37	..	..	5	7	..	1	F	S–33	F	3–M–3
Sherman, Tex.	17	93§	..	..	9	23§	..	3	N	None		
Shorewood, Wis.	15	97	23	6	17	4	..	1	FP	O–39*		5–M–5
Southbridge t, Mass.	17	78	12	21	12	N‡	N	N	All	..–39		State C. S.[1]
S. Charleston t, W. Va.	10	39†	19	..	5	N†	N	N	N	S–37	P	3–S–6
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	11	51	41	..	8	13	3	2	FP	S–10	FP	5–M–5
South Orange, N. J.	14	81	15	5	19	9	..	2	All	..–11		State C. S.[1]
S. Pasadena, Calif.	14	100	14	31	13	26	..	3	N	None		
South Portland, Me.	16	88	8	26	13	N	N	N	N	S–35	FP	5–A–3
Statesville, N. C.	11	57	..	..	5	29	..	2	P	None		
Staunton, Va.	13	95§†	..	..	8	13§†	..	1	N	None		
Steelton, Pa.	13	50	..	..	5	15	..	2	N	None		
Sterling, Ill.	11	74	16	..	6	..	..	..	FP	None		
Stevens Point, Wis.	16	80	19	1	8	12	9	2	FP	S–33	FP	5–M–5
Stillwater, Okla.	10	42	16	19	5	23*	11*	3*	F	None		
Stoneham t, Mass.	11	67†	54	..	10	8†	2	1	All	..–10		State C. S.[1]
Stowe tp, Pa.	13	21§	..	..	3	..	..	..	N	None		
Streator, Ill.	15	40	11	10	5	N†	N	N	FP	S–10	FP	3–M–3
Struthers, Ohio	12	29	16	..	5	..	..	..	All	N–22	FP	3–M–5
Suffolk, Va.	11	80	22	9	11	N†	N	N	N	None		
Sumter, S. C.	16	83	26	..	8	9	..	L	P	None		
Sunbury, Pa.	15	19	21	..	3	N†	N	N	P	None		
Swampscott t, Mass.	11	93	35	218	22	7	5	1	All	..–20		State C. S.[1]
Swissvale, Pa.	16	34	20	..	5	N†	N	N	N	None		
Terrell, Tex.	10	16	11	24	2	13	38	2	N	None		
Texarkana, Ark.	12	40	18	..	5	N‡	N	N	...	S–33	FP	3–P–6
Texarkana, Tex.	17	95	4	..	8	N†	N	N	N	None		
Thomasville, N. C.	11	51†	23	..	4	7†	3	1	FP	None		

TABLE IV-B.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Retirement Systems	CIVIL SERVICE		
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises						
		Permanent		Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time, Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)		Legal Basis, Year Adopted	Departments Included	Number on Board by Whom Appointed, Term
		Full-Time	Part-Time									
Tiffin, Ohio	16	64	10	..	$ 7	..	..	..	All	N–14	All	3–M–6
Tonawanda, N. Y.	13	117‡	4	..	12	16‡	..	$ 2	All	N–03	All	3–M–6
Traverse City, Mich.	14	88†	..	..	7	51†	..	6	N	None		
Trinidad, Colo.	13	37	28	6	6	13	5	2	FP	None		
Twin Falls, Idaho	12	61	7	1	6	21	1	2	N	None		
Two Rivers, Wis.	10	92‡	26	N	11	32‡	1	4	FP	S–34	FP	5–A–5
Uniontown, Pa.	22	109	21	..	14*	N†	N	N	FP	S–17	FP	3–C–4
University Park, Tex.	14	85	5	..	111	24	..	3	N	None		
Urbana, Ill.	14	49	..	..	5	N†	N	N	FP	C–32	All	3–M–3
Valdosta, Ga.	16	96	10	N	8	9	1	1	All	None		
Vallejo, Calif.	20	122†	3	2	20	41†	..	6	All	None		
Valley Stream, N. Y.	17	96	43	..	11	N†	N	N	All	None		
Vancouver, Wash.	19	86	8	10	12	14	8	2	F	S–36	FP	3–M–6
Vandergrift, Pa.	10	20	..	..	2	N†	N	N	N	None		
Vicksburg, Miss.	22	113	5	5	14	20	10	2	FP	None		
Vincennes, Ind.	18	84	1	2	8	13	10	2	FP	None		
Virginia, Minn.	12	217	121	220	54	80	13	15	FP	None		
Wakefield t, Mass.	16	89	75	..	16	75	24	13	...	..–08		State C. S.[1]
Walla Walla, Wash.	18	90	35	..	13	15	8	2	F	S–*	FP	3–M–6
Warren, Pa.	15	62	..	..	7	N	N	N	FP	None		
Watertown, S. D.	11	63	7	1	6	34	9	3*	F	None		
Watervliet, N. Y.	16	103	..	..	13	22	..	3	All	N–99	All	3–C–6
Waycross, Ga.	17	88	9	4	8	7	3	1	N	None		
Waynesboro, Pa.	10	27	5	..	3	3	1	L	N	None		
Webster t, Mass.	13	60	106	22	8	7	3	1	All	..–37		State C. S.[1]
Webster Groves, Mo.	18	59†	13	2	10	8†	..	1	N	None		
Wellesley t, Mass.	15	118	181	..	25	102*	..	12*	UO	..–08		State C. S.[1]
Wenatchee, Wash.	12	64†	1	2	9	15†	..	3	F	None		
Westbrook, Me.	11	46	17	7	5	N	N	N	FP	None		
West Chester, Pa.	13	52§	..	..	3	2	..	L	N	None		
Westerly t, R. I.	11	73	18	..	7	12	2	2	P	None		
Westfield, Mass.	19	125	74	N	17	74	..	9	All	..–09		State C. S.[1]
West Frankfort, Ill.	12	16	3	..	2	5	..	1	N	None		
West Warwick t, R. I.	18	43	23	5	6	N†	N	N	N	None		
Wewoka, Okla.	10	32	9	10	4	7	2	1	F	None		
Whittier, Calif.	16	131	16	..	17	24	..	4	N	None		
Willimantic, Conn.	12	69	34	..	8	13	..	2	FP	None		
Wilmette, Ill.	17	107	11	..	15	11	1	2	FP	None		
Winchester t, Mass.	15	164	18	2	23	10	..	1	All	..–11		State C. S.[1]
Winnetka, Ill.	12	80	10	8	17	33	..	7	FP	None		
Winona, Minn.	22	129	15	..	16	12	..	2	All	None		
Winthrop t, Mass.	17	85	88	..	13	5	8	1	All	..–10		State C. S.[1]
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	11	96	17	..	12	..	..	..	F	S–21	FP	5–M–5
Wooster, Ohio	12	26	38	24	3	6	8	1	All	N–03	All	3–M–6
Xenia, Ohio	11	36†	20	16	5	6†	7	1	All	N–18	FP	3–C–6
Ypsilanti, Mich.	12	105	25	10	12	50	13	6	N	C–36	F	3–*–6

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[1] In Massachusetts and New Jersey the personnel functions for cities and towns are performed by the state civil service agency. In Massachusetts any town may accept civil service for the police or fire department, or both, or for all their employees. In New Jersey cities decide by referendum to accept the provisions of the state law and the services of the state commission.

Notes on Personnel Data, Tables IV-A and IV-B

Adrian, Michigan: Partial employment data only are reported.

Altoona, Pennsylvania: Civil service covers fire, police, engineering, electrical, health, and building inspection employees.

Arlington t, Massachusetts: Employment data for public service enterprises are included with those for general governmental functions.

Asheville, North Carolina: One member of the civil service board has a two-year term, two have indefinite terms.

Austin, Minnesota: This city has two civil service boards, alike in all respects except that the members of the fire board are appointed by the council, and those of the police board by the mayor.

Bakersfield, California: There are two separate civil service boards for fire and police employees, both established by state law in 1931 and both having three members appointed by the council for six-year terms.

Bell, California: This city has a contract for personnel services with the Los Angeles County Civil Service Commission.

Bethlehem, Pennsylvania: Civil service covers fire, police, and engineering employees.

Brainerd, Minnesota: Public service enterprise employment information includes sewage treatment plant employees.

Burlington, New Jersey: The amount of payroll for 20 firemen paid on an annual basis is estimated on the basis of January, 1940, figures.

Casper, Wyoming: There is a separate civil service board for police established by state law in 1937, having three members appointed by the mayor for three-year terms.

Chickasha, Oklahoma: Employment data for general governmental functions include water department employees.

Clarksburg, West Virginia: There is a separate civil service board for police established by state law in 1937 having three members, one appointed by the governor, one by the Chamber of Commerce, and one by the fraternal order of police, for six-year terms.

Covington, Kentucky: Employment data include hospital, welfare, and parks employees.

Dearborn, Michigan: There is a separate civil service board for fire established by charter in 1937 having three members, two of whom are appointed by the mayor and the third by paid members of the fire department, for six-year terms.

Detroit, Michigan: The payroll reported is for a five-week period.

Easton, Pennsylvania: There is a separate civil service board for fire established by state law in 1932 having three members appointed by the mayor for four-year terms.

Elgin, Illinois: There is a separate civil service board for police and fire employees established by state law in 1903 having three members appointed by the mayor for three-year terms.

Fairmont, West Virginia: The separation of payrolls for general governmental functions and public service enterprises is estimated on the basis of separation in reports of previous quarters.

Forest Park, Illinois: The payroll for general governmental functions includes the payroll of public service enterprises.

Fort Smith, Arkansas: There is a separate civil service board for fire, police, water, and street employees established by state law in 1933 and having a self-perpetuating board of three with six-year terms.

Gadsden, Alabama: Public welfare employees are excluded from employment data.

Greensburg, Pennsylvania: Civil service covers fire, police, electrical, engineering, and building inspection employees.

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania: Civil service covers fire, police, electrical, health, and engineering employees.

Henderson, Kentucky: The civil service board consists of the mayor and two members of the city commission.

Hibbing, Minnesota: There are two separate civil service boards for fire and police employees, alike in all respects except that fire board members are appointed by the council and the police board members by the mayor.

Highland Park, Michigan: There is a separate civil service board for fire established by state law in 1936 having three members, two of whom are appointed by the mayor and the third by the fire department, for six-year terms.

Huntington, West Virginia: Fire employees are covered by a civil service board established by state law in 1934 having three members appointed by the mayor for two-year terms. Police employees are covered by a board established by state law in 1937 having three members, one appointed by the governor, one by the chamber of commerce, and one by the fraternal order of police, for six-year terms.

Johnstown, Pennsylvania: The civil service information shown applies to three identical but separate boards for police employees, fire employees, and electrical and engineering employees.

Kinston, North Carolina: Payroll for January is estimated at ⅓ of the payroll for the quarter.

Lancaster, Pennsylvania: There is a separate civil service board for police employees established by state law in 1934, having three members appointed by the council for four-year terms.

Lexington, Kentucky: The payroll figure does not include an unknown amount paid five library employees. There is a separate civil service board for fire and police employees established by ordinance in 1930 having three members appointed by the city manager for indefinite terms.

Lincoln Park, Michigan: Civil service covers all employees but fire and police.

Madison, Wisconsin: Employment figures do not include court and hospital employees. There is a separate civil service board for fire and police employees established by state law in 1897, having five members appointed by the mayor for five-year terms.

Mankato, Minnesota: The police employees are covered by a separate civil service board established in 1937; other information shown in table is also applicable to this board.

Miami Beach, Florida: The director of the civil service board has an indefinite term.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA: Employment data are for December, 1940.

MODESTO, CALIFORNIA: The number of general governmental employees includes public service enterprise employees.

MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA: There are separate civil service boards for fire and police employees, alike in all respects except that the fire board was established in 1934 and its members have four-year terms; the police board was established in 1937 and its members have six-year terms.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE: Employment data are for December, 1940.

NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA: There are three separate civil service boards. A board for electrical and engineering employees was established in 1934 by state law consisting of three members appointed by the council for four-year terms. An identical board was established in the same year for firemen and sanitary police. A board for policemen was established by state law in 1935 having three members appointed for four-year terms by the council.

NEWPORT, KENTUCKY: All civil service duties and powers for general governmental employees are vested in the city manager. There is a separate civil service board for police and fire employees, established by state law in 1920 having three members appointed by the city manager for two-year terms.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA: The employment data for public service employees are for the airport only. Civil service covers all employees except police, fire, and a few other classes.

OWENSBORO, KENTUCKY: There is a separate civil service board for police and fire employees established by state law in 1928 having four members appointed by the mayor for a one-year term.

PARMA, OHIO: Payroll does not include salaries of five part-time employees.

PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA: A separate civil service board for police employees was established in 1937 by state law having three members with six-year terms, appointed by the governor, the chamber of commerce, and the fraternal order of police.

PARSONS, KANSAS: There are separate civil service boards for fire and police employees. The fire board was created in 1939 and its members are appointed by the city council; the police board was created in 1937 and its members are appointed by the mayor.

PUEBLO, COLORADO: Members of the civil service board are elected.

RACINE, WISCONSIN: There is a separate civil service board for fire and police employees established by state law in 1937, having five members appointed by the mayor for five-year terms.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA: There is a separate civil service board for fire and police established by state law in 1935 having five members appointed by the fire department, the police department, and three civic organizations, for three-year terms.

READING, PENNSYLVANIA: The members of the civil service board are appointed by the director of the department of public affairs.

RED BANK, NEW JERSEY: The employment data for public service enterprises include sewerage employees.

REDONDO BEACH, CALIFORNIA: This city has a contract for personnel services with the Los Angeles County Civil Service Commission.

RIVER ROUGE, MICHIGAN: The payroll for general governmental functions includes public service enterprise employees.

ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA: There is a separate civil service board for firemen established by state law in 1939 having three members appointed by the council for three-year terms.

ROCKY MOUNT, NORTH CAROLINA: The public service enterprise employment data includes sewerage employees.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA: Three members of the civil service board have four-year terms, two have one-year terms.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI: The separation of general governmental functions and public service enterprise employment data is estimated on the basis of the separation reported in the previous quarter.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA: The members of the civil service board are appointed by the city comptroller.

SANDUSKY, OHIO: The city commissioners serve as a civil service board.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: The payroll for January is estimated at 1/12 of the annual payroll.

SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA: The payroll for general governmental employees does not include 10 seasonal employees engaged in recreational work. The employment data for public service enterprises include water supply, sewerage, streets, and airport employees.

SHARON, PENNSYLVANIA: Civil service covers police, fire, engineering, and health employees.

SHOREWOOD, WISCONSIN: Civil service covers all but fire and police employees.

SOUTH GATE, CALIFORNIA: This city has a contract for personnel services with Los Angeles County Civil Service Commission.

STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA: Public service enterprises employment data include sewage disposal plant employees.

TACOMA, WASHINGTON: Members of the civil service board are elected.

UNIONTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA: The payroll for January is estimated at 1/3 of the payroll for the quarter.

WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON: There are two separate civil service boards, identical in all respects, except that the fire board was established in 1935 and the police board was established in 1937.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: Certain personnel functions are performed by the United States Civil Service Commission.

WATERTOWN, SOUTH DAKOTA: The payroll for public service enterprise employees does not include 11 water department employees.

WAUWATOSA, WISCONSIN: There is a separate civil service board for fire and police employees established by state law in 1922 having five members appointed by the mayor for five-year terms.

WELLESLEY T, MASSACHUSETTS: The employment data for public service enterprises include sewage disposal plant employees.

WEST ALLIS, WISCONSIN: There is a separate civil service board for fire and police employees established by state law in 1906 having five members appointed by the mayor for five-year terms.

WEST HAVEN, CONNECTICUT: The payroll figures include the salaries of an unknown number of library employees and temporary employees engaged in sanitation and waste removal. The civil service data shown are for the separate police board. There is also a fire civil service board established by state law in 1937; additional information about this latter board was not reported.

Williamsport, Pennsylvania: Civil service covers fire, police, engineering and health employees.

York, Pennsylvania: There is a separate civil service board for fire employees established by state law in 1940 having four members appointed by the mayor for four-year terms.

Ypsilanti, Michigan: The civil service board is appointed by the fire commissioners.

Educational Preparation for Public Administration

By Charles S. Ascher

Secretary, Committee on Public Administration, Social Science Research Council

THE following tables appear for the fifth consecutive year. Last year they listed 8 more institutions than the year before. This year 16 entries appear for the first time; in addition, 2 institutions report that they have expanded their teaching so as to offer a comprehensive program. There are 72 colleges listed which profess to offer a major, a curriculum, a special program—something more than a course useful alike to citizen and administrator. Table VI includes colleges which offer at least one course in which a substantial number of hours is devoted to topics usually included in courses in "administration."

These tables include only courses in general administration. There is hardly a position in the scientific, professional, and technical service of government for which some kind of educational preparation is not available. Various types of professional schools are orienting their training more directly to preparation for public service, as they see government entering their field. The American Association of Schools of Social Work has an inquiry under way to aid in determining whether the curricula of its member schools are preparing their graduates adequately for public welfare administration. We have likewise excluded educational institutions offering only non-credit in-service training courses, and post-entry training courses of the institute or short-course type.

May we point out again, to avoid misunderstanding, that the following tables are based upon statements by representatives of the institutions listed of the courses or programs which they profess to offer. There is not space to present, nor are there facilities to formulate, distinctions between courses which are specific training for general administration and those which provide background for the intelligent citizen, prospective business or professional man, or technical worker in government.

The Committee on Public Administration published early in 1941 *Education for Public Administration* by George A. Graham, the result of Mr. Graham's observation of graduate instruction in the social sciences in preparation for general administration at 16 leading institutions. The volume contains Mr. Graham's general reflections and descriptions of the program at each of the institutions.

Table V

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OFFERING PROGRAMS OF EDUCATIONAL PREPARATION FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

In the column "Type of Program," "B" indicates that the public administration program is offered in the school of business, "L" as a major in the liberal arts course, "I" an interdepartmental arrangement in the social sciences, "E" in the school of engineering, and "S" in a special school of public affairs or administration.

Institution	Type of Program	Year Begun	Highest Degree	Chief Instructors (* On leave)
Arkansas				
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville	B	1934	M.S.	C. C. Fichtner, Henry M. Alexander
California				
Claremont Colleges, Claremont	L	1928	M.A.	Russell M. Story
Pomona College, Claremont	L	1928	B.A.	Murray D. Kirkwood
San Diego State College, San Diego	L	1937	A.B.	Arthur G. Peterson, Clarence G. Osborn
Stanford University, Stanford Univ.	L	1919	Ph.D.	Edwin A. Cottrell
University of California, Berkeley	L	1915	Ph.D.	Samuel C. May, A. F. Macdonald * Charles Aikin
University of California at Los Angeles	L	1923	Ph.D.	Frank M. Stewart, Winston W. Crouch
Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles	S	1929	Ph.D.	Emery E. Olson, John M. Pfiffner Carleton C. Rodee,* John McDiarmid Paul F. Ashby
Colorado				
University of Colorado, Boulder	B	1935	M.S.	Don C. Sowers, C. P. Malick F. D. Bramhall
District of Columbia				
American University, Washington	S	1935	Ph.D.	Arthur Flemming,* Leon C. Marshall John C. Patterson,* Catheryn S.-Hudson Hiram Stout
Georgetown University, Washington	S	1936	B.S.	Aldo L. Raffa
George Washington Univ., Washington	L	1934	Ph.D.	John A. Tillema
Florida				
Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee	I	1936	M.A.	Marian Irish
University of Florida, Gainesville	B	1939	M.A.	Angus M. Laird, W. S. Cawthon
Hawaii				
University of Hawaii, Honolulu	L	1939	M.A.	Paul S. Bachman, W. E. Williamson
Illinois				
Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria	L	1935	B.A.	Frederic R. Hamilton, William B. Philip Clarence W. Schroeder
Central YMCA College, Chicago	L	1938	B.A.	G. G. Wiltsey, Frank Higginbotham Harry L. Wylie
Northwestern University, Evanston	L	1928	Ph.D.	Joseph P. Harris, Earl H. DeLong
University of Chicago, Chicago	L	1923	Ph.D.	Marshall E. Dimock,* Simeon E. Leland C. Herman Pritchett, Floyd Reeves * Clarence E. Ridley, Leonard D. White
University of Illinois, Urbana	L	1927	Ph.D.	John A. Fairlie, Charles M. Kneier Charles B. Hagan, Clyde F. Snider M. H. Hunter, B. F. Timmons
Indiana				
Indiana University, Bloomington	BL	1926	Ph.D.	Ford P. Hall, Oliver P. Field Roy V. Peel, Pressly S. Sikes
Purdue University, Lafayette	E	1936	B.A.	Robert Phillips, J. W. Robinson
Iowa				
State University of Iowa, Iowa City	L	1932	Ph.D.	Kirk H. Porter, Frank E. Horack Herman Trachsel
Kansas				
University of Kansas, Lawrence	L	1922	M.A.	H. B. Chubb, Frederic H. Guild W. Rolland Maddox, Edwin O. Stene
Kentucky				
University of Kentucky, Lexington	L	——	Ph.D.	John W. Manning,* J. B. Shannon J. E. Reeves
University of Louisville, Louisville	L	1935	M.A.	Kenneth P. Vinsel

Table V.—Colleges and Universities Offering Educational Preparation for Public Administration—Continued

Institution	Type of Program	Year Begun	Highest Degree	Chief Instructors (* On leave)
LOUISIANA				
Louisiana State University, University	S	1937	M.A.	Charles S. Hyneman, Charles W. Pipkin Alex B. Daspit, Robert J. Harris A. L. Powell, Donald H. Morrison
MAINE				
University of Maine, Orono	L	1936	M.A.	Edward F. Dow, Lawrence L. Pelletier Ethan A. Hurd
MASSACHUSETTS				
Harvard University, Cambridge	S	1937	Ph.D.	John D. Black, Heinrich Bruening Harold H. Burbank, William Y. Elliott Carl J. Friedrich, Erwin N. Griswold Alvin H. Hansen, Pendleton Herring Arthur Holcombe, Morris B. Lambie Edward S. Mason, Sumner H. Slichter John H. Williams, John F. Ebersole Nathan Isaacs, Clyde O. Ruggles
Massachusetts State College, Amherst	L	1937	M.A.	Charles J. Rohr
MICHIGAN				
Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo	L	1934	M.A.	Robert F. Cornell
Michigan State College, East Lansing	L	1938	B.A.	J. T. Caswell, W. H. Combs D. C. Cline, J. C. Davis * E. A. Gee, E. B. Harper
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	S	1914	Ph.D.	George C. S. Benson, Arthur W. Bromage William Haber,* Robert S. Ford L. L. Laing, James K. Pollock
Wayne University, Detroit	S	1930	M.A.	Lent D. Upson, J. M. Leonard Laurence Michelmore, E. S. Wengert Don S. Hecock, Jay J. Sherman Carl O. Smith
MINNESOTA				
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis	I	1936	Ph.D.	William Anderson, Clarence C. Ludwig Lloyd M. Short
MISSOURI				
University of Missouri, Columbia	B	1917	Ph.D.	Martin L. Faust, William L. Bradshaw * Wallace Mendelson
Washington University, St. Louis	B	1937	Ph.D.	Charles W. McKenzie, Orval Bennett Ralph Fuchs
NEBRASKA				
University of Nebraska, Lincoln	L	1929	Ph.D.	John P. Senning, Lane W. Lancaster * Roger V. Shumate
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
University of New Hampshire, Durham	L	1937	M.A.	T. V. Kalijarvi, Lashley G. Harvey
NEW JERSEY				
Princeton University, Princeton	L	1930	Ph.D.	William S. Carpenter, George A. Graham Paul T. Stafford, John F. Sly
NEW MEXICO				
University of New Mexico, Albuquerque	L	1935	M.A.	Arthur S. White, T. C. Donnelly V. E. Kleven
NEW YORK				
Colgate University, Hamilton	L	1935	B.A.	Rodney L. Mott, Paul S. Jacobsen
Columbia University, New York	L	1888	Ph.D.	Luther H. Gulick, Arthur W. Macmahon Lindsay Rogers, Schuyler C. Wallace
New York University, New York	S	1938	Ph.D.	Rufus D. Smith, F. Morstein Marx Sterling D. Spero, Paul Studenski Charles W. Tooke, John J. Furia
Syracuse University, Syracuse	S	1924	M.P.A. Ph.D.	William E. Mosher, Herman C. Beyle Louis Mitchell, Spencer D. Parratt Charles Prather, Robert Steadman
University of Buffalo, Buffalo	S	1937	M.P.A.	John C. Adams, Niles Carpenter George Sipprell, H. J. P. Schubert

TABLE V.—COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OFFERING EDUCATIONAL PREPARATION FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Institution	Type of Program	Year Begun	Highest Degree	Chief Instructors (* On leave)
NORTH CAROLINA				
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	L	1931	Ph.D.	James W. Fesler, Clarence Heer Elwyn A. Mauck, Paul W. Wager Edward J. Woodhouse
OHIO				
Antioch College, Yellow Springs	L	1933	B.A.	J. Donald Kingsley, David W. Petegorsky
Denison University, Granville	L	1936	B.A.	Albert A. Roden
Miami University, Oxford	L	1929	M.A.	Willard C. Matthias
Ohio State University, Columbus	I	1929	Ph.D.	Harvey Walker
Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware	L	1919	M.A.	Ben A. Arneson, William M. Strachan
University of Akron, Akron	L	1927	B.A.	Roy V. Sherman
University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati	S	1927	Ph.D.	S. Gale Lowrie, J. Harold de Nike A. M. Hillhouse
University of Toledo, Toledo	LB	1922	M.A.	Donovan F. Emch, O. Garfield Jones Josef Kunz, Edward E. Potter Herold T. Towe, Douglas Bellemore
OKLAHOMA				
University of Oklahoma, Norman	S	1925	M.A.	John Alley, John H. Leek Hurschel V. Thornton, Lowry A. Doran Joseph C. Pray, M. L. Mannen *
OREGON				
University of Oregon, Eugene	L	1936	B.A.	Herman Kehrli
PENNSYLVANIA				
Pennsylvania State College, State College	L	1931	M.A.	Harold F. Alderfer
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	S	1888	Ph.D.	A. G. Buehler, J. C. Charlesworth John T. Hermansen, J. C. Phillips C. C. Rohlfing, S. B. Sweeney J. T. Young
University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh	L	1935	Ph.D.	Elmer D. Graper, L. W. H. Johnston Benjamin H. Williams
TENNESSEE				
Vanderbilt University, Nashville	L	1940	M.A.	John T. Caldwell
University of Tennessee, Knoxville	L	1937	M.A.	Lee S. Greene, Paul Walp Alex Edelmann
TEXAS				
A. & M. College of Texas, College Station	E	1925	M.S.	Ernest W. Steel, Samuel R. Wright
Southern Methodist University, Dallas	B	1924	M.A.	Harvey H. Guice
University of Texas, Austin	L	1935	Ph.D.	Emmette S. Redford, S. A. MacCorkle
VIRGINIA				
University of Richmond, Richmond	I	1939	M.A.	Raymond B. Pinchbeck, John O. Tobler
University of Virginia, Charlottesville	L	1933	Ph.D.	Rowland Egger, T. Coleman Andrews James Hart, George W. Spicer Vincent Shea,* Edward Overman Raymond Uhl
Washington & Lee University, Lexington	B	1936	B.A.	F. James Barnes, II
William & Mary College, Williamsburg	L	1922	B.A.	James E. Pate, Charles F. Marsh Warner Moss
WASHINGTON				
State College of Washington, Pullman	L	1930	B.A.	Claudius O. Johnson
University of Washington, Seattle	LB	1935	Ph.D.	Donald H. Webster, Edmund F. Spellacy Kenneth C. Cole, Charles Martin
WISCONSIN				
University of Wisconsin, Madison	L	1924	Ph.D.	John M. Gaus, William Beard Edwin E. Witte, Llewellyn Pfankuchen F. H. Elwell, Harold M. Groves
WYOMING				
University of Wyoming, Laramie	L	1936	M.A.	John McGowen

TABLE VI

OTHER COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OFFERING COURSES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Institution	Year Begun	Highest Degree	Chief Instructors (* On leave)
ALABAMA			
University of Alabama, University	1929	M.A.	Roscoe C. Martin, Weldon Cooper
ALASKA			
University of Alaska, College	1938	——	Murray W. Shields
ARIZONA			
University of Arizona, Tucson	1934	M.A.	Wilfred Webb
CALIFORNIA			
Calif. Inst. of Tech., Pasadena	1921	M.S.	William Bennett Munro
Chapman College, Los Angeles	1938	——	J. H. Walker
Occidental College, Los Angeles	1936	——	Raymond G. McKelvey, George W. Bemis Thomas R. Adam *
Santa Barbara State College	1940	——	Mackenzie Brown
University of San Francisco	1934	——	Preston Devine,* William Dowling Alphonse T. Fiore
COLORADO			
Colo. College, Colo. Springs	1935	——	Edith C. Bramhall
University of Denver, Denver	1930	M.A.	Roy E. Brown
CONNECTICUT			
Conn. College, New London	1937	——	Florence L. Harrison
Conn. State Coll., Storrs	1937	——	Max R. White
Yale University, New Haven	1937	Ph.D.	Harvey C. Mansfield
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Catholic University of America, Wash.	1938	——	Robert H. Connery, John McMahon Richard A. Kahn
Howard University, Washington	1939	——	Geddes Rutherford
GEORGIA			
Emory University, Atlanta	1937	——	D. B. Lasseter
IDAHO			
University of Idaho, Moscow	1934	——	L. H. Chamberlain,* Boyd A. Martin
ILLINOIS			
Ill. Inst. of Technology, Chicago	1938	M.S.	John D. Larkin
S. Ill. State Normal Univ., Carbondale	1930	——	Willis G. Swartz, Orville Alexander George H. Watson
INDIANA			
De Pauw University, Greencastle	1935	——	Harold Zink, Harry W. Voltmer Robert Dinkel
IOWA			
Cornell College, Mount Vernon	1935	——	Russell Cooper *
Drake University, Des Moines	1938	M.A.	Roy L. Miller
Grinnell College, Grinnell	1913	——	John W. Gannaway, Caroline D. Burtis
Iowa State College, Ames	1932	M.A.	Herbert C. Cook, John A. Vieg
KANSAS			
University of Wichita, Wichita	1927	——	Hugo Wall
Washburn College, Topeka	1923	——	Bertram W. Maxwell
KENTUCKY			
Berea College, Berea	1937	——	Rector R. Hardin
LOUISIANA			
Tulane University, New Orleans	1936	M.A.	William V. Holloway
MAINE			
Bowdoin College, Brunswick	1915	——	Orren C. Hormell
MARYLAND			
Goucher College, Baltimore	1920	——	Clinton I. Winslow
Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore	1938	M.A.	V. O. Key, Jr.
University of Maryland, College Pk.	1937	M.A.	L. V. Howard, H. M. Kline
MASSACHUSETTS			
Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley	1935	M.A.	Norton E. Long
Radcliffe College, Cambridge	1936	Ph.D.	William Y. Elliott, Morris B. Lambie Pendleton Herring
Smith College, Northampton	1936	——	Wolfgang H. Kraus

TABLE VI.—OTHER COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OFFERING COURSES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Institution	Year Begun	Highest Degree	Chief Instructors (* On leave)
Wellesley College, Wellesley	1932	——	Louise Overacker
Williams College, Williamstown	1923	——	J. P. Comer
MISSISSIPPI			
University of Mississippi, University	1934	——	Huey B. Howerton, Earl E. Warner
MISSOURI			
Park College, Parkville	1935	——	Walter F. Sanders, Robert F. Wallace
St. Louis University, St. Louis	1938	——	Paul G. Steinbecker
William Jewell College, Liberty	1937	——	C. Willard Smith
NEVADA			
University of Nevada, Reno	1941	——	Claude C. Smith
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Dartmouth College, Hanover	1928	——	Russell R. Larmon, Elmer E. Smead
NEW JERSEY			
Rutgers University, New Brunswick	1935	——	John H. Marion
University of Newark, Newark	1937	——	John E. Bebout
NEW MEXICO			
New Mexico College of A. & M. Arts, State College	1936	——	W. H. Edwards
NEW YORK			
Barnard College, New York	1931	——	Jane Perry Clark
Brooklyn College, Brooklyn	1930	M.A.	Erwin W. Bard, Margaret G. Baker
City College, New York	1940	M.A.	Walter Sharp, Oscar Buckvar Philip Moneypenny
Cornell University, Ithaca	1931	Ph.D.	M. P. Catherwood, Elias Huzar
Fordham University, New York	1935	M.A.	Thomas F. Hennessey
Hamilton College, Clinton	1939	——	J. Q. Dealey, Jr.
Hunter College, New York	1929	——	Madge M. McKinney, Ruth G. Weintraub
Long Island University, Brooklyn	1932	——	Ransom E. Noble
Queens College, Flushing	1938	——	Phillips Bradley, F. M. Marx
Union College, Schenectady	1935	——	Vernon A. O'Rourke
University of Rochester, Rochester	1932	——	W. Earl Weller
Vassar College, Poughkeepsie	1933	——	Dorothy Schaffter
NORTH CAROLINA			
Duke University, Durham	1938	——	Herbert Von Beckerath, Robert S. Rankin George Shipman
N. C. State Coll. of A. & E., Raleigh	1926	——	David A. Lockmiller, T. S. Johnson
NORTH DAKOTA			
University of North Dakota, Grand Forks	1917	M.S.C.	Josiah L. Sayre
OHIO			
College of Wooster, Wooster	1936	——	Louis W. Ingram
Fenn College, Cleveland	1934	——	Marion B. Tolar, Millard Jordan
Oberlin College, Oberlin	1937	——	Carroll K. Shaw
Western Reserve University, Cleveland	1915	M.A.	Christian L. Larsen
OKLAHOMA			
Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater	1940	M.S., M.A.	Raymond D. Thomas
OREGON			
Reed College, Portland	1929	——	Charles McKinley,* Spencer Albright
Willamette University, Salem	1932	——	William C. Jones, Ray Smith Richard Liebes, Robert M. Gatke
PENNSYLVANIA			
Bucknell University, Lewisburg	1930	——	James A. Gathings
Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr	1935	M.A.	Roger H. Wells
Dickinson College, Carlisle	1930	——	William D. Gould
Lafayette College, Easton	1920	M.A.	E. P. Chase
Lehigh University, Bethlehem	1927	——	Ernst B. Schulz
Swarthmore College, Swarthmore	1936	——	J. Roland Pennock
Temple University, Philadelphia	1930	M.A.	W. Brooke Graves
RHODE ISLAND			
Brown University, Providence	1933	——	Landrum R. Bolling
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Clemson College, Clemson	1939	——	Carl L. Epting

TABLE VI.—OTHER COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OFFERING COURSES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Institution	Year Begun	Highest Degree	Chief Instructors (* On leave)
SOUTH DAKOTA			
University of S. D., Vermillion	1929	M.A.	William O. Farber
TENNESSEE			
University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga	1926	——	Frank W. Prescott
TEXAS			
Baylor University, Waco	1938	——	A. P. Cagle, D. B. Larson
Texas Christian University, Ft. Worth	1928	——	John Lord
Texas Technological College, Lubbock	1936	M.A.	J. W. Jackson
W. Tex. State Teachers Coll., Canyon	1936	M.A.	Stuart H. Condron, Hershel Coffee Lee Johnson
UTAH			
Brigham Young University, Provo	1940	M.A.	Christen Jensen
University of Utah, Salt Lake City	1923	M.A.	Charles Schleicher
Utah State Agricultural Coll., Logan	1935	——	G. Homer Durham
VERMONT			
Bennington College, Bennington	1934	——	James L. McCamy,* David Truman
Middlebury College, Middlebury	1915	——	Walter T. Bogart
Norwich University, Northfield	1921	——	Kemp R. B. Flint
University of Vermont, Burlington	1925	M.A.	Andrew E. Nuquist
VIRGINIA			
Hampton Institute, Hampton	1924	——	A. Ogden Porter
State Teachers College, Fredericksburg	1929	——	Oscar H. Darter, Almont Lindsey
Va. Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg	1929	M.A.	Calvert H. Jenkins, R. L. Humbert
WASHINGTON			
Seattle Pacific College, Seattle	1935	——	Harry B. Ansted
Whitman College, Walla Walla	1935	——	Chester C. Maxey
WEST VIRGINIA			
Marshall College, Huntington	1937	M.A.	M. G. Burnside, Conley H. Dillon A. E. Harris
Morris Harvey College, Charleston	1936	——	E. R. Dorsey
West Virginia University, Morgantown	1930	M.A.	Frances P. DeLancy
WISCONSIN			
Beloit College, Beloit	1938	——	Meredith P. Gilpatrick
Lawrence College, Appleton	1935	——	Donald M. DuShane, Thomas H. Hamilton

Professional Organization: Personnel

Civil Service Assembly

During the year 1940 membership in the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada increased by 55 per cent to a total of 758. The membership includes public personnel agencies and individuals who are actively engaged in government personnel work and also many civic organizations, libraries, universities, and professional organizations. The former group, constituting the active membership, comprises nearly two-thirds of the total membership.

The purposes of the Assembly are to assist commissions in the administration of civil service laws; to foster and develop interest in, and a wider application of, sound personnel administration in the public service based upon the principles of the merit system; to promote the study, development, and use of scientific methods of research and administration in the field of public personnel administration, and to encourage the collection and distribution of information as to methods used; to determine, formulate, and declare the fundamental principles involved in such use of scientific methods of investigation and administration in the public employment field; to promote the coordination of personnel research activities in the various fields; and to furnish a forum for the interchange of sound and practical information relating to personnel problems.

In 1940 the Assembly (1) published twelve issues of the monthly *News Letter,* the first volume of the quarterly *Public Personnel Review,* a 1940 census of civil service agencies in the United States, and a special bulletin on emergency personnel policies which was published jointly with the American Municipal Association; (2) prepared approximately 3,700 letters in reply to inquiries and in order to obtain information on public personnel problems; (3) made available to national, state, and local personnel agencies, to other governmental organizations and officials, and to interested civic groups consulting services on personnel legislation and administration; (4) conducted an annual meeting at Cleveland, Ohio, and regional conferences at Portland, Oregon; Chicago; and New York City; (5) participated in approximately 25 meetings and conferences of civic, professional, and employee groups interested in the establishment, extension, and strengthening of the merit system in government; (6) established a Committee on National Preparedness to assemble information, define objectives, and draft policies and procedures concerning aspects of the national defense program pertinent to public personnel administration for transmission to member agencies; (7) entered into a joint study with the United States Civil Service Commission of ways and means to meet emergencies in personnel administration at all levels of government; and (8) prepared the first of a series of reports on public personnel practices and procedures for publication.

The work of the 22 committees of the Assembly which were engaged in the preparation of reports on various phases of public personnel administration is drawing to conclusion. Final manuscripts of several committee reports are being prepared for publication during 1941. Over 300 public personnel and other governmental administrators, university professors, representatives of civic and professional groups, and leaders of employee groups have been engaged in the work of the committees. The reports will represent authoritative information on current personnel policies and practices and will also indicate, in the light of evidence gathered, desirable civil service procedures and programs.

Plans for 1941 include the publication of public personnel policies and practices reports; continued consideration by Assembly committees of the problems of planning for the field of public personnel administration, the adjustment of the operating procedures of public personnel agencies to emergency requirements and further consideration of suggested legislation, particularly in the field of local government.—JAMES M. MITCHELL, acting director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

Sources of Information: Personnel

Services of National and Federal Agencies

CIVIL SERVICE ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Provides technical advice and brief consulting service in installing or improving personnel practices and methods.

Facilitates the interchange of tests among public personnel agencies; provides technical advice upon the preparation, administration, and analysis of tests.

Reviews civil service laws, charter provisions, and ordinances, rules and regulations of civil service commissions, and personnel records and forms.

NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE REFORM LEAGUE—*521 Fifth Avenue, New York*

Furnishes model draft of civil service laws and rules for cities and assists in the drafting of such laws and rules.

Aids in the conduct of educational campaigns for the support and extension of modern public personnel methods.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Makes surveys of personnel organization and procedures in public agencies.

Prepares civil service laws, rules and regulations, and programs for personnel administration.

Installs or reorganizes public personnel agencies, including the development of classification and salary plans, recruiting systems, operating procedures, records, service ratings, and pensions.

Co-operates with the Civil Service Assembly in all of these activities.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS—*Department of Commerce*

Compiles and publishes quarterly information on the number of governmental employees in states, cities, and selected counties, townships, and rural incorporated places. A functional distribution for states and cities is also published.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS—*Department of Labor*

Issues reports on wages in various industries, union scales of wages, working conditions established by collective agreements between unions and employers, employment and payrolls, retail prices, cost of living in cities and rent charges.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU—*Department of Labor*

Under the Social Security Act Amendments of 1939 consults with state agencies on the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis for state and local employees under federal-state programs for maternal and child-health services, services for crippled children, and child-welfare services.

CREDIT UNION SECTION—*Farm Credit Administration*

Aids in organization of credit unions—co-operative saving and loan associations—for groups of local government employees, on either a countywide, citywide, or departmental basis, such as teachers and police.

Furnishes interested groups with informative material; maintains regular contacts with, and conducts periodical examinations of, all federal credit unions chartered by the Administration, to see that good management practices are followed, that the requirements of the law and bylaws are being observed, and that memberships are adequately served.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION—*Department of Justice*

Determines whether or not applicants for municipal positions have criminal records, as indicated by the extensive fingerprint file of the Division.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—*Washington, D. C.*

Renders all practicable assistance to such other federal, state, or local agencies as request its co-operation and offer like co-operation or provide their share of the expense, and conducts or joins in conducting examinations, upon their request, under such regulations as may be jointly agreed upon.

Furnishes access to its eligible lists to public personnel agencies who may wish to secure for employment purposes the names of qualified eligibles.

Furnishes to public personnel agencies upon request a copy of such types of civil-service examinations as are available for release; furnishes information, upon request, concerning examining methods and procedures and the results of specific examinations.

Consults with public personnel agencies for the purpose of establishing a co-operative research arrangement for exchange of findings and for the improvement of examination methods.

Co-operates with state and municipal personnel agencies in co-ordinating the requirements and specifications for certain common classes of positions, in order that universities and technical schools may know what standards must be met.

Consults and advises with municipal personnel agencies with regard to methods of position classification.

Furnishes information and citations with respect to civil-service statutes and personnel matters; furnishes sample copies of personnel forms and employee information handbooks.

Answers inquiries of state and municipal agencies concerning the interpretation and application of the law of July 19, 1940, which prohibits pernicious political activities on the part of officers and employees of state and local agencies whose principal employment is in connection with activities financed in whole or in part by loans or grants made by the United States or by any federal agency.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—*Social Security Board*

Co-ordinates the activities, and establishes and maintains standards of operation for the state employment services in 48 states, and in the territories of Alaska and Hawaii, which have become affiliated with it under the terms of the Wagner-Peyser Act and thereby receive federal funds on a matched basis.

State employment services operate approximately 1,483 local employment offices in cities and towns and give regular service at 3,081 itinerant points in sparsely settled areas.

Collects and publishes material on trends of employment as reflected in statistical data derived from registration and placement activities.

Sources of Statistics: Personnel

Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada. Civil Service Agencies in the United States, a 1940 Census. 1940. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Roster of civil service agencies showing name, legal basis, composition of commission or board, title and method of selection of executive officer (city agencies).

United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Monthly Labor Review. Government Printing Office, Washington. Changes in cost of living in 32 cities; trend of employment and payrolls in 13 metropolitan areas; index of retail food costs in 51 cities.

United States Bureau of the Census. Financial Statistics of Cities. Annual. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Number of municipal employees in cities over 100,000 population as of April 1 of previous years.

—Quarterly Employment Survey. Results of first survey published in five parts in March and April, 1940, based on questionnaire sent to all cities over 5,000 by Division of State and Local Government of the Bureau of the Census. Issued each quarter are separate reports for counties over 50,000, for counties under 50,000, for townships, for cities of 5,000 to 10,000, for cities of 10,000 to 25,000, for cities of 2,500 to 5,000, for cities over 25,000, for small incorporated places under 2,500.

International City Managers' Association. Government in Small Council-Manager Cities. 1937. Government in Small American Cities. 1938. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Former gives number of full-time, regular officials and employees in 80 council-manager cities of less than 5,000 population; and the latter gives similar information for 382 cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population, regardless of form of government.

—The Municipal Year Book, 1938. "Municipal Retirement Systems," pp. 310-38. Gives data on retirement systems in 819 cities over 10,000 population in 1937, covering such points as date established, extent of coverage, 1937 contributions by city and by employees, and cost of administration in 1937.

Selected Standard References: Personnel

ELEMENTS OF A COMPREHENSIVE PERSONNEL PROGRAM. By Henry F. Hubbard. Civil Service Assembly, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 17pp. 35 cents.

MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION. Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 457pp. $10.

PERSONNEL PROGRAMS FOR SMALLER CITIES, AS EXEMPLIFIED BY INSTALLATIONS IN VARIOUS CITIES IN MICHIGAN. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 46pp. 75 cents.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE RETIREMENT OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES. By Lewis Meriam. Johns Hopkins Press, Homewood, Baltimore, Maryland. 1918. 476pp. $3.

PROBLEMS OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC SERVICE; (1) BETTER GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL. 182pp. $2. (2) GOVERNMENT BY MERIT. By Lucius Wilmerding, Jr. 294pp. $3. (3) FIVE MONOGRAPHS ON SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION. 433pp. $4. By C. J. Friedrich, W. C. Beyer, S. D. Spero, J. F. Miller, and G. A. Graham. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York. 1935.

PUBLIC PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION. By William E. Mosher and J. Donald Kingsley. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York City. 1936. 588pp. $5. (Revised edition to be published in 1941.)

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYEES. Municipal Finance Officers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 16pp. 25 cents.

New Books and Pamphlets: Personnel

Annual Report to Employees. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1 Madison Avenue, New York. 1940. 52pp.

Awkward Age in Civil Service. By Betsy Knapp. National League of Women Voters, Washington, D. C. 1940. 114pp. 40 cents.

Business Value of the Merit System. National Civil Service Reform League, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1940. 16pp.

Circular of Information on City Employees' Retirement System. City Clerk, Miami, Florida. 1940. 43pp.

City Participation in the State Employees' Retirement System. League of California Cities, 2121 Allston Way, Berkeley. 1940. 15pp. $1.

Civil Service Agencies in the United States; A 1940 Census. Civil Service Assembly, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 59pp. 50 cents.

Civil Service in Public Welfare. By Alice C. Klein. Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York. 1940. 444pp. $2.25.

Civil Service in Relation to Housing Management Personnel. By Beatrice G. Rosahn. Citizens' Housing Council, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. 1940. 52pp. $1.

Classification of Duties and Salary Schedules of Positions in the Municipal Service. Civil Service Commission, San Francisco. 1940. 150pp.

Company Pension Plans and the Social Security Act. National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Avenue, New York. 1939. 47pp.

Comparative Salary Data for Various Positions in Virginia Cities. League of Virginia Municipalities, 902 Travelers Building, Richmond. 1940. 12pp. 25 cents.

Competitive Civil Service in Democracy. National Civil Service Reform League, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1940. 12pp.

Coordinated In-Service Training in Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania Government Administration Service, 34 Blanchard Hall, 36 and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia. 1940. 19pp.

Coordination and Supervision in the Office. American Management Association, 330 West 42 Street, New York. 1940. 39pp.

Counseling Program for Public Employment Offices. United States Employment Service, Washington, D. C. 1939. 112pp.

Defense Training for Public Employees; The Status of In-Service Training Programs. American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 67pp. $1.

Dismissal Compensation; Voluntary and Compulsory Plans Used in the United States and Abroad. By Everett D. Hawkins. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey. 1940. 390pp. $4.

Education for Public Administration. By George A. Graham. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 366pp. $3.50.

Emergency Personnel Policies; A Checklist of Items Which Might Be Considered by States and Local Government. American Municipal Association and the Civil Service Assembly, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 10pp. 25 cents.

Employee Efficiency Report Manual. Los Angeles County Civil Service Commission, 1007 Hall of Records, Los Angeles. 1940. 15pp.

Employee Relations Policies: How to Make Them Specific. By G. B. Hattersley. American Management Association, 330 West 42 Street, New York. 1940. 22pp.

Experience of the Larger American Cities in Granting Veterans' Preference in Promotional Examinations in Police Departments. Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, Inc., 5135 Cass Avenue, Detroit. 1940. Variously paged.

Factors Involved in Pension Legislation for Governmental Employees in Illinois. Illinois Legislative Council, Springfield. 1940. 43pp.

Federal Employment Under the Merit System. United States Civil Service Commission. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1940. 112pp. 5 cents.

First Report of the New York State Commission on Extension of the Civil Service. The Commission, Albany. 1940. 141pp.

Forty-Hour Week in Municipal Employment. Oakland Municipal Civil Service Employees Association, Oakland, California. 1940. 13pp.

Functions of the Office Manager. Policyholders Service Bureau, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1 Madison Avenue, New York. 32pp.

Hours of Work and Leaves. Henrico County, Virginia, Board of Supervisors, Richmond. 1940. 6pp.

Hours of Work of Municipal Firemen in the United States. Preprinted from Monthly Labor Review, July, 1940. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1940. 14pp.

Human Element in Personnel Management and the Responsibilities of the Administrator. By Lawrence A. Appley. Society for Personnel Administration, P. O. Box 266, Washington, D. C. 1941. 34pp. 35 cents.

In-Service Apprenticeships in Housing Management. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 9pp. 25 cents.

In-Service Training Course on Technical Aspects of Sanitation Work. New York City Department of Sanitation, 125 Worth Street, New York. 1940. 140pp.

Municipal Salaries in Massachusetts, 1939.

Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, Inc., 7 Water Street, Boston. 1940. 16pp.

NEW RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PERSONNEL EXECUTIVE. By J. Walter Dietz and others. American Management Association, 330 West 42 Street, New York. 1940. 32pp.

ONE THOUSAND STRIKES OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES. By David Ziskind. Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York. 1940. 279pp. $3.

OPPORTUNITIES IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT. By L. J. O'Rourke. Garden City Publishing Company, Inc., 19 West 49 Street, New York. 1940. 307pp. $1.

ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL PROCEDURE OF THE . . . LIBRARY; A SUGGESTED PLAN. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 1940. 36pp. 50 cents.

PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES IN AMERICAN BUSINESS. National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Avenue, New York. 1940. 36pp. $3.

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION IN LOCAL ASSESSMENT OFFICES. National Association of Assessing Officers, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 49pp. $1.

(1) PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION IN THE SEVENTH DECADE. By Leonard D. White. 9pp. (2) BASIC ASPECTS OF POSITION-CLASSIFICATION. By Ismar Baruch. 17pp. (3) ELEMENTS OF A COMPREHENSIVE PERSONNEL PROGRAM. By Henry F. Hubbard. 17pp. Civil Service Assembly, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 35 cents each.

PERSONNEL PROGRAMS FOR SMALLER CITIES, AS EXEMPLIFIED BY INSTALLATIONS IN VARIOUS CITIES IN MICHIGAN. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 46pp. 75 cents.

POLICE AND FIRE PENSION SYSTEMS OF THE CITY OF SCHENECTADY. Bureau of Municipal Research, Inc., Schenectady, New York. 1940. 64pp.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY AND POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED BY STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES IN CONNECTION WITH ACTIVITIES FINANCED IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY LOANS OR GRANTS MADE BY THE UNITED STATES OR ANY FEDERAL AGENCY. United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. 1940. 23pp.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE ON RETIREMENT ADMINISTRATION. Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 25pp. 50 cents.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEE CREDIT UNIONS; A REVIEW OF ORGANIZED COOPERATIVE CREDIT AMONG TEACHERS AND OTHER GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES. By A. R. Rathert. Minnesota Federation of Teachers, 3439 Columbus Avenue, Minneapolis. 1940. 18pp. 10 cents.

PUBLIC SERVICE EDUCATION PROGRAM FOR PENNSYLVANIA. Institute of Local and State Government, 34 Blanchard Hall, 36 and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia. 1939. 38pp.

RECENT ADVANCES IN OFFICE PRACTICE. American Management Association, 330 West 42 Street, New York. 1940. 48pp.

REPORT OF TEACHER TRAINING COURSE FOR OFFICERS OF THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT. California State Department of Education, Sacramento. 1940. 85pp.

RESEARCH IN EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE RELATIONS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE. Committee on Public Administration, Social Science Research Council, 261 Broadway, New York. 1940. 35pp. 50 cents.

RETIREMENT PLAN FOR MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES. Pension Board, Grand Rapids, Michigan. 1939. 16pp.

SALARIES, HOURS OF WORK AND VACATION PERIODS IN POLICE DEPARTMENTS OF NORTH CAROLINA CITIES OVER 3,000 POPULATION. North Carolina League of Municipalities, Raleigh Building, Raleigh. 1940. 8pp. 10 cents.

SALARY ADVANCEMENT PLAN FOR THE FEDERAL SERVICE. United States Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C. 1940. 65pp.

SALARY DETERMINATION. By John W. Riegel. University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor. 1940. 278pp. $3.50.

SALARY RATES OF OFFICIALS IN 74 OREGON CITIES. Bureau of Municipal Research and Service, University of Oregon and League of Oregon Cities, Eugene. 1940. 25pp. 25 cents.

SCHOOL BOARD EMPLOYEES AND THE SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT. Educational Policies Commission, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 1940. 3pp.

SECURING AND MAINTAINING STANDARDS IN COMMUNITY RECREATION PERSONNEL. National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York. 1940. 15pp. 15 cents.

SCHOLARSHIP OF JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL APPOINTEES IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE. By Lewis B. Sims. President's Committee on Civil Service Improvement, Washington, D. C. 1940. 228pp.

SECURING AND MAINTAINING STANDARDS IN COMMUNITY RECREATION PERSONNEL. National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York. 1940. 15pp. 15 cents.

SELECTED PAPERS FROM 1938 AND 1939 INDIANA FIRE SCHOOLS. By W. A. Knapp. Engineering Extension Department, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. 1940. 102pp.

SELECTION OF FIRE FIGHTERS. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 28pp. 75 cents.

SELECTION, TENURE, AND COMPENSATION OF ASSESSORS. National Association of Assessing Officers, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 60pp. $1.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT SURVEY: (1) EMPLOYEES AND PAY ROLLS OF COUNTIES OVER 50,000 POPULATION. (2) EMPLOYEES AND PAY ROLLS OF COUNTIES under 50,000 Population. (3) Employees and Pay Rolls of Townships. (4) General Summary of Employment and Pay Rolls of State and Local Governments. (5) Municipal Employment—A Functional Distribution. (6) Municipal Employment in Cities of 5,000-10,000 Population. (7) Municipal Employment in Cities of 10,000-25,000 Population. (8) Municipal Employment in Cities of 2,500 to 5,000 Population. (9) Municipal Employment in Cities over 25,000 Population. (10) Municipal Employment in Rural Incorporated Places (Under 2,500). (11) State and Local Public Employment—A Functional Summary. (12) State Employment. (13) State Employment—A Functional Distribution. United States Bureau of the Census. Washington, D. C. 1940. Variously paged. (Each series issued January, April, July, October.)

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Part Three

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Accounting
Budgeting
Assessment
Revenues
Purchasing
Debt Trends
Financial Data for Cities Over 30,000
Revenues and Expenditures for Cities Over 100,000

Finance Administration

Summary of 1940 developments in:

ACCOUNTING	ASSESSMENT	PURCHASING
BUDGETING	REVENUES	DEBT TRENDS

Municipal Accounting

By Carl H. Chatters

Executive Director, Municipal Finance Officers' Association, Chicago

Perhaps the most notable sign of improvement in municipal and governmental accounting in 1940 was the attention given to the classification of accounts. New or revised classifications of activities or objects were developed by New York City, San Francisco, New Haven, Providence, and Royal Oak (Michigan). Some of these classifications were extensive and denoted significant progress in the field of accounting, along with the work of the Bureau of the Census as expressed in its *Financial Statistics of Cities for 1937,* and of the National Committee on Municipal Accounting as disclosed in its *Standard Classification of Municipal Revenues and Expenditures.*

Direct improvements in municipal accounting procedures were noticeable in a number of large municipalities. The cities of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Yonkers, New York; New Haven and Greenwich, Connecticut; Kansas City, Missouri; Providence, Rhode Island; and Houston and Fort Worth, Texas; made improvements or completely overhauled their accounting procedures. Jackson, Michigan, installed new public works cost accounting, and Springfield, Massachusetts, a stores accounting system. Three of the smaller cities in Michigan revised their accounting procedures, as did Houlton, Maine. Some counties also made progress as noted by the installation of modern bookkeeping machine methods in Marion and St. Joseph counties in Indiana, improvements in Jackson County, Missouri, and the completely revised accounting and reporting system of Cattaraugus County, New York. Budget control was stressed in several municipalities reporting. Helena, Montana, formerly had no record of its encumbrances but installed such a record in 1940 and reports excellent results. Providence, Rhode Island, also set up its encumbrances on its accounting records this year.

Two conferences were held at Ottawa, Canada, dealing with the uniform accounting and reporting of Canadian municipalities. The last conference, held on December 2, 1940, brought to a semifinal conclusion the work of the municipal, provincial, and dominion officials who have been working together to formulate uniform terminology, classifications, reports, and statements.

The suggestion has been made that smaller communities in a state might solve their accounting problems by having a central agency which would do the accounting for the smaller municipalities the same as a central accounting office does the work for a chain store.

Several of the states aided their municipalities or published accounting material of use for state supervision of local finance and accounting. The state of Kansas revised its standard accounting system for cities as well as its standard audit program to be followed by independent accountants. State officials in Kentucky took steps looking toward uniform reports by its local governments. The State Board of Accounts in Indiana also was active at the close of 1940 in revising its auditing procedure and the accounting reports to be prepared by its staff.

Statewide audits of local accounts made progress. Nebraska has recently started such audits, and in 1940 audited 79 counties and brought to light seven major and 60 minor shortages. In South Dakota the audit by the state disclosed that one county clerk was short $7,468. This demonstrated the need for better county accounting and auditing. In Connecticut all towns and cities were audited under the terms of the 1939 law. The results of such audits are not yet known.

Many training programs for municipal accounting officials were carried on. In the state of Texas a full-time itinerant instructor was employed to conduct schools for finance officers. Instructional material was prepared in Michigan and a series of schools is under way there. In Alabama the instructional material has been prepared and the schools will be started in March, 1941. New York City and New York City WPA conducted many schools. The states of Illinois and North Carolina are both considering the preparation of instructional material to be used on a statewide basis for training purposes. Several other courses were held, notably those conducted by the Municipal Finance Officers' Association of New Jersey, the League of Wisconsin Municipalities, the Louisiana Public Finance Officers' Association, the Florida Municipal Finance Officers' Association, and the Virginia Public Finance Officers' Association. Some of these training programs were sponsored jointly with the state universities or state boards of vocational education. In Massachusetts there was also conducted a series of 16 lectures for finance officers in the Boston area. The Institute of Municipal Training in New York State was active in that area.

Several states improved their financial reports. Perhaps the most notable was the state of Wyoming where a completely new financial report was prepared in place of the 50-year old report previously used. The states of Rhode Island, Michigan, and Massachusetts also made substantial improvements in their financial reports.

Two court decisions of general interest to municipal accountants and auditors were given. In the case of the *Board of County Commissioners of the County of Allen* v. *Baker and Miller,* 152 Kansas 164, the court held that municipalities should be able to rely on the auditors' reports with reasonable accuracy and with complete fidelity, and unless this could be done the auditors failed to provide the principal thing for which they were under contract. The court said that the purpose of a county audit is not merely to "comply with the statutes" but to determine whether the accounts and records are being accurately and honestly kept. The court further said "if service which measures up to that high standard is not furnished the breach of contract is fundamental—it goes to the very heart of the contract. If gross inaccuracies are discovered in the report; if disclosure is made that the accountants have failed to report material facts of serious import, bearing upon questions of inefficiency and honesty, the report becomes of little if any value." Attention may also be directed to the case of the *Maryland Casualty Co.* v. *Cook et al.,* decided by the federal district court for the eastern district of Michigan, on October 8, 1940, as reported in the *Federal Supplement* of December 2, 1940. In this case not only the city of Flint, Michigan, but also the Maryland Casualty Company and other sureties suffered losses because the auditors in the performance of their audit had not found certain shortages caused by the city treasurer. The court held that the auditor was negligent and liable for damages to sureties on the city treasurer's bonds because of their resulting losses. The auditor was negligent because he failed to circularize delinquent accounts outstanding and did not discover alterations on the tax roll which he was in a position to discover had he used reasonable care. The court held also that the surety given by the independent auditor was liable on his bond for damages to the Maryland Casualty Company which had written the bond of the defaulting city treasurer.

The Tennessee Valley Authority recognized that better accounting procedures in the municipalities throughout the area served by the Authority would be beneficial. Consequently, in cooperation with the University of Tennessee, one pamphlet entitled, *Local Government Accounting,* written in a popular style, was prepared for general circulation throughout the area. This was followed by more technical material in the form of a pamphlet entitled, *Minimum Accounting Standards for Tennessee Counties and Small Municipalities.*

At the close of the year the National Committee on Municipal Accounting was revising *Municipal Accounting Statements, Municipal Accounting Terminology,* and its *Bibliography of Municipal and State*

Accounting. Also at the end of the year the Municipal Finance Officers' Association was studying the financial reports of all cities over 100,000 population, trying to find out the present quality of municipal financial reporting among the larger cities of the country. The reports were studied in the light of 175 criteria based on various standards of accounting and reporting procedure.

Municipal Budgeting

By A. E. Buck

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There have been only a few gains in municipal budgeting during 1940, and these have not been particularly important. They have related mainly to techniques and procedures; nothing that was really new, but merely the application of generally approved practices here and there throughout the country. For example, Los Angeles County moved forward the adoption of its budget until it is now voted just before the new fiscal year starts. Formerly its budget was adopted two months or more after the beginning of the fiscal year. As the result of this change, Los Angeles becomes the first county in California, so the chairman of the county board of supervisors reports, "to adopt this common sense administrative change." The city of Los Angeles has taken a definite step toward a more comprehensive budget. Its budget for the current year carries for the first time a complete public works construction program, which is financed not only by city funds, but also by funds spent under the city's direction, such as moneys for WPA projects and special assessment improvements. Long-term financial planning was applied in Sacramento and San Diego on something of a demonstration basis for the benefit of the other cities of the state. These applications are reported to have impressed many of the city administrators with the necessity of capital expenditure planning. On the other hand, the New Jersey state law of 1938 providing for a first step toward capital budgeting by local units remains a dead letter. Hartford and New Haven, Connecticut, have made significant improvements in budgetary classifications and accounts. The controller of New Haven is, in fact, engaged in a complete redesigning of the city's budgetary and other accounts with the help of outside technical assistance. A uniform classification of expenditures by objects was applied to the New Haven budget for 1941, adopted in September, 1940, which has much to commend it from the standpoint both of simplicity and utility. Budget forms for cities and other local units were uniformly prescribed by the state authorities in Kansas and North Dakota. Several cities in Wisconsin improved their budgetary procedure during 1940.

Westchester County, New York, approached its budgetary problems this year by attempting to produce a comprehensive budget for the county. This was the first time, according to the county budget director, that a "gross budget," as he called it, had been set up embodying all the county's requirements. New York City might take note of this step. Its budget is now far from being comprehensive in any sense of the term. The current or "expense" budget as proposed by the mayor totaled $581,000,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1940. This figure did not include approximately $96,000,000 of appropriations from borrowed and special funds carried in the same budget document. The emergency relief requirements, financed by special city taxes plus about $40,000,000 of state aid, are entirely outside the current budget. They have recently totaled over $100,000,000 per year, and have been budgeted either by quarterly or semiannual periods. Then there is the rapid transit system of the city, unified since June, 1940, which operates practically on an independent budgetary basis. Its earnings of approximately $120,000,000 are used to finance its operating and developmental expenses, and any balance is turned over to the city comptroller to be applied against its large debt service. It is estimated that the earnings for the first year under unification will fall short of meeting the debt service by some $30,000,000, which amount will have to be provided by the taxpayers of the city. Finally, there is the capital budget, prepared by the city planning commission, which applies to the calendar year rather than the fiscal year of the city. For 1940, it ran well over $100,000,000, being financed almost entirely by borrowings. The annual budgetary requirements of New York City are therefore around a billion dollars, while the taxpayers of the city are given the impression that they are financing a budget of not more than six-tenths of this amount. A comprehensive plan of budgeting coupled with improved and clarified reporting by the city comptroller would make it possible for the citizens of New York to know what their city government is actually spending. This step would seem to be a necessary approach to the problem of meeting New York City's financial difficulties which appear to increase with every passing year.

It was apparent before the end of 1940 that the budgetary requirements of several cities in different sections of the country were being affected by the national defense program. Some municipal services were expanding, wages were going up, and materials and supplies were costing more. These conditions arose in many instances while the cities were still struggling with the effects of the depression. A number of cities have had to reduce their assessment rolls very materially—as much as 25 per cent in some of the New England cities—in order not to strangle business and industry within their limits. This reduction in assessed valuation has often necessitated a higher tax rate or a reduction in operating expenses, or sometimes both. Even so, several cities, including some of the largest in the country, have again been unable to make ends meet, a condition which we pointed out last year.

The local bureau of municipal research reported that Rochester, New York, levied taxes for its recent budget amounting to $16,600,000; but stated that if it had tried to balance this budget it would have had to levy $20,200,000, which would have been equivalent of nearly $50 per thousand on the assessed valuation of property in the city. The Providence (Rhode Island) Governmental Research Bureau asserted that that city was running approximately $3,000,000 behind in meeting its current spending requirements; also that the city had recently borrowed nearly $10,000,000 on notes from the sinking fund, pension funds, and other trust funds on which no payments whatever were being made. In Boston the situation had not improved, and the local research bureau was still engaged in vigorously pushing its recommendations for budgetary improvements, but thus far without success. Erie County, New York, according to the Buffalo Municipal Research Bureau, did not balance its budget because it failed to collect 10 per cent of its tax levy.

A notable document in the municipal budgetary field, issued during 1940, is the report on *Long-Range Programming of Municipal Public Works,* prepared by Melvin E. Scheidt of the National Resources Planning Board at the direction of its Public Works Committee. This report covers in a comprehensive and practical manner the organization and technique of long-term planning for city governments. It is designed to instruct city authorities in such planning, particularly of public works projects, and to stimulate the application of this procedure to the cities of the country. The sooner city authorities are persuaded to apply long-range programming, the quicker they will be able to meet the difficulties growing out of financing the capital improvements which they must constantly provide. It is a practical, as well as a scientific, method of approach for which there is no substitute. In carrying out this programming, every city authority should see that the capital plan is definitely geared into the general budget of the municipality.

Assessment Administration

By Albert W. Noonan

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Probably the most significant happening during 1940 was the growth of the in-service training movement. Of course, it is recognized by all that one cannot produce a race horse by training a jackass. It is equally true that a trained race horse will win more prizes than an untrained one. In-service training will never be an acceptable substitute for good personnel, but nevertheless can do much for personnel that is capable of being taught. In 1939 the number of states in which in-service training was taken seriously could be counted on the fingers of one hand. In 1940 training programs were being considered, planned, or operated in no less than 14 states. During 1941 it seems probable that many more will have joined the parade.

A wide variety of programs is noted, not all of which are entitled to the label of in-service training. They range from badly organized one- or two-day conferences to the type of program being developed in the state of Texas for city and county tax assessors. This program is officially sponsored by the University of Texas and operates under the administrative control of the State Board of Vocational Training, with expenses divided between them. Cooperating to the extent of their facilities are the League of Texas Municipalities and the National Association of Assessing Officers. The program itself is being planned and developed under the full-time supervision of Aldro Jenks, who for many years was outstanding among the supervisors of assessments in the state of Wisconsin. Basic instructional material will consist of manuals covering the assessment of real and personal property, now being prepared in close cooperation with leading assessors in the state. This material will be supplemented by a handbook of laws and court decisions. According to present plans the entire state course will be given at 26 schools. Each school will be held in a different city for the convenience of assessors and will consist of two-hour lectures given three nights a week over a period of five weeks. It is expected that the first of these will begin in February or March of 1941.

The Institute of Local Government of the Pennsylvania State College and the Institute of Local and State Government of the University of Pennsylvania pooled their efforts during the year for the purpose of developing a sound in-service training program for assessing officers in that state. In this enterprise they received much assistance from the League of Third-Class Cities and a carefully chosen committee of assessors. Out of this combined effort the first assessors' manual in the history of the state has been produced and it is intended that this manual will be used as the most important item of instructional material in the schools to be organized during 1941.

Institutes for assessors were held in Arkansas and Iowa for the first time. In Iowa the program was sponsored and arranged by the State Tax Commission with the assistance of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture. In Arkansas the State Corporation Commission took the initiative and secured the active cooperation of the University of Arkansas, the Arkansas County Assessors' Association, and the NAAO.

The statewide institute for assessors organized in Minnesota in 1939 by the League of Minnesota Municipalities, with the cooperation of the University of Minnesota and the State Department of Taxation, was repeated. Out of this has grown a program of regional instructional meetings conducted by the State Department of Taxation.

Other states in which active interest has been evidenced in the in-service training movement include California, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

The support which in-service training programs are receiving from assessors is symptomatic of the deeper trend in the direction of professionalization. Evidence continues to pile up bearing witness to the fact that assessing officers, responsible public officials, civic organizations, and the public generally are steadily reaching the conviction that bad assessment practice is a costly luxury which should be ended and that the most effective remedy is highly competent personnel.

Another phase of this same development is the almost universal recommendation by special tax study commissions that the popular election of assessors be discontinued and appointment substituted. Moreover, there is a growing tendency to go beyond mere appointment and to insist that candidates for appointment have their qualifications tested and certified by some responsible and impartial agency. One example of this was contained in the report issued in 1940 by the Kansas Tax Code Commission. It has flatly recommended legislation which would require a full-time assessor in each county, appointed by the board of county commissioners from among those three candidates who had passed highest in a test prepared by the Kansas Commission of Revenue and Taxation. The Maryland Tax Revision Commission made a substantially similar recommendation in its report. The municipal assessors of Erie County, New York, through their local group, came out strongly for civil service status. The so-called "clerks" in the Newark assessment office were put through a training program, compelled to take a civil service examination, and then elevated to the rank of assessor with substantial increases in salary. Many elected assessors themselves are beginning to doubt the soundness of the process under which they acquired their office. The Oregon Association of County Assessors went on record at its last annual meeting as advocating a shift from partisan to nonpartisan election of assessors. This is somewhat removed from appointment on the basis of merit, but it is another straw in the wind. The Association of County Commissioners of Pennsylvania is still another organization of public officials which last year came out in favor of appointed assessors.

There were a few other events also worthy of note in the struggle for professional status. A recent opinion by the attorney general of Florida held that membership dues of county assessors in their national association was a perfectly legitimate office expense. The governor of New Jersey in a public address roundly condemned part-time assessing.

Three new organized groups of assessing officers were formed during the year, all with the objective of contributing as much as possible to improvements in practice. These include the New York State Assessors' Association; the Texas Chapter of Assessing Officers, a section of the League of Texas Municipalities; and the Southeastern Michigan Chapter of the National Association of Assessing Officers.

The installation of modern assessment systems also made substantial progress. At least 25 projects with this objective were started or completed during 1940, the largest of which were in Jackson County (Kansas City), Missouri; Jefferson County (Birmingham), Alabama; Newark, New Jersey; Tarrant County (Fort Worth), Texas; and Des Moines, Iowa.

Of passing interest was the continued campaign of the organized real estate brokers and appraisers to secure wider recognition of what they call the "income principle" of appraisal, meaning in effect that capitalization of current income from real estate should be the sole basis of capital value. So far as appraisals for assessment purposes are concerned, this campaign made practically no progress. During the year the courts in at least four states thoroughly discredited this theory.

The NAAO Committee on Assessment Organization and Personnel completed its report and submitted it to the membership at Baltimore in September. With the exception of two recommendations, the Association adopted it in its entirety. The preparation and acceptance of this report marked another significant advance in the field of assessment administration. A few years before, the Association adopted a committee report on *Principles of Assessment Practice*. Taken together, these reports are in effect a definition of objectives in the struggle for improved assessment administration. Our concept of our goal has been greatly clarified, and the task of determining whether a particular event is progress or retrogression has been made much easier.

Municipal Revenues

By Albert Lepawsky

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Responding to the general upswing in the national economy, municipal revenues in the United States took a turn for the better in 1940, a turn which seems almost too good to be true to those who anticipate that the long-range picture for municipal revenues will not be so bright as current developments indicate. Yet the favorable trends during 1940 were unmistakable. At the beginning of the year, municipal tax delinquency figures were lower than they had been for a decade. As Frederick L. Bird has shown in his analysis, *Trend of Tax Delinquency 1930-39,* the median year-end delinquency for 150 of 190 cities over 50,000 rose from 10.15 per cent in 1930 to a peak of 26.35 per cent in 1933, but by the end of 1939 it had declined to 9.25 per cent. In fact, for the average city the total property tax collections, including both current and delinquent taxes, exceeded the amount of the current levy. This was a distinct improvement over the situation in the previous year when total collections had dropped below current levies for the first time in several years.

In addition to improved business conditions, favorable administrative developments in the municipal revenue field were undoubtedly responsible for this excellent record. Specific techniques resulting in better public relations with the taxpayer, as well as better results in tax collection, included the continued development of installment payment of taxes. In 1930 only 31 per cent of a sample of 252 cities provided for payments in more than one installment, whereas in 1940, 83 per cent of the cities made such provisions, the maximum number of installments rising from 3 in 1930 to 10 or more in 1940.

Along with these factors must be listed a letup in property tax exemptions and limitations upon local taxation. In November Arizona defeated the only attempt of the year to limit constitutionally the amount of taxation, although Washington re-enacted a tax limitation measure, and Alabama in a popular referendum refused to relax its tax limitation provision. While Florida extended its veterans' tax limitation provision, a constitutional amendment adopted in that state left real and personal property taxation entirely to the local units as sources of revenue.

Grants-in-aid and shared revenues from state sources continued to increase as far as latest figures available were concerned. The 1937 figures, which were finally released in 1940, showed that shared revenues and grants-in-aid taken together constituted 18.5 per cent of all revenues of the 94 cities over 100,000. Grants alone increased from 4.3 per cent in 1926 to 14.5 per cent in 1936, and to 14.9 per cent in 1937, the last year for which figures were made available during 1940.

Late figures made available in 1940 also show a surprising increase in municipal revenues from public service enterprises, that is, from municipal utilities and other self-liquidating activities. The revenues of the 94 cities over 100,000 from public service enterprises in 1937, as indicated in the 1940 figures, amounted to as great a total as $404,000,000. This figure contrasts with $290,000,000 for the year 1926 and only $230,000,000 for the year 1936.

In spite of all of these favorable signs in the field of municipal revenues and in spite of the added factor that taxpayer morale is higher than it has been for a long period of time, cities have continued their search for new sources of municipal revenues. Denver adopted a city cigarette tax, thus raising to eight the number of cities that now have a form of taxation already levied by 26 of the states. Philadelphia continued the administration of its income or wage tax with some administrative problems to solve but nevertheless with expected revenues coming into the city treasury. It was left, however, to the cities of Florida to develop the unique taxes of the year. Fernandina and Fort Lauderdale adopted a stamp tax on punch boards; Tampa, a license tax on real estate brokers and rental agencies which was upheld by the courts; and Haines, a city license tax on itinerant truck drivers and bakery trucks, which was, however, turned down by the courts. Miami Springs, having run out of new tax ideas, adopted an old device for supporting a municipal service by having its volunteer fire department sponsor dances during the year which produced $3,400 for fire-fighting equipment. The extent to which municipalities may go in their quest for new funds is indicated by the fact that good old Hanover, New Hampshire, the home of Dartmouth College itself, raised funds not only for fire equipment, but also for street repair equipment and for sidewalks, by permitting the local improvement association to use the appropriately named Nugget Picture Theater for a benefit performance in the town's behalf.

In the bond market, municipals (including state bonds) showed increasing financing activity, rising from a total issue of $1,098,600,000 in 1939 to $1,168,800,000 in 1940, as reported by the *Daily Bond Buyer*. The yield of municipal bonds on December 1, 1940, averaged 2.18 as compared with the 1939 figure of 2.78 (January 1), thus establishing an all-time low all the way back to the beginning of the century. While Senator Brown's amendment to the Second Revenue Act of 1940 providing for federal taxation of municipal bonds was defeated, the general policy of the national administration has been developing in the direction of such taxation, as indicated by the recent issue of federal bonds made subject to taxation.

Perhaps the most disturbing element in the municipal revenue picture, so far as the long-range trends are concerned, is the census profile of the United States as it has developed in the preliminary releases of the Census Bureau toward the end of the year 1940. While the total urban population of the country increased by some 5½ million as compared with an increase of only 2½ million for the rural sections of the country, the actual percentage of the total of 131½ million people in the United States who now live in urban places is still 56.5 per cent as against an almost identical figure of 56.2 per cent in 1930. More significant still is the fact that while the urban population increase between 1920 and 1930 was 27.3 per cent, it was only 7.9 per cent between 1930 and 1940. Of 92 cities of 100,000 inhabitants and more in 1940, 29 or almost one-third lost population, as compared with only four cities which lost population between 1920 and 1930. The cities which lost population in the last decade included half of the ten largest cities in the country.

Where city administration and city finances, and indeed the whole philosophy of city improvement, whether it be public or private, has in the past been predicated upon expansion, the leveling off of population is a matter to be taken seriously by those responsible for financing municipal activities in the future. This trend is already beginning to affect the property tax situation, apart from the effect of tax delinquency. Miss Mohaupt's excellent study on "The Comparative Tax Rates of 301 Cities—1940," published in the *National Municipal Review,* indicates, first, that the average increase in the adjusted tax rate for 252 cities amounted to as much as 29 cents between 1939 and 1940, that the greatest increases in tax rates were accompanied by the greatest decreases in assessments, that the largest cities particularly continued to present the more serious tax situation, and that on the whole cities which have a declining population tend to increase their tax rate more rapidly than cities with an increasing population. When linked up with the latest census figures, these trends in the municipal revenue picture are not as satisfying as the events of the last year alone would seem to justify.

The most important single factor of the year was, of course, the intensification of the national defense program. For the small boom cities in some of the defense areas and for some of the middle and larger sized cities, this has meant a great pressure upon budgets for more and newer services. Bremerton, Washington; Wilmington, Illinois; Charleston, Indiana; Newport News, Virginia; and dozens of other towns spread over the country have become popular symbols of the exact significance of city services to masses of people in a crisis period. The pressure has come upon us much faster than our institutions of public finance and intergovernmental relations can adapt themselves.

It will be no particular aid to these defense towns or to the larger cities which are extremely important cogs in the productive mechanism of the nation to try to heed the advice of the Civic Federation and Bureau of Public Efficiency in Chicago, which recently announced that "local authorities can best aid the national effort by scaling their expenditure demands and lightening local taxes." As a matter of fact, as far as the newly created defense towns are concerned, and even as far as some of the well-established cities go, it is not at all clear that local revenue resources as they are organized at the present time can carry the load and it may prove necessary for a much more immediate system of municipal support to develop than that now represented by state grants-in-aid and state-shared revenues. Some of these defense towns are literally federal cities, especially those that have no prospect of continuing after the period of defense production passes over. If the turn of international politics forces us to enter a drawn-out program of arming to the teeth, it may soon dawn on us that water, sewage, health, police, fire, and school services for the families of defense workers are no less of a responsibility for the nation as a whole than armament appropriations themselves.

This brings to the fore again the question of federal-state-local relations in the municipal field. Perhaps the outstanding development on this score during the year was a series of events not on this side of the border but in Canada where the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations completed an elaborate report on intergovernmental fiscal relations that will go down in the history of federalism in spite of the fact that the actual enforcement of the recommendations of the Royal Commission was delayed by the opposition of three of the ten Canadian provinces which, in January of 1941, refused to permit the Dominion government to proceed with the centralizing features recommended by the Report. In the United States several new groups have, during the year 1940, supported the pending suggestion for a national intergovernmental tax survey, including the Municipal Finance Officers' Association and the National Tax Association. The federal administration has again announced itself in favor of an approach to the revenue problem that would look at national, state, and local taxation as a whole, but no definite steps have yet been taken. That the federal government can be solicitous of the interests of local and state taxation is indicated by some improvement of the situation in the Tennessee Valley Authority where, according to the latest figures made available in 1940, replacement taxes to states and cities now paid by TVA exceed all previous ad valorem taxes, and the municipalities rather than the states have received the principal advantages of the improved situation, which for a long time have been causing consternation among the local authorities in the Tennessee Valley.

The serious turn in the international situation, the emerging unity of national policy with reference to it, administrative preparation and planning for the concentration of state and local resources toward the achievement of objectives that are deemed to be of grave national importance, are the principal factors that have already begun to affect and determine the picture, in spite of current encouraging signs that cities began to strengthen their revenue position during the year 1940.

Municipal Purchasing

By Harry W. Knight

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The past year has witnessed a continuation of slow but sound progress in the field of municipal purchasing. Several large cities adopted centralized purchasing ordinances, there was one outstanding development in coordinated buying, several new publications were released, and the National Defense Commission took into account the importance of the work done by public buyers.

Adoption of Centralized Purchasing. Springfield, Massachusetts, recently enacted a centralized purchasing ordinance which is symbolic of the best organization and principles in municipal purchasing. The ordinance provides that the purchasing agent shall have at least five years' experience in industrial or public purchasing and provides a salary of $5,200 to $6,000 for the position. The ordinance provides "that it shall be the duty of the purchasing agent to purchase or contract for all supplies, materials, equipment, and contractual services needed by any and all departments of the city of Springfield." This highly centralized system fixes authority and responsibility in the hands of a specialist, permits the setting up of specifications for all using departments, permits the combination of all requirements of all departments, enables the city to make purchases when conditions are most favorable, and encourages the purchase of substitute commodities which will pave the way for economies.

Other important features of the ordinance are: (1) the purchasing agent will handle insurance; (2) the contract or purchase order is to be awarded by the purchasing agent on the basis of the bid most advantageous to the city (ordinances of other cities frequently require that the order be awarded to the lowest bidder); (3) the purchasing agent is required to keep a record of open market orders and the bids submitted in competition thereon and such records are to be open to public inspection; and (4) provision for emergency purchases. For example, if electric distribution lines go down in a storm the utility foreman can obtain directly any materials he needs but he must submit a report within 72 hours explaining the emergency conditions under which it was necessary to procure the materials. This excellent ordinance was drafted with the aid of Russell Forbes, commissioner of purchase, New York City; Walter Kirkman, budget director of Maryland; and Joseph Nicholson, purchasing agent of Milwaukee.

In June, 1940, a centralized purchasing ordinance was passed by the city of Houston. This ordinance provided that a purchasing agent be appointed by the mayor and that his duties shall consist of buying all materials and supplies needed by every department of the city.

Cooperative Purchasing. The further extension of coordinated purchasing in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, is being observed with great interest by public buyers. The Coordinated Purchasing Board of Milwaukee County consists of representatives of the Milwaukee County government and of all the municipalities and school boards within the county. Membership is voluntary. There is no legal authority, constitution, rules, bylaws or dues. The Board has adopted the procedure of considering standard specifications, quantity, and other important data on every major commodity purchased by all or a majority of the governmental units represented. For example, at one of the first meetings paper goods were discussed. Each representative presented the important factors related to his own purchase of paper goods and explained whether or not the quality of the article being purchased was satisfactory. The particular items considered were paper towels, toilet tissue, and mimeograph paper. The samples were turned over to a subcommittee of four who are to prepare and recommend standards suitable for all units concerned. It is felt that the adoption of adequate and suitable standards is vital to the success of the plan. The first meetings have disclosed that there are as many different prices being paid for commodities as there are governmental units. The prices range from an extremely low price on carload quantities to very high prices on small individual deliveries. It has already been found that all the representatives obtain very valuable information on buying at these meetings. Vendors have recognized the group by extending additional discounts on the basis of group membership. These discounts average 10 per cent more than any individual agency has been able to obtain, if all factors involved are kept in mind.

New Publications. There continued to be considerable demand for the revised edition of the pamphlet, *Purchasing for Small Cities,* edited by Russell Forbes and published by Public Administration Service in 1939. A pamphlet entitled *County Purchasing,* released in May, 1940, by the National Association of Purchasing Agents, was edited by Joseph W. Nicholson, purchasing agent for the city of Milwaukee. The Governmental Purchasers' Group was one of several organizations which cooperated in editing a pamphlet entitled, *Career as a Purchasing Agent,* published by the Institute for Research of Chicago. The National Bureau of Standards continued to make its services and facilities available to municipalities.

Recognition by Defense Commission. The Civic Groups Section of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense suggested during the year that municipal purchasing officers could be helpful in state and local defense councils. By cooperating closely with the Department of Justice through the Federal Trade Commission public buyers are able to assist in enforcing the antitrust laws. Such activity on the part of public buyers would be helpful in preventing unnecessary price increases during the critical years ahead. The Federal Trade Commission is directly concerned with affording protection to the purchasing public, as well as to business, from the destructive effects of harmful trade practices, such as unfair methods of competition, deceptive selling practices, and monopolistic restraints. The United States Conference of Mayors has continued to urge municipalities to report all instances of uniform bids which may result from price fixing, giving the names and addresses of bidders and the amounts of the bids. These data are then presented to the Federal Trade Commission for investigation.

Trends in Municipal Debt *

By Carl H. Chatters and Elton D. Woolpert [1]

1940 DEVELOPMENTS

THE BOND MARKET. Since 1934 the trend of bond prices has been consistently upward, with only an occasional dip in the curve. Each year there has been a temptation for the reviewer to wag his head over this almost unbelievable market and to predict that prices can go no higher. But each succeeding year has repudiated such predictions by recording a new "all-time high" price level. The year 1940 was no exception. Although bond prices on January 1, 1940, were higher than they had ever been, the end of the year found them materially advanced. In between these record-breaking peaks, however, were several fluctuations, as shown by the first-of-the-month figures from *The Bond Buyer's* Index of municipal bond yields:

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* This article brings up to date the trends described in the authors' articles of the same title in the YEAR BOOKS for 1936-40.

[1] Mr. Chatters is executive director of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association of the United States and Canada. Mr. Woolpert is assistant director of the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration.

Date	Yield Basis
January 1, 1940	2.59%
February 1, 1940	2.63%
March 1, 1940	2.70%
April 1, 1940	2.62%
May 1, 1940	2.59%
June 1, 1940	3.00%
July 1, 1940	2.67%
August 1, 1940	2.53%
September 1, 1940	2.52%
October 1, 1940	2.39%
November 1, 1940	2.32%
December 1, 1940	2.18%
January 1, 1941	2.14%

As the year opened the market was strong, but by the middle of January rumors of an impending German invasion of the Low Countries produced a cautious feeling among investors and dealers, and this caution was heightened by later developments abroad during the spring. The market remained relatively good until May, when the rumors of invasion were translated into fact. At the first news of the invasion prices broke sharply, as is indicated by the change in *The Bond Buyer's* Index between May 1 and June 1. The remarkable feature of the bond market at this time, however, was not that prices broke sharply, but that there was not more market confusion. After the first reaction there was a steady recovery, even though the weeks that followed witnessed the defeat of France. At about the time of the fall of Paris, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau requested the right to issue five-year federal defense notes in fully taxable form and raised once more the question of taxing future issues of state and municipal bonds. This proposal helped to support the municipal market. In fact the steady increase in bond prices during the remainder of the year seems to have been due to the prospects of increasingly heavy taxation, the probability of removal of tax exemption from future federal issues—if not of municipals as well—and the beneficial effects of the armament program to many municipalities. Some caution in the market naturally appeared just before the November elections, but, with the re-election of President Roosevelt, the upward trend of municipal bond prices was resumed and continued to the beginning of the new year.

The volume, as well as the prices, of municipal bonds rose during 1940. The 1940 total of $1,234,916,000 of permanent (long-term) securities reported by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* is greater than that for any year since 1931. The connection between prices and volume is suggested by the *Chronicle's* supplementary report that refunding issues accounted for $477,764,723, or about 37 per cent of the total. This exceptionally large volume of refunding issues included several large units, such as those issued by the Triborough Bridge Authority and the Port of New York Authority, but this merely illustrates the observation that a number of municipalities took advantage of favorable prices to refinance their outstanding indebtedness on more favorable terms.

New Legislation. Only one piece of new federal legislation relating to municipal indebtedness requires mention in this review. The Federal Municipal Bankruptcy Act of 1937 was extended until June 30, 1942, and at the same time was amended to extend its provisions to special assessment districts and county governments. Much more important in its effect on municipal borrowing than any legislation adopted in 1940 was the proposal, still successfully opposed, to make all subsequent issues of state and municipal securities subject to the federal income tax. No attempt will be made here to review the many moves and countermoves on this issue during the past year. All that requires reporting is that the proposition, far from being dropped because of its previous lack of success, seems to be held in greater favor by its proponents. It is beyond the province of this article to predict the outcome of this contest, but its importance is indicated by its apparent effect on the municipal bond market for the past year or two.

State legislative action during the "off-year" of 1940 was even less productive than federal, as far as significant developments in the field of municipal indebtedness are concerned. The New Jersey legislature simplified the "down payment" requirement of its local Bond Act by adopting an amendment which requires a down payment of not less than 5 per cent of the maximum amount of the obligations authorized. (The original provision required a payment of "not less than a part of the total estimated minimum amount of money to be raised from all sources for the purpose or purposes determined by dividing such total amount by the number of years determined in such resolution or such ordinance as the period of usefulness or average period of such purpose or purposes.") Bond issues for certain municipally acquired sewer systems were excepted from the down payment requirement altogether by another amendment.

Court Decisions. The one outstanding court decision affecting municipal indebtedness was that handed down by the United States Supreme Court in the case of *American United Mutual Life Insurance Company* v. *City of Avon Park, Florida,* 85 Law. Ed. 112. The decision, written by Mr. Justice Douglas, was delivered on November 25, 1940. The case involved a review of the methods used by R. E. Crummer and Company in attempting to refund the debt of the city of Avon Park. The city had retained the company as its fiscal agent in the proceedings under the Federal Municipal Bankruptcy Act and had agreed to pay a fee of $40 for each $1,000 bond refunded. The company solicited assents to the refunding plans, and approximately 69 per cent of the bondholders accepted. Meanwhile, the company had purchased certain of the city's bonds and voted these in favor of the refunding plan. It was further found by the court that no disclosure had been made in the plan to show whether or not the company had informed the bondholders, when their assents were solicited, that it was a creditor as well as a fiscal agent, the extent of its Avon Park holdings, the circumstances surrounding their acquisition, and its intent to vote those bonds in favor of the plan.

The Supreme Court held that the confirmation of the debt adjustment plan agreed upon by the Federal District Court and the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals must be set aside because "It cannot be said that the plan does not discriminate unfairly in favor of any creditor, that the acceptances were in good faith, that the requisite two-thirds vote of approval had been obtained." The Court further held that the company had at least three financial stakes in the debt composition: (1) the fee to be collected from the bondholders; (2) its speculative position in such interest accruals as it might acquire from the bondholders at a third of their face amount; and (3) the profit that might accrue as the result of refunding on bonds acquired at default prices estimated to be 50 cents on the dollar. Probably the most significant part of the decision was the ruling that the fiscal agent could not vote the bonds which he himself owned because it does not appear that full and complete disclosure of his interests was made to the bondholders when their assents were solicited. "Equity and good conscience," said the court, "obviously will not permit a finding that an acceptance of a plan by a person acting in a representative capacity is in 'good faith' where that person is obtaining an undisclosed benefit from the plan."

There were no other court decisions during 1941 of sufficient general interest to warrant detailed comment here. It may be noted, however, that in the past year or so the question of state permission for municipalities to take advantage of the Federal Municipal Bankruptcy Act has been raised in the courts of several different states. The 1934 act required legislative permission of the state, but this provision was omitted from the 1937 act. Nevertheless, creditors in several states have argued that such permission is necessary. In all cases so far reported, the courts have overruled this objection, holding that consent had already been given or was unnecessary. The courts in several states seem to be accepting municipal revenue bonds as a special category of indebtedness. For example, sewer revenue bonds of the city of Plattsburg, New York, payable only from revenues obtained from the operation of sewers, were held not to be indebtedness within the meaning of the state constitutional debt limitation (*New York State Electric Company* v. *City of Plattsburg,* 24 N.E. (2nd) 122). The Florida Supreme Court held that the operation of an incinerator is a proprietary function and hence that a city may issue certificates of indebtedness payable only out of the earnings of its salvage department (*City of Jacksonville* v. *May,* 192 So. 614).

Debt Administration. Information on an important but little studied phase of debt administration was uncovered during the year when the

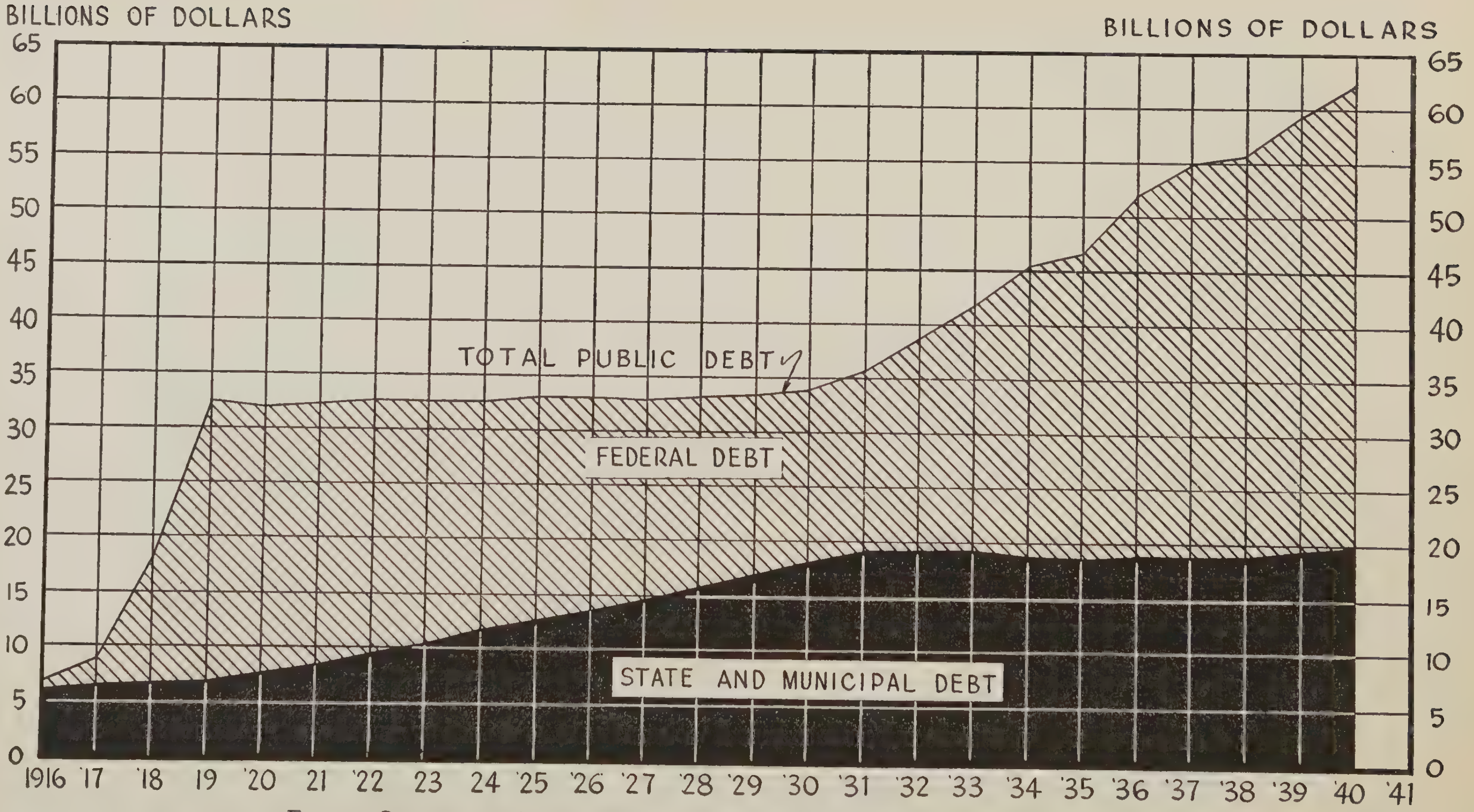

Fig. 1.—Outstanding Public Debt, 1916-40, in Billions of Dollars (see Table 1)

Municipal Finance Officers' Association sent an inquiry to all cities over 100,000 population, asking what interest rates they paid on short-term loans of six months or less and whether or not they paid bank service charges. Twenty-five cities reported that they had done no short-term borrowing recently. Interest rates paid on loans by other cities ranged from .06 per cent (Worcester and Springfield, Massachusetts) to 6 per cent per annum (Canton, Ohio, and Jacksonville, Florida). Only four of the 72 cities replying paid any bank service charges.

Taking advantage of the extremely favorable bond market, a number of cities undertook advantageous refunding programs, especially those cities that had callable bonds outstanding. There was also a wider acceptance by municipal officials of the need for improved fiscal reporting through advertisements in financial journals and through special reports and releases to creditors and bond houses. As is indicated below, in the review of long-term trends, a number of remaining default situations were cleaned up during the year 1941.

LONG-TERM TRENDS

Tables 1 to 5, and their accompanying charts, project the trends that have been analyzed by the authors in previous editions of the Year Book. On the whole they are self-explanatory, but there are a few points that call for explanation or comment. Table 1 and Figure 1 show the trends in outstanding public debt since 1916. Although federal debt has been steadily mounting, the state and municipal level has remained relatively constant for the past decade. In fact there is some evidence that cities in many parts of the country are reducing their indebtedness. A report issued late in 1940 by the Wisconsin State Department of Taxation showed that municipal indebtedness is less than one-third of what it was 10 years ago. In Nebraska the indebtedness of local government units has declined steadily since 1928, when it reached a total of $113,509,462; the 1940 total was only $69,019,858. A similar story is reported for Kansas municipalities, where short-term borrowing has been materially reduced since the enactment of the Kansas Cash Basis Law in 1933. At that time there were outstanding about $11,000,000 in warrants, overdrawn funds, and unpaid obligations. In the year 1940 emergency warrants which were authorized by the Kansas Commission of Revenue and Taxation totaled to the sum of only $303,803.

It may be noted in passing that the steady increase in total public debt has been accompanied by an even greater decrease in private debt during the past decade or so. A report released in 1940 by the National Income Division of the Federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce shows a reduction in the combined public and private debt from $172,596,000,000 in 1929 to $162,710,000,000 in 1939. Total private debts were

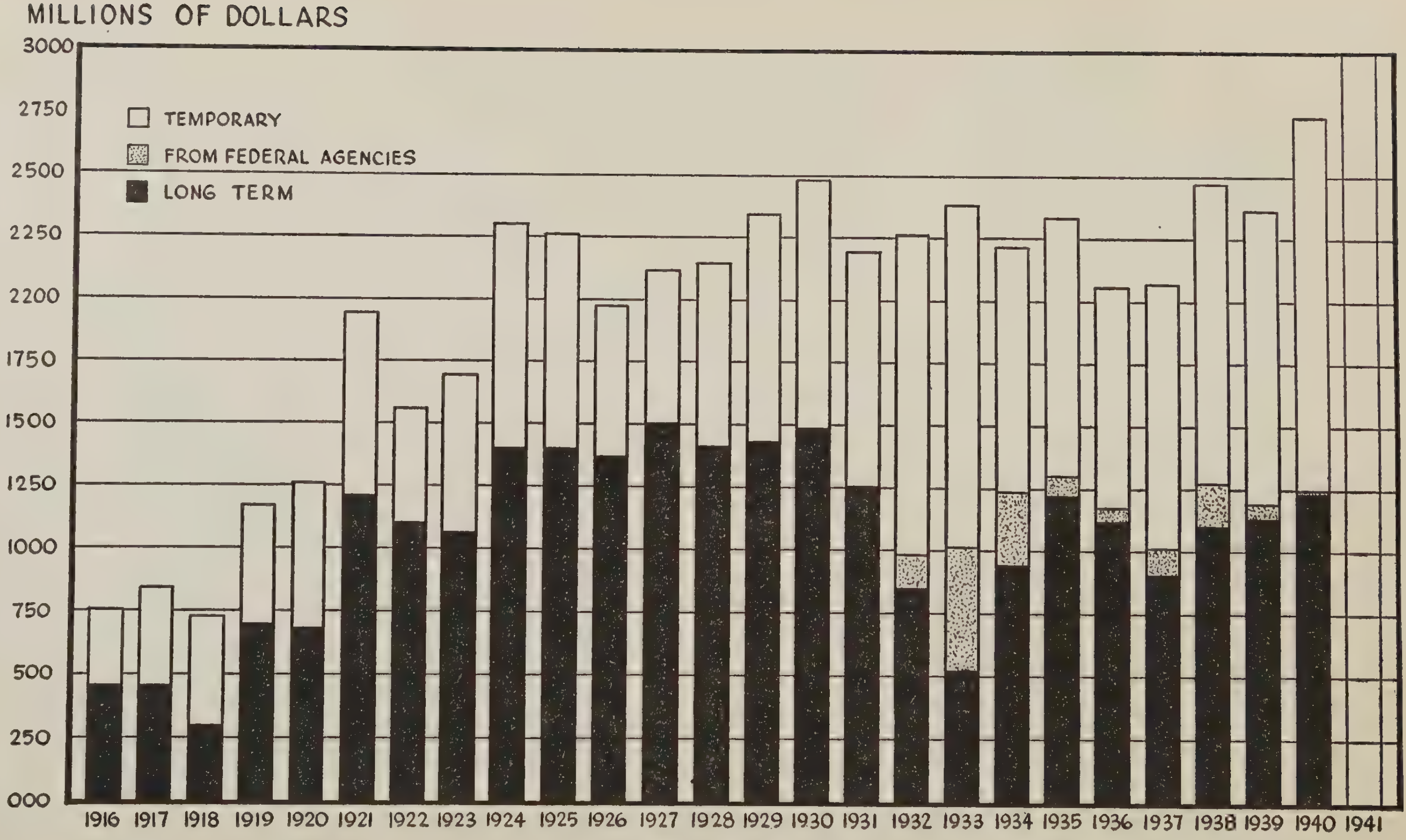

FIG. 2.—STATE AND MUNICIPAL BORROWING, 1916-40, IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS (SEE TABLE 2)

reduced by about $32,000,000,000 during this period, while public debts were increased by about $22,000,000,000.

Table 2 and Figure 2 show the volume of state and municipal borrowing from 1916 to 1940. The 1940 figures have already been commented upon, but attention may be called to the sharp decrease in bonds purchased by federal agencies. The exhaustion of PWA funds available as loans to municipalities is the principal reason for this decrease, but in addition demands on the RFC for financial assistance to state and local governments have been materially reduced because of the constantly improved bond prices in the open market.

Table 3 gives the breakdown of state and municipal borrowing by

Table 1

Outstanding Public Debt, June 30, 1916-40[1]

In Millions of Dollars

Year	State and Municipal	Federal	Total Public
1916	$ 5,875	$ 972	$ 6,847
1917	6,290	2,713	9,003
1918	6,643	11,986	18,269
1919	7,042	25,234	32,276
1920	7,746	24,061	31,807
1921	8,476	23,737	32,213
1922	9,893	22,711	32,604
1923	10,598	22,008	32,606
1924	11,633	20,982	32,615
1925	12,830	20,211	33,041
1926	13,664	19,384	33,048
1927	14,735	18,251	32,986
1928	15,699	17,318	33,017
1929	16,760	16,639	33,399
1930	17,985	15,922	33,907
1931	19,060	16,519	35,579
1932	19,330	19,162	38,492
1933	19,517	22,158	41,675
1934	18,823	26,480	45,303
1935	18,972	27,646	46,618
1936	19,212	32,756	51,968
1937	19,152	35,803	54,955
1938	19,170	36,579	55,749
1939	19,626	39,892	59,518
1940	19,891	42,380	62,271

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[1] Data from *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury*, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, p. 814: "Table 65—Estimated amount of securities outstanding, interest on which is wholly or partially exempt from the federal income tax, June 30, 1913 to 1940, by types of borrowers." The figures are as of June 30 for each year and include long- and short-term issues outstanding. The amounts are gross figures, since net figures are not available for the entire period covered. Finally, it should be emphasized that the figures for municipal debt are estimates based on a sample study and hence may be subject to error for any given year or for any one-year change. Nevertheless the long-term trends portrayed may be presumed to be substantially correct.

governmental units. Estimates for 1940 are not yet available, but those for 1939 have been added to the data shown in the 1939 YEAR BOOK.

Table 4 and Figure 3 show the trends in the municipal bond market from 1913 to 1941. In conformity with our approach to the market from the point of view of municipalities, the graph of *The Bond Buyer's* Index is presented with the "yield" prices arranged in inverse order. Thus a low index or "yield" is shown as a high point in the graph, and vice versa. In presenting the data with respect to trends in the bond market, there are several limitations which must be considered. In the first place, the market itself is neither a self-contained entity nor an accurate reflector of the condition of municipal finances. The municipal bond market is only a part of the larger security market, and its variations are more dependent upon general economic and financial factors than upon changing municipal

TABLE 2

STATE AND MUNICIPAL BORROWING, 1916-40[1]

In Thousands of Dollars

Year	Long-Term	Bonds Purchased by Federal Agencies	Temporary Loans	Total
1916	$ 457,141	....	$ 300,796	$ 757,937
1917	451,279	....	395,327	846,606
1918	296,520	....	438,421	734,941
1919	691,519	....	475,833	1,167,352
1920	683,188	....	577,513	1,260,701
1921	1,208,768	....	730,597	1,939,365
1922	1,101,917	....	453,432	1,555,349
1923	1,063,120	....	625,820	1,688,940
1924	1,398,953	....	902,032	2,300,985
1925	1,399,638	....	857,169	2,256,807
1926	1,365,057	....	608,634	1,973,691
1927	1,509,583	....	602,178	2,111,761
1928	1,414,785	....	734,540	2,149,325
1929	1,430,651	....	908,468	2,339,119
1930	1,487,313	....	996,066	2,483,379
1931	1,256,255	....	935,828	2,192,083
1932	849,480	$130,268	1,287,339	2,267,087
1933	520,478	484,363	1,374,132	2,378,973
1934	939,453	288,410	987,590	2,215,453
1935	1,220,150	79,181	1,035,338	2,329,424
1936	1,117,352	55,773	884,298	2,057,423
1937	902,307	108,548	1,060,408	2,071,263
1938	1,099,758	164,079	1,210,296	2,474,133
1939	1,125,901	55,910	1,181,238	2,363,049
1940	1,234,916	14,037	1,495,510	2,744,463

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[1] Data for "Long-Term" and "Temporary Loans" for 1916-40 are from the *State and Municipal Compendium*, June, 1940; the figures for 1940 are preliminary estimates from the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*. Data for "Bonds Purchased by Federal Agencies" are from *The Bond Buyer.*

conditions. For example, a favorable market may be the result of limited private borrowing rather than of the supply and demand relationship within the municipal field itself. Conversely, a poor municipal market may be caused by active financing in private securities which provide a higher yield. Hence one must not measure the soundness of municipal

TABLE 3

STATE AND MUNICIPAL BOND SALES BY GOVERNMENTAL UNITS, 1916, 1920-39[1]
(Two ciphers '00' omitted from each amount)

Governmental Unit	1916	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
State	$ 42,593,5	$ 87,607,3	$ 290,892,9	$ 147,159,3	$ 232,725,1	$ 249,516,7	$ 161,919,4
Per cent	9.32	12.82	24.11	13.36	21.89	17.83	11.57
County	104,418,5	134,361,9	204,320,5	211,478,0	170,486,6	206,823,1	229,414,4
Per cent	22.84	19.67	16.76	19.19	16.04	14.78	16.39
School dist.	51,594,7	101,568,1	141,769,6	164,628,7	152,048,1	174,407,1	198,054,5
Per cent	11.29	14.87	11.79	14.94	14.30	12.47	14.15
City, town, etc. ...	258,534,3	359,650,9	571,785,3	578,651,3	507,860,0	768,206,2	810,249,7
Per cent	56.55	52.64	47.34	52.51	47.77	54.92	57.89
Grand Total	457,141,0	683,188,2	1,208,768,3	1,101,917,3	1,063,119,8	1,398,953,1	1,399,638,0
Per cent	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.

Governmental Unit	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932 *
State	$ 130,573,9	$ 131,289,1	$ 162,492,0	$ 159,744,0	$ 237,288,0	$ 247,631,5	$ 196,206,6
Per cent	9.57	8.70	11.49	11.17	15.95	19.71	23.09
County	204,416,9	287,130,6	282,892,4	218,547,8	267,781,0	171,314,4	111,233,8
Per cent	14.97	19.02	20.00	15.29	18.01	13.64	13.09
School dist.	172,323,3	164,373,4	129,647,4	122,664,9	122,986,2	69,262,4	27,851,7
Per cent	12.62	10.89	9.16	8.75	8.27	5.51	3.27
City, town, etc. ..	857,743,3	926,789,8	839,752,6	929,694,2	859,257,8	768,046,5	514,547,8
Per cent	62.84	61.39	59.35	64.99	57.77	61.14	60.57
Grand Total	1,365,057,4	1,509,582,9	1,414,784,5	1,430,650,9	1,487,313,2	1,256,254,9	849,480,0
Per cent	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.

Governmental Unit	1933 *	1934 *	1935 *	1936 *	1937 *	1938 *	1939 *
State	$ 192,684,5	$ 276,423,0	$ 312,364,5	$ 202,788,9	$ 169,275,0	$ 167,969,0	$ 242,577,0
Per cent	37.02	29.42	25.60	18.15	18.76	15.27	21.55
County	63,535,1	120,261,0	165,347,7	131,774,2	118,212,7	121,551,0	95,603,0
Per cent	12.20	12.80	13.55	11.79	13.10	11.05	8.49
School dist.	15,192,8	67,797,8	84,902,1	101,288,7	87,990,2	142,292,5	62,898,0
Per cent	2.91	7.22	6.96	9.07	9.76	12.94	5.58
City, town, etc. ..	249,065,5	474,972,0	657,535,6	681,499,7	526,829,1	667,945,0	724,823,0
Per cent	47.85	50.56	53.89	60.99	58.38	60.74	64.38
Grand Total	520,478,0	939,453,9	1,220,150,0	1,117,351,5	902,307,1	1,099,757,5	1,125,901,0
Per cent	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.

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[1] Reproduced from *State and Municipal Compendium*, June, 1940. The breakdown for 1940 will not be available until June, 1941, but the tentative estimate of the grand total for 1940, as contained in the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, is $1,234,916,402.

* Data since 1932 do not include bonds purchased by federal agencies.

finance solely by bond prices. Another qualification must be kept in mind while interpreting *The Bond Buyer's* Index, namely, that the 20 large cities whose securities form the basis of the index have a better credit standing than the average of all local governments. Hence it must not be assumed that every municipality may borrow at the rates shown by the index. The index does, however, reflect fairly accurately the *trend* of prices in the bond market. The reader should always bear in mind that *The Bond Buyer's* Index represents the actual basis or "yield" prevailing in the market rather than the coupon rates of the bonds.

Table 5 gives the *Bond Buyer's* summary of state and municipal defaults as of February 1, 1941. The downward trend in defaults for each class of municipality was continued in 1940. The trend reported in this table is substantiated by other evidence indicating the improved financial status of most of the municipalities that were in difficulty a few years ago. In New Jersey, one of the states with the greatest number of municipal defaults during the depression years, a 1931 law provided for the administration of defaulted municipalities under a municipal finance commission. In all, 14 municipalities came under this special supervision; as of July 25, 1940, 12 of them remained under supervision. The financial condition of all of them had been improved; seven had been refinanced, and three were in the process of refinancing.

A committee of the American Bar Association reported that approximately 200 debt adjustment cases had been filed under the Federal Municipal Bankruptcy Act from its adoption in 1937 to August 29, 1940. Data gathered by the *Bond Buyer* showed that, although these 200 cases included governmental units in 21 states, 149 of the cases were in five states —Florida, Texas, California, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. In 113 cases the municipality was a "special district"—irrigation, water conservation, drainage, acquisition and improvement, etc. A total of 82 cities or towns in 11 states applied for relief, but 65 cases were from three states: Florida, Oklahoma, and Texas.

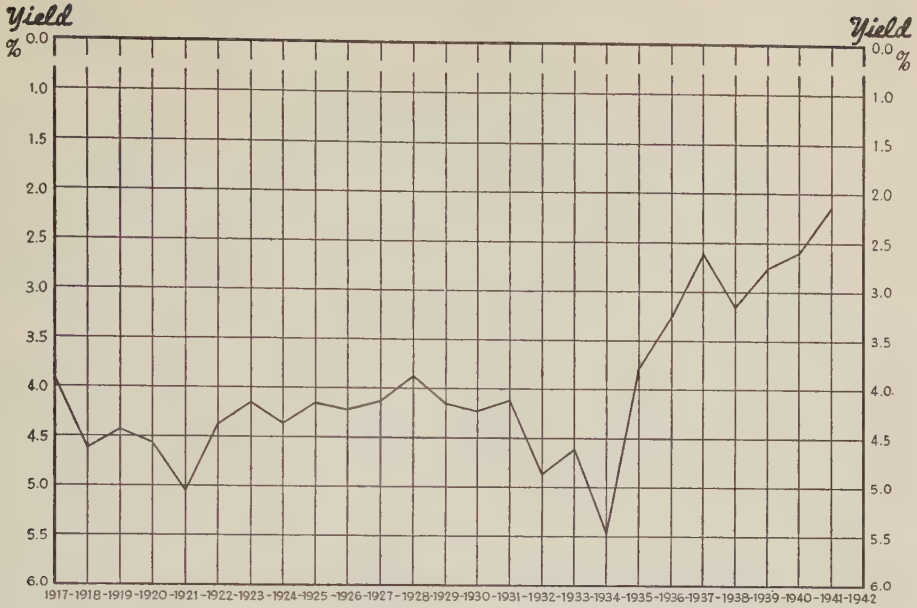

FIG. 3.—THE BOND BUYER'S INDEX, 1917-41, FOR 20 MUNICIPALS (SEE TABLE 4)

TABLE 4

BOND BUYER'S INDEX OF MUNICIPAL BOND VALUES[1]

January 1, 1917-41

Date	Yield (%)	Date	Yield (%)	Date	Yield (%)
Jan. 1, 1917	3.92	Jan. 1, 1925	4.16	Jan. 1, 1933	4.61
Jan. 1, 1918	4.62	Jan. 1, 1926	4.23	Jan. 1, 1934	5.48
Jan. 1, 1919	4.44	Jan. 1, 1927	4.13	Jan. 1, 1935	3.81
Jan. 1, 1920	4.56	Jan. 1, 1928	3.87	Jan. 1, 1936	3.25
Jan. 1, 1921	5.06	Jan. 1, 1929	4.17	Jan. 1, 1937	2.62
Jan. 1, 1922	4.38	Jan. 1, 1930	4.23	Jan. 1, 1938	3.16
Jan. 1, 1923	4.16	Jan. 1, 1931	4.12	Jan. 1, 1939	2.77
Jan. 1, 1924	4.37	Jan. 1, 1932	4.87	Jan. 1, 1940	2.59
				Jan. 1, 1941	2.14

[1] This index is the result of averaging the market value as expressed in "basis" or "yield" of bonds of the following 20 large cities: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Buffalo, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Newark, New Orleans, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Seattle, and Jersey City. Several substitutions were made in the calculation of the January 1, 1940, average. These substitutions were state of West Virginia bonds, Port of New York Authority long 3s, and Metropolitan Water District of Southern California long 3½s for securities of Milwaukee, New Orleans, and Seattle. Specific issues are not used in compiling these averages. In ascertaining the market for bonds of a given city, bonds of extremely short or extremely long maturity are disregarded, as well as bonds selling at abnormal premiums or discounts. Inasmuch as the data are as of January 1 of each year, the period chosen was 1917-41 rather than 1916-40, as in the other trend tables, since the figures for the other tables are as of December 31 of each year.

TABLE 5

SUMMARY OF MUNICIPAL DEBT DEFAULTS[1]

Revised to February 1, 1941

(As Reported to *The Bond Buyer*)

State	Number of Defaults				
	Counties	Cities and Towns	School Districts	Other Dists.	Total
ALABAMA	..	3	..	..	3
ARIZONA	..	2	1	..	3
ARKANSAS	8	6	57	..	71
CALIFORNIA	1	4	4	..	8
COLORADO	1	13	20	..	34
FLORIDA	29	117	142	43	331
GEORGIA	..	1	7	..	8
IDAHO	..	6	..	..	6
ILLINOIS	..	7	15	2	24
INDIANA	5	1	..	..	6
IOWA	..	1	..	..	1
KANSAS	..	4	..	..	4
KENTUCKY	25	3	7	..	35
LOUISIANA	15	3	14	56	88
MAINE	..	3	..	..	3
MICHIGAN	7	40	136	..	183
MINNESOTA	1	15	5	..	21
MISSISSIPPI	6	1	..	3	10
MISSOURI	1	4	1	..	6
MONTANA	..	2	..	..	2
NEBRASKA	..	7	2	..	9
NEW JERSEY	..	18	11	..	29
NEW MEXICO	2	1	4	..	7
NEW YORK	..	1	..	..	1
NORTH CAROLINA	16	65	4	..	85
NORTH DAKOTA	1	7	5	..	13
OHIO	5	12	13	..	30
OKLAHOMA	1	32	3	..	36
OREGON	..	6	..	..	6
PENNSYLVANIA	..	13	8	1	22
SOUTH CAROLINA	1	10	1	..	12
SOUTH DAKOTA	2	12	6	..	20
TENNESSEE	2	8	..	..	10
TEXAS	17	59	31	20	127
UTAH	..	1	..	..	1
VIRGINIA	..	2	..	..	2
WISCONSIN	1	..	..	..	1
WYOMING	..	3	..	..	3
Total	146	493	497	125	1261
Decrease from February 1, 1940	20	75	103	12	210

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[1] The reports summarized above relate only to defaults on bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness, etc. This summary does not embrace defaults on special assessment obligations. Many default reports are from unofficial sources, but a continuous effort is being made to secure official confirmation of all defaults. In numerous instances defaults may be restricted to a small amount of principal and interest, and in others defaults may have been cured since the date of last information. It should also be kept in mind that in certain states machinery exists which makes it possible to compile complete statistics, whereas in other states available information may be incomplete. For this reason too much reliance should not be placed upon the comparative showing of the several states. States in which no defaults are reported are Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, and West Virginia.

Municipal Financial Data *

THE YEAR 1940 found city tax rates slightly higher, assessed values a little lower, and bonded debt somewhat reduced, as compared with the previous year. These are the principal findings of an analysis of financial data from cities over 30,000 population. Data for individual cities are shown in Table VII, but there are several general observations and comments regarding trends that should be made as a preface to this table.

Property Tax Rates. Table VII shows for 301 cities, as of 1940, the total assessed value, with a breakdown indicating the percentage of the total represented by realty and personalty; the actual tax rate as levied per $1,000 assessed value—both for city purposes and the total rate (city, school, county, state, and special districts); the estimated ratio of assessed value to true value; and the adjusted city and total tax rates on a 100 per cent basis of assessment.

The adjusted rates are obtained by multiplying the actual, or reported, rate by the estimated ratio (in per cent) of assessed value to true value. In this way assessments are equalized on a 100 per cent basis to give the rates some comparative value. In a few states tax commissions or similar bodies issue schedules of the estimated ratios of assessed to true values by counties each year. In other states studies have been made to determine this assessment ratio. For the majority, however, the ratio is purely an estimate and many inaccuracies result. In some states the county assessment is based on a percentage of true value different from the city assessment. In these cases the ratio shown is the weighted average of the two separate ratios. These figures can be applied with safety only to real property. Listing of personal property is so incomplete in most jurisdictions, and practice with regard to assessment varies so widely, that an estimate of the rate at which personal property is assessed would be purely arbitrary.

A comparison of tax rates and assessed values for 1940 with those for 1939, as shown in Table 1, reveals that average per capita assessed values for cities in all population groups are 1.5 per cent lower than a year ago. This reduction in assessed values was most prominent in cities over 500,000 population. In other population groups the reduction in values was much smaller, and in cities of 30,000 to 100,000 population there was even a slight increase in per capita values. (It should be noted that 1940 figures for tax rates and assessed values are based on preliminary estimates of 1940 population, as released by the Census Bureau, so per capita figures calculated this year are on a different basis from those published in The Municipal Year Book for 1940.) Average per capita values for all cities have decreased only 2 per cent during the past five years, and this decrease is confined to the cities over 300,000 population. Since the large reductions in the 1933-34 period, the property tax base, except for the largest cities, appears to have been fairly well stabilized.

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* Table VII and this summary of financial data for cities over 30,000 population are adapted, with permission, from two studies by Rosina Mohaupt, Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, Inc.: "Comparative Tax Rates of 301 cities—1940," in the December 1940 *National Municipal Review;* and "The Bonded Debt of 272 Cities as at January 1, 1940," in the June 1940 *National Municipal Review,* published by the National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York City.

Adjusted tax rates continued to increase, although the rate of increase has steadily diminished during the last four years. The average increase for all cities from 1939 to 1940 was only 29 cents, and cities in the 100,000 to 300,000 population group showed an average decrease of 13 cents in their rates. Cities with populations of 300,000 to 500,000, however, showed a sharp increase of $1.47 in average adjusted tax rates.

TABLE 1

AVERAGE ADJUSTED TAX RATES AND PER CAPITA ASSESSED VALUE: 1935, 1939, AND 1940

Population Group	Average Adjusted Tax Rate Per $1,000 Assessed Value (252 Cities)			Average Per Capita Assessed Value (135 Cities)			Per Cent Change 1935-40	
	1939	1940	Increase	1939	1940	Per Cent Decrease	Adj. Tax Rate $1,000 Assessed Val. 237 Cities (Increase)	Per Capita Assessed Val. 135 Cities (Decrease)
Over 500,000	$28.41	$28.87	$ .46	$1,643	$1,603	2.4	16.9	3.1
300,000 to 500,000	27.92	29.39	1.47	1,214	1,202	1.0	15.3	3.1
100,000 to 300,000	29.21	29.08	—.13	1,147	1,142	.4	8.1	+ .4
50,000 to 100,000	26.64	27.14	.50	1,204	1,208	+.3	9.7	+1.0
30,000 to 50,000	27.51	27.65	.14	1,128	1,132	+.4	7.0	+ .1
All Cities	27.72	28.01	.29	1,399	1,378	1.5	9.3	2.0

A comparison of trends in adjusted tax rates and per capita assessed values for the past five years indicates that cities in the two largest population groups continue to face the most serious tax situation. These cities have suffered the greatest losses in assessed values and have had the greatest increases in tax rates. There is undoubtedly a correlation between these two trends, and it indicates the increasing severity of the revenue problem in our largest cities.

Attention may also be directed to the range in the tax rates, which in turn reveal wide variations in assessing practice. Actual tax rates levied (unadjusted rates) vary from $14.69 in Lorain, Ohio, to $116.38 in Tampa, Florida. Adjusted rates range from $10.80 in Birmingham, Alabama, to $60.46 in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Even the adjusted rates should be used with great caution in making comparisons between cities. Tax rates do not reveal the quantity or quality of service rendered by a city, nor do they indicate many of the other characteristics of a city that need to be known before valid comparisons can be made.

One other feature of recent trends in tax rates and assessed values needs to be mentioned. Although the individual city data in Table VII do not show changes in population since the 1930 census, a comparison of population trends and trends in assessed values and tax rates shows that cities that have declined in population have also had a greater than average decrease in assessed values and a greater than average increase in tax rates. This is illustrated in Table 2. In brief, it appears that, although a decreasing population naturally results in a decrease in assessed values, the cost of local government does not correspondingly decrease; consequently, a higher tax rate must be levied to produce the necessary revenue.

TABLE 2

COMPARISON OF 1930-40 CHANGES IN ASSESSED VALUES AND TAX RATES OF GROWING CITIES WITH DECLINING CITIES

Population Group	1930-40 Increase in Adjusted Tax Rate		1930-40 Decrease in Assessed Value		No. of Growing Cities	No. of Declining Cities
	Growing Cities	Declining Cities	Growing Cities	Declining Cities		
Over 500,000	36.2%	25.3%	19.8%	28.8%	8	6
300,000 to 500,000	19.2	32.8	21.7	12.1	9	3
100,000 to 300,000	9.6	21.0	17.0	21.9	30	12
50,000 to 100,000	8.2	28.2	15.8	38.9	25	11
30,000 to 50,000	8.4	20.4	8.8	17.2	20	11
All Cities	11.9	24.2	19.2	26.1	92	43

Bonded Indebtedness. In Table VII are shown for 272 cities the total gross bonded debt, gross general improvement debt, total net bonded debt, net bonded debt excluding utility debt, and the per capita net bonded debt excluding utilities. Debt data are as of January 1, 1940; consequently population groupings and per capita calculations are based on 1930 census figures.

The gross bonded debt of the 310 American cities over 30,000 population (1930 census) is estimated to have been $8,467,139,000 on January 1, 1940; this figure is about $88,000,000 lower than that for the previous year. These estimates are based on reports from 238 comparable cities. There has been a definite downward trend in the debt of the larger cities since 1936, with more than three-fourths of the cities reporting decreases. That this decrease is not confined to gross figures is shown in Table 3, which reveals that per capita gross and net debt figures have also been declining.

These tables are confined to the direct debt burden of cities and do not take into account the overlapping debt structure of the community. Certain adjustments have been made, however, to facilitate intercity comparisons. For instance, in some states the school district debt is not an obligation of the city, but since this debt is usually considered as being based on the full faith and credit of the city, it is included to make the figures comparable with those of other cities. A similar situation arises in connection with sanitary districts, park districts, and other *ad hoc* units which issue bonds independently, but for purposes usually considered as city functions. Whenever this kind of debt involves overlapping districts, only the city's share is shown, based on estimates of the assessed values of the two areas. Footnotes have been liberally used to explain these situations.

TABLE 3

PER CAPITA GROSS AND NET DEBT, 1935, 1939, AND 1940
(Based on 1930 census)

Population Group	Per Capita Gross Bonded Debt: 238 Cities		Per Capita Net Bonded Debt Less Utilities: 238 Cities		Per Cent Change 1935-40 (215 Cities)	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	Per Capita Gross Debt (Decrease)	Per Capita Net Debt Less Utilities (Decrease)
Over 500,000	$244.67	$249.77	$117.15	$117.68	+4.4	4.0
Over 500,000 *	187.01	183.62	112.55	109.38	3.5	9.6
300,000 to 500,000 **	171.54	172.65	116.79	117.78	1.0	+2.0
100,000 to 300,000	126.46	127.47	85.82	83.97	+ .4	4.8
50,000 to 100,000	115.13	113.98	86.37	84.02	3.6	7.5
30,000 to 50,000	87.10	85.26	65.60	64.88	6.8	5.9
All Cities	184.08	186.64	102.63	102.25	+2.2	3.9
All Cities *	150.21	149.01	98.07	96.07	2.2	6.2

* Excluding New York City.
** Excluding Washington, D. C., which has no debt.

For the purposes of this tabulation, a utility is defined as a commercial enterprise carried on by a unit of government, the operation of which could be separated from the purely governmental functions, and which earns a considerable part of its overhead and operating costs from revenues based on a rate structure. This definition restricts utilities in this tabulation to water, light and power, gas, street railways, rapid transit, port and harbor facilities, docks, and sewage disposal plants. Other self-supporting enterprises are included under the general obligations of the city. No attempt is made to determine whether or not a utility is completely self-supporting. Difficulties encountered in attempting to determine the degree of self-support proved to be so great that, beginning last year, all utility debt has been deducted in the calculation of "net debt less utilities."

Table VII

ASSESSED VALUATIONS, TAX RATES, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 30,000: 1940

The data in this table on assessed values and adjusted tax rates for 285 cities in 1940 and bonded indebtedness for 255 cities as of January 1, 1940, were prepared by Rosina Mohaupt, Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, Inc., from data furnished by members of the Governmental Research Association, city officials, and chambers of commerce, and published originally in the June and December, 1940, issues of the *National Municipal Review*. All of these data are reproduced with the permission of the Bureau and of the National Municipal League. A summary of this table and an explanation of the column headings appear on the pages immediately preceding. Dots in columns indicate either that the information was not reported or was not available. An asterisk (*) in the first column refers to footnotes at the end of the table which are arranged alphabetically by cities; a dagger (†) refers to notes arranged alphabetically by states. A double dagger (‡) indicates that a different ratio than the one shown was used in determining the adjusted tax rate for city purposes only. In such cities the assessment ratio shown is the weighted average of the several ratios of assessment.

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Assessed Valuation			Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment		Gross Bonded Debt		Net Bonded Debt		
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty	Per Cent Personalty	City	Total		City	Total	General Improvement (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Excluding Utilities (000 omitted)	Per Capita Excluding Utilities
Over 500,000														
Baltimore, Md.	859	$1,492,700	72	28	$22.40	$30.34	100	$22.40	$30.34	$111,960	$186,492	$150,749	$103,304	$128.35
Boston, Mass.*	771	1,483,235	93	7	26.46	40.60	100	26.46	40.60	67,850	151,946	129,255	67,783	86.77
Buffalo, N. Y.† *	576	937,473	100	. .	24.00	40.42	84	20.16	33.95	82,025	110,805	104,291	92,580	161.55
Chicago, Ill.*	3,397	2,043,354	69	31	52.50	91.10	37	19.43	33.71	282,478	321,379	305,543	302,399	89.55
Cleveland, Ohio † *	878	1,203,648	86	14	16.27	31.95	80	13.02	25.56	90,284	123,281	113,471	93,117	103.41
Detroit, Mich.*	1,623	2,413,180	76	24	19.78	33.23	100	19.78	33.23	175,998	367,210	346,694	240,439	153.28
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,504	1,281,633	84	16	17.07	56.90	50	8.54	28.45	49,014	319,747	318,719	104,380	84.31
Milwaukee, Wis.*	587	821,126	92	8	15.39	37.81	90	13.85	34.03	36,904	44,547	34,568	31,750	54.91
New York, N. Y.† *	7,455	16,470,154	100	. .	23.47	29.74	92	21.59	27.36	808,008	2,650,402	2,134,148	931,036	134.34
Philadelphia, Pa.† * . . .	1,931	3,314,775	76	24	17.00	28.75	100	17.00	28.75	342,744	613,480	432,218	297,495	152.49
Pittsburgh, Pa.† *	672	1,047,024	100	. .	17.14	36.77	80	13.71	29.42	60,339	85,582	76,904	72,374	108.05
St. Louis, Mo.*	816	1,041,082	89	11	17.50	27.40	85	14.88	23.29	67,884	76,044	72,380	67,045	81.57
San Francisco, Calif.* . .	635	821,302	87	13	32.56	39.37	50	16.28	19.69	34,846	151,467	151,467	47,491	74.86
Washington, D. C.* . . .	663	1,297,019	94	6	17.50	17.50	90	15.75	15.75	None	None	None	None	None
300,000 to 500,000														
Atlanta, Ga.†	302	350,000	72	28	11.20	36.00	59 ‡	7.84	21.20	8,340	14,315	12,895	11,065	40.93
Cincinnati, Ohio † * . . .	456	831,987	89	11	10.65	21.58	80	8.52	17.26	40,911	87,916	61,638	41,157	91.23
Columbus, Ohio †	306	364,674	77	23	8.40	19.30	100	8.40	19.30	21,198	32,402	25,642	22,002	75.72
Denver, Colo.*	322	353,866	71	29	20.70	41.94	80	16.56	33.55	15,713	47,069	45,878	21,846	76.05
Houston, Tex.*	385	325,374	78	22	19.75	47.25	47 ‡	9.88	22.03	29,883	41,666	35,718	35,581	121.71
Indianapolis, Ind.*	387	507,974	74	26	12.80	32.80	75	9.60	24.60	19,782	36,712	32,525	24,931	68.46
Jersey City, N. J.	301	603,479	90	10	27.80	52.98	100	27.80	52.98	45,264	70,581	63,446	53,529	169.01

Table VII.—Assessed Valuations, Tax Rates, and Debt for Cities Over 30,000: 1940—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Assessed Valuation			Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment		Gross Bonded Debt		Net Bonded Debt		
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty	Per Cent Personalty	City	Total		City	Total	General Improvement (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Excluding Utilities (000 omitted)	Per Capita Excluding Utilities
300,000 to 500,000—continued														
Kansas City, Mo.*	399	507,123	78	22	17.50	39.60	83 ‡	14.00	32.79	30,560	64,902	58,506	44,249	110.69
Louisville, Ky.*	319	418,583	73	27	16.70	28.40	85	14.20	24.14	31,335	43,381	34,934	34,726	112.84
Minneapolis, Minn.*	492	237,537	82	18	51.57	100.00	35	18.05	35.00	51,391	71,775	69,165	64,598	139.11
Newark, N. J.	430	777,835	78	22	27.10	48.50	100	27.10	48.50	79,977	118,158	99,048	81,659	184.61
New Orleans, La.† *	495	493,305	72	28	21.50	39.75	71 ‡	18.28	28.38	45,527	56,131	56,131	52,631	114.72
Oakland, Calif.	302	263,069	86	14	19.70	51.80	35	6.90	18.13	......	......	......	......	......
Portland, Ore.*	305	265,945	86	14	27.60	62.40	54	14.90	33.70	17,544	37,748	31,458	19,405	64.30
Rochester, N. Y.† *	325	531,377	100	...	20.48	42.93	77	15.77	33.06	46,398	64,430	57,241	54,507	164.59
Seattle, Wash.	368	243,098	78	22	21.51	54.51	47	10.11	25.62	15,849	73,487	73,262	23,336	63.83
100,000 to 300,000														
Akron, Ohio *	245	271,600	73	27	16.29	31.00	60	9.77	18.60	24,428	38,761	36,351	29,032	113.83
Albany, N. Y.*	131	236,899	100	...	27.42	33.60	88	24.13	29.57	14,818	32,759	31,177	17,964	140.99
Birmingham, Ala.†	268	161,185	..	..	11.50	36.00	30	3.45	10.80	13,810	26,077	22,692	18,692	71.98
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	245,865	78	22	21.53	28.30	100	21.53	28.30	10,818	13,680	13,680	13,680	93.24
Cambridge, Mass.	111	170,604	94	6	29.56	43.00	100	29.56	43.00	9,280	11,485	9,312	8,688	76.45
Camden, N. J.	118	136,166	80	20	16.26	44.40	70	11.38	31.08	21,241	26,282	24,836	23,786	200.39
Canton, Ohio †	108	147,674	80	20	5.20	16.60	80	4.16	13.28	3,946	9,103	7,243	6,579	62.71
Charlotte, N. C.† *	101	109,180	78	22	12.30	24.13	67	8.24	16.17	5,924	10,244	9,869	7,128	86.21
Chattanooga, Tenn.*	128	110,629	74	26	20.00	36.80	75	15.00	27.60	13,044	28,318	27,550	14,350	119.78
Dallas, Tex.	295	290,043	72	28	17.00	38.80	53	9.01	20.56	19,381	37,683	34,835	24,835	95.35
Dayton, Ohio † *	211	....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	8,145	16,945	14,793	11,945	59.43
Des Moines, Iowa † *	160	131,315	83	17	21.85	60.66	68	14.86	41.25	6,200	17,100	16,632	12,922	90.65
Duluth, Minn.	101	51,463	79	21	43.08	114.90	33	14.22	37.92	4,285	9,270	9,270	6,738	66.41
Elizabeth, N. J.	110	137,906	91	9	19.24	42.40	100	19.24	42.40	6,641	15,786	15,073	11,023	96.19
Erie, Pa.†	117	123,612	100	...	13.00	37.00	65	8.45	24.05	4,858	10,997	10,857	9,597	82.76
Fall River, Mass.	115	92,901	90	10	.....	44.20	100	.....	44.20	4,246	5,448	5,122	4,824	41.85
Flint, Mich.	152	202,395	81	19	10.13	21.94	100	10.13	21.94	5,790	12,923	9,640	8,903	56.89
Fort Wayne, Ind.*	118	150,000	75	25	6.40	25.10	75	4.80	18.83	502	4,775	4,775	3,084	26.83
Fort Worth, Tex.*	178	164,104	75	25	21.10	47.80	62 ‡	14.14	29.25	12,974	26,973	25,418	17,966	109.92
Gary, Ind.*	112	133,221	...	...	11.12	37.00	60	6.67	22.20	2,137	5,460	5,291	5,291	52.68
Grand Rapids, Mich.*	164	191,685	82	18	8.57	20.17	100	8.57	20.17	5,568	12,363	10,296	6,694	39.71
Hartford, Conn.*	166	370,368	85	15	15.58	29.25	100	15.58	29.25	15,577	22,946	20,241	18,328	111.71
Jacksonville, Fla.†	173	83,179	89	11	22.00	75.41	50	11.00	37.71	5,441	13,446	12,430	8,391	64.77
Kansas City, Kan.	121	507,123	78	22	17.50	39.60	83	14.53	32.79	4,088	11,188	8,574	6,892	56.56
Knoxville, Tenn.*	112	128,665	75	25	26.50	41.80	80	21.20	33.44	18,995	25,730	23,362	18,991	179.50
Long Beach, Calif.	164	232,849	...	...	11.77	50.51	53 ‡	7.65	27.02	6,026	38,537	38,537	14,351	101.04
Lowell, Mass.	101	93,642	92	8	35.36	48.60	100	35.36	48.60	3,665	4,425	4,425	4,077	40.67

Memphis, Tenn.*	293	266,862	76	24	14.80	30.80	85	12.58	26.18	15,759	46,991	44,772	19,639	77.58
Miami, Fla.†	172	175,196	88	12	29.24	.....	...	.....	.....	......	......	......	......	......
Nashville, Tenn.	167	169,305	69	31	18.05	30.30	90	16.25	27.27	9,770	31,779	30,028	12,003	78.01
New Bedford, Mass.*	110	96,326	88	12	42.28	47.60	100	42.28	47.60	......	......	......	......	......
New Haven, Conn.	161	303,778	84	16	18.67	29.50	100	18.67	29.50	13,328	13,626	12,733	12,733	78.28
Norfolk, Va.*	144	151,114	88	12	25.00	25.00	80	20.00	20.00	18,742	39,613	25,136	16,775	129.32
Oklahoma City, Okla.† *	204	114,785	83	17	13.89	43.43	40	5.56	17.37	7,844	17,145	11,749	10,199	55.02
Omaha, Neb.*	224	233,666	70	30	14.85	37.05	68 ‡	10.40	25.12	9,349	21,883	16,457	14,927	69.75
Paterson, N. J.	140	164,212	...	...	17.58	45.70	70	12.31	31.99	10,156	28,812	27,748	14,552	105.06
Peoria, Ill.*	105	....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	2,417	3,127	3,059	3,059	29.15
Providence, R. I.*	254	499,509	81	19	24.00	24.00	100	24.00	24.00	36,634	67,157	50,374	38,142	150.77
Reading, Pa.†	111	143,962	100	...	11.00	30.50	95 ‡	11.00	28.96	3,452	12,561	12,188	9,974	89.73
Richmond, Va.*	193	259,453	92	8	14.50	22.00	100	14.50	22.00	25,393	40,141	25,076	20,574	112.47
Sacramento, Calif.	106	118,021	86	14	18.90	51.80	55 ‡	11.91	28.36	3,621	13,522	13,522	9,819	104.73
St. Paul, Minn.*	288	134,137	82	18	20.13	99.20	35	7.05	34.72	20,250	36,643	29,793	24,702	90.95
Salt Lake City, Utah	150	132,037	...	...	15.00	42.15	70	10.50	29.51	2,979	10,967	10,482	6,255	44.60
San Antonio, Tex.	254	215,445	75	25	18.70	42.10	66 ‡	14.03	26.89	14,125	26,571	25,836	19,985	86.31
San Diego, Calif.	203	149,932	75	25	19.20	56.80	50	9.60	28.40	2,634	18,754	18,754	6,147	41.54
Scranton, Pa.†	140	100,998	100	...	19.84	52.44	70	13.89	36.71	2,140	8,381	8,268	8,268	57.65
Somerville, Mass.	102	116,392	93	7	24.87	42.30	100	24.87	42.30	3,418	5,054	5,054	4,891	47.07
South Bend, Ind.*	101	128,654	76	24	8.40	29.90	70	5.88	20.93	2,551	5,341	4,974	4,600	44.15
Spokane, Wash.	122	72,259	77	23	18.00	44.00	47	8.46	20.68	2,259	3,328	2,881	2,749	23.80
Springfield, Mass.	150	261,087	92	8	21.34	36.20	100	21.34	36.20	8,952	16,659	16,659	10,781	71.92
Syracuse, N. Y.† *	206	347,106	100	...	16.47	36.79	91	14.99	33.48	24,433	34,925	34,925	29,946	143.06
Tacoma, Wash.*	109	48,117	78	22	23.42	55.54	50	11.71	27.77	1,940	12,915	12,886	3,015	28.22
Tampa, Fla.† *	108	73,803	87	13	38.50	116.38	37 ‡	19.25	42.61	......	......	......	......	......
Toledo, Ohio † *	282	434,080	78	22	8.07	19.20	100	8.07	19.20	24,155	41,929	39,063	34,725	119.45
Trenton, N. J.	125	155,671	84	16	20.24	47.40	85	17.20	40.29	11,476	18,835	17,343	16,543	134.11
Tulsa, Okla.†	142	105,637	81	19	17.91	44.86	60	10.75	26.92	7,719	15,420	11,360	8,340	59.04
Utica, N. Y.†	101	126,438	100	...	25.63	44.68	78	19.99	34.85	9,466	10,994	10,884	10,884	106.98
Wichita, Kan.*	115	115,070	85	15	10.85	37.60	70	7.60	26.32	5,239	9,571	9,571	8,238	74.14
Wilmington, Del.*	113	159,696	100	...	14.50	20.00	80	11.60	16.00	4,649	12,325	10,781	3,961	37.16
Worcester, Mass.	194	265,467	94	6	25.76	38.60	100	25.76	38.60	10,428	12,868	12,868	10,488	53.70
Yonkers, N. Y.†	143	302,412	100	...	25.11	39.78	95	23.85	37.79	19,506	32,298	32,298	27,046	200.86
Youngstown, Ohio † *	168	266,777	87	13	7.88	18.40	80	6.22	14.72	9,534	11,997	11,297	10,635	62.56
50,000 to 100,000														
Allentown, Pa.†	96,904	104,800	100	...	12.40	32.40	75	9.30	24.30	4,878	9,756	8,740	8,020	86.68
Altoona, Pa.†	80,214	72,000	80	20	13.00	33.50	71 ‡	9.75	23.93	......	......	......	......	......
Amarillo, Tex.	51,686	55,611	77	23	12.30	34.50	66 ‡	9.23	22.68	......	......	......	......	......
Asheville, N. C.†	51,310	54,262	86	14	15.30	29.00	75	11.48	21.75	15,391	23,389	23,389	18,167	361.95
Atlantic City, N. J.*	64,094	92,206	92	8	37.64	60.46	100	37.64	60.46	24,074	26,249	26,249	24,074	363.66
Augusta, Ga.†	65,919	46,113	72	28	22.50	50.50	57 ‡	15.08	29.00	2,212	3,848	3,343	2,794	46.30
Austin, Tex.*	87,930	64,567	81	19	16.50	38.40	60 ‡	11.06	22.95	2,981	6,407	6,337	4,865	91.59
Bayonne, N. J.	79,198	132,413	85	15	29.92	60.35	100	29.92	60.35	......	......	......	......	......
Beaumont, Tex.*	59,061	58,448	83	17	17.30	42.30	61 ‡	12.98	25.67	4,504	8,944	8,542	6,203	107.45
Berkeley, Calif.	85,547	91,868	93	7	12.36	48.42	54 ‡	7.79	25.82	750	9,341	9,279	2,191	26.69

Table VII.—Assessed Valuations, Tax Rates, and Debt for Cities Over 30,000: 1940—Continued

City	Pop. 1940	Assessed Valuation: Total (000 omitted)	Assessed Valuation: Per Cent Realty	Assessed Valuation: Per Cent Personalty	Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value: City	Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value: Total	Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment: City	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment: Total	Gross Bonded Debt: General Improvement (000 omitted)	Gross Bonded Debt: Total (000 omitted)	Net Bonded Debt: Total (000 omitted)	Net Bonded Debt: Excluding Utilities (000 omitted)	Net Bonded Debt: Per Capita Excluding Utilities
50,000 to 100,000—continued														
Bethlehem, Pa.†	58,490	....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1,541	7,146	6,237	3,386	58.49
Binghamton, N. Y.†	78,309	106,760	100	...	22.51	37.58	83	18.68	31.19	3,189	6,170	6,170	6,140	80.09
Cedar Rapids, Iowa †*	62,120	57,532	83	17	14.09	43.96	50	7.05	21.98	1,335	3,797	3,797	2,821	50.28
Charleston, S. C.	71,275	....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	4,639	9,848	8,859	5,063	81.32
Chester, Pa.†	59,285	55,113	100	...	12.50	32.45	87 ‡	11.25	28.22	......	......	......	......	......
Cleveland Hgts, Ohio †	54,992	106,506	99	1	4.02	24.40	60	2.41	14.64	630	5,376	4,526	4,526	88.84
Columbus, Ga.†	53,280	39,000	...	...	12.00	32.00	62 ‡	8.40	19.80	1,857	2,610	2,520	2,445	56.69
Covington, Ky.	62,018	58,003	74	26	15.80	34.20	70	11.06	23.94	1,503	4,298	4,298	2,067	31.68
Davenport, Iowa †	66,039	....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1,918	3,525	3,394	3,394	55.86
Dearborn, Mich.	63,584	185,592	65	35	14.03	29.38	100	14.03	29.38	10,998	19,082	13,444	12,136	240.98
Decatur, Ill.*	59,305	32,365	85	15	30.20	57.90	50	15.10	28.95	1,350	2,184	2,102	1,949	33.89
Durham, N. C.†	60,195	83,323	66	34	12.35	21.50	75	9.27	16.12	3,786	8,471	8,074	4,676	89.85
East Chicago, Ind.*	54,637	86,132	...	...	8.95	31.60	60	5.37	18.96	1,104	4,683	4,271	2,594	47.35
East Orange, N. J.	68,945	113,384	96	4	18.62	39.80	100	18.62	39.80	6,541	10,592	9,699	9,329	137.14
El Paso, Tex.	96,810	76,624	78	28	13.50	39.00	66 ‡	9.45	25.90	3,266	6,798	6,299	4,741	46.29
Evanston, Ill.*	65,389	52,868	80	20	28.43	66.39	37	10.52	24.56	778	3,065	2,791	2,768	43.70
Evansville, Ind.*	97,062	119,296	72	28	9.80	33.80	100	9.80	33.80	1,483	4,853	4,644	3,155	30.85
Fresno, Calif.	60,685	55,707	86	14	17.60	43.60	50	8.80	21.80	595	5,660	5,226	3,404	64.82
Galveston, Tex.*	60,862	60,988	80	20	19.10	38.30	57 ‡	11.46	21.71	6,252	6,749	6,371	5,874	110.96
Glendale, Calif.	82,582	61,182	...	...	12.66	51.94	50	6.33	25.97	......	......	......	......	......
Greensboro, N. C.†	59,319	91,000	76	24	12.00	21.80	75	9.00	16.35	......	......	......	......	......
Hamilton, Ohio †*	50,592	66,287	85	15	7.61	16.36	70	5.33	11.45	1,243	3,135	3,087	2,155	41.31
Hammond, Ind.*	70,184	89,031	75	25	11.55	36.60	60	6.93	21.96	2,849	5,599	5,448	4,378	67.81
Harrisburg, Pa.†	83,893	92,155	100	...	13.50	35.00	55	7.43	19.25	......	......	......	......	......
Highland Park, Mich.	50,810	79,719	80	20	14.40	31.82	100	14.40	31.82	1,165	4,205	2,232	2,159	40.76
Holyoke, Mass.*	53,750	72,692	95	5	28.01	32.30	100	28.01	32.30	504	1,722	1,722	903	15.97
Huntington, W. Va.†*	78,836	109,483	62	38	5.00	23.02	80	4.00	18.42	1,410	......	......	......	......
Irvington, N. J.	55,328	76,706	88	12	18.50	41.90	100	18.50	41.90	......	......	......	......	......
Jackson, Miss.†	62,107	46,413	74	26	18.50	45.80	60	11.10	27.48	4,298	5,431	5,252	4,633	95.96
Johnstown, Pa.†	66,668	....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	3,953	8,651	7,177	7,177	107.13
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54,097	74,257	79	21	9.10	24.35	100	9.10	24.35	None	1,366	1,366	1,366	24.93
Lakewood, Ohio †	69,160	93,889	91	9	7.79	26.60	75	5.84	19.95	1,920	4,154	3,716	3,604	51.12
Lancaster, Pa.†	61,345	90,218	100	...	6.00	18.40	94 ‡	6.00	17.36	1,455	7,311	6,476	3,825	63.80
Lansing, Mich.	78,753	102,965	85	15	13.16	28.16	80	10.53	22.53	976	1,919	940	870	11.10
Lawrence, Mass.*	84,323	85,322	92	8	22.64	40.80	100	22.64	40.80	2,278	3,177	3,177	2,700	31.74
Lincoln, Neb.*	81,984	98,398	78	22	10.12	31.96	80	8.10	25.57	951	5,778	5,281	3,995	52.61
Lynn, Mass.*	98,123	....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	4,167	6,181	6,142	5,807	56.76
McKeesport, Pa.†	55,355	55,110	100	...	12.00	37.25	60	7.20	22.35	......	......	......	......	......

Macon, Ga.†	57,865	39,146	82	18	15.00	41.00	56 ‡	7.50	23.10	975	1,739	1,739	1,699	31.56
Madison, Wis.	67,447	127,462	91	9	9.26	26.50	97	8.98	25.71	2,762	5,404	5,404	5,155	89.03
Malden, Mass.	58,010	68,724	92	8	.....	41.40	100	.....	41.40	2,363	3,707	3,506	3,401	58.61
Manchester, N. H.	77,685	....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	3,084	3,668	3,668	3,555	46.27
Medford, Mass.	63,083	....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	2,745	4,126	4,106	3,666	61.39
Mobile, Ala.*	78,720	41,606	77	23	7.50	35.50	60	4.50	21.30	5,424	9,321	9,321	5,424	79.53
Montgomery, Ala.	78,084	....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	4,665	9,824	9,824	6,997	105.89
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.†	67,362	150,962	100	...	13.80	34.30	100	13.80	34.30	5,955	12,562	10,492	9,524	154.87
New Britain, Conn.*	68,685	106,041	82	18	13.58	29.25	100	13.58	29.25	1,545	5,439	5,126	3,606	52.93
New Rochelle, N. Y.†	58,408	187,856	100	...	15.90	31.80	91	14.47	28.94	8,913	13,953	13,826	13,826	256.04
Newton, Mass.	69,873	167,587	91	9	.....	29.20	100	.....	29.20	3,901	6,328	6,328	5,709	87.46
Niagara Falls, N. Y.†	78,029	150,891	100	...	17.50	33.92	82	14.35	27.81	8,204	16,590	16,362	15,037	199.28
Oak Park, Ill.*	66,015	43,266	82	18	28.40	67.20	37	10.51	24.86	1,477	4,546	4,171	3,026	47.29
Pasadena, Calif.	81,864	125,863	91	9	12.26	48.84	56 ‡	9.20	27.49	3,024	11,922	11,802	5,921	77.82
Passaic, N. J.	61,394	80,346	88	12	21.32	49.10	100	21.32	49.10	7,230	16,296	14,968	7,773	123.47
Pawtucket, R. I.*	75,797	157,447	68	32	21.00	21.00	100	21.00	21.00	10,171	16,337	13,784	11,434	148.21
Phoenix, Ariz.	65,414	71,636	77	23	17.00	60.60	64 ‡	17.00	38.80	3,523	12,103	10,860	5,935	123.34
Pontiac, Mich.	66,626	72,226	67	33	12.37	26.73	100	12.37	26.73	3,226	6,875	6,827	5,382	82.89
Portland, Me.	73,643	76,000	79	21	28.34	47.20	90	25.51	42.48	......	......	......	......	......
Portsmouth, Va.*	50,745	32,599	92	8	.....	25.00	70	.....	17.50	5,947	9,572	6,891	5,691	124.53
Pueblo, Colo.	52,162	26,360	68	32	33.10	68.60	70	23.17	48.02	3,621	12,772	12,772	4,951	98.83
Quincy, Mass.	75,810	....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	3,206	4,146	4,146	3,907	54.26
Racine, Wis.	67,195	103,648	91	9	6.09	30.27	90	5.48	27.24	2,462	4,509	4,395	3,374	49.95
Roanoke, Va.*	69,287	64,186	86	14	25.00	25.00	50	12.50	12.50	4,419	11,969	10,562	5,755	83.16
Rockford, Ill.*	84,637	54,274	72	28	25.20	50.90	40	10.08	20.36	601	2,994	2,814	2,814	32.77
Saginaw, Mich.	82,794	96,611	86	14	9.38	19.62	80	7.50	15.70	466	2,850	2,850	840	10.41
St. Joseph, Mo.	75,711	64,038	73	27	15.00	36.80	65	9.75	23.92	4,315	6,961	6,840	6,840	84.52
St. Petersburg, Fla.† *	60,812	80,910	92	8	23.50	115.13	31 ‡	17.63	35.96	19,700	......	......	......	......
San Jose, Calif.*	68,457	59,182	86	14	13.60	45.17	50	6.80	22.59	881	2,078	2,078	2,078	36.04
Santa Monica, Calif.	53,500	49,133	75	25	19.50	57.66	50	9.75	28.83	1,758	8,639	8,397	3,397	91.45
Savannah, Ga.† *	95,996	59,694	80	20	23.00	50.50	60	13.80	30.30	4,028	4,643	4,408	4,288	50.43
Schenectady, N. Y.† *	87,549	154,681	100	...	15.26	34.00	120	18.31	40.80	9,118	10,591	10,501	10,204	106.63
Shreveport, La.† *	98,167	....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	7,919	8,789	8,551	8,221	107.24
Sioux City, Iowa † *	82,364	87,013	79	21	13.84	42.19	70	9.69	29.53	......	......	......	......	......
Springfield, Ill.*	75,503	51,000	82	18	27.00	50.00	39	10.53	19.50	......	......	......	......	......
Springfield, Mo.	61,238	40,250	73	27	17.30	38.50	60	10.38	23.10	1,342	2,831	2,585	2,585	44.93
Springfield, Ohio †	70,662	84,883	80	20	6.77	16.70	80	5.42	13.36	3,309	4,597	4,549	4,349	63.27
Stockton, Calif.	54,714	64,368	86	14	18.60	50.06	56 ‡	12.65	28.38	4,882	5,282	5,282	5,282	110.12
Terre Haute, Ind.*	62,693	53,364	80	20	14.96	39.00	80	11.97	31.20	963	1,563	1,509	1,509	24.03
Topeka, Kan.	67,833	90,234	57	43	16.28	42.10	70	11.40	29.47	783	3,068	2,539	2,533	39.50
Troy, N. Y.†	70,304	73,278	100	...	27.79	50.68	80	22.23	40.54	6,272	7,789	7,789	7,120	97.85
Union City, N. J.*	56,173	65,374	95	5	22.39	52.26	100	22.39	52.26	5,634	7,223	6,861	6,861	116.97
Waco, Tex.	55,982	48,022	71	29	17.50	.....	...	.....	.....	......	......	......	......	......
Waterbury, Conn.	99,134	167,200	80	20	.....	32.50	80	.....	26.00	10,063	17,421	17,421	11,205	112.15
Waterloo, Iowa † *	51,743	32,164	80	20	15.19	46.86	45	6.84	21.09	1,212	2,408	2,408	2,279	49.33
Wheeling, W. Va.†	61,099	....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	707	2,181	2,181	943	15.29
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.†	86,236	86,065	92	8	17.50	40.20	100	17.50	40.20	......	......	......	......	......

TABLE VII.—ASSESSED VALUATIONS, TAX RATES, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 30,000: 1940—Continued

City	Pop. 1940	Assessed Valuation			Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment		Gross Bonded Debt		Net Bonded Debt		
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty	Per Cent Personalty	City	Total		City	Total	General Improvement (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Excluding Utilities (000 omitted)	Per Capita Excluding Utilities
50,000 to 100,000—continued														
Winston-Salem, N. C.†	79,815	101,678	61	39	12.45	20.50	67	8.34	13.74	8,745	14,807	14,457	11,969	159.01
York, Pa.†	56,712	48,877	100	...	10.50	34.50	56 ‡	6.30	19.50	958	2,891	2,639	2,639	47.75
30,000 to 50,000														
Alameda, Calif.	36,256	30,756	86	14	15.16	50.90	53 ‡	8.79	26.66	135	......	......	......	......
Albuquerque, N. M.	35,449	20,913	88	12	16.23	40.49	60	9.74	24.29	......	......	......	......	......
Alhambra, Calif.	38,935	27,300	...	...	35.09	50.75	50	17.55	25.38	......	......	......	......	......
Alton, Ill.	31,255	15,581	73	27	20.90	49.20	50	10.45	24.60	......	......	......	......	......
Amsterdam, N. Y.	33,329	27,189	100	...	25.11	61.55	55	13.81	33.85	......	......	......	......	......
Arlington t., Mass.	40,013	59,275	95	5	.....	35.80	100	.....	35.80	55	521	508	482	13.35
Auburn, N. Y.	35,753	....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	2,646	3,946	3,925	3,736	101.93
Aurora, Ill.*	47,170	26,956	79	21	26.20	54.20	33	8.65	17.89	631	1,416	1,416	1,136	24.38
Battle Creek, Mich.	43,453	60,590	79	21	9.60	20.80	100	9.60	20.80	613	1,779	1,779	1,475	33.84
Bay City, Mich.	47,956	42,694	84	16	16.29	32.65	80	13.03	26.12	435	2,255	2,023	798	16.86
Bellingham, Wash.	29,314	14,067	75	25	26.26	54.14	44	11.55	23.82	547	1,713	1,595	899	29.16
Berwyn, Ill.	48,451	20,731	91	9	28.40	75.60	37	10.51	27.97	......	......	......	......	......
Bloomfield, N. J.	41,623	68,908	89	11	12.45	37.00	100	12.45	37.00	2,215	6,015	5,992	4,906	128.83
Brookline t., Mass.	49,786	158,979	92	8	16.69	26.00	100	16.69	26.00	730	1,850	1,850	1,480	31.15
Burbank, Calif.	34,337	31,992	73	27	11.90	53.63	50	5.95	26.82	......	......	......	......	......
Butte, Mont.*	37,081	45,396	62	38	39.10	103.32	30	11.73	31.00	......	......	......	......	......
Chelsea, Mass.	41,259	45,820	89	11	31.87	45.40	100	31.87	45.40	1,859	2,157	1,743	1,743	38.04
Chicopee, Mass.	41,664	....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1,048	1,342	1,342	1,055	24.00
Clifton, N. J.	48,827	49,069	94	6	17.52	47.70	100	17.52	47.70	......	......	......	......	......
Colorado Springs, Colo.	36,789	28,229	77	23	13.00	47.26	67	8.71	31.66	447	2,796	2,731	1,184	35.62
Cranston, R. I.*	47,085	76,176	78	22	23.00	23.00	90	20.70	20.70	2,644	4,899	4,662	4,662	108.64
Cumberland, Md.	39,483	47,300	87	13	11.00	28.64	80	8.80	22.91	2,644	7,229	6,016	3,618	95.85
Danville, Ill.*	36,919	20,505	78	22	27.00	56.10	46	12.42	25.81	117	389	389	389	10.59
Dubuque, Iowa †*	43,892	34,101	100	...	19.19	47.40	60	11.51	28.44	1,221	1,774	1,434	1,434	34.40
East Cleveland, Ohio †*	39,495	53,606	96	4	7.62	27.80	65	4.95	18.07	951	2,454	1,644	1,644	41.44
Easton, Pa.†	33,589	42,443	100	...	12.00	35.50	92 ‡	12.00	32.80	2,565	7,509	7,041	3,472	100.73
Eau Claire, Wis.	30,745	26,233	88	12	9.32	35.00	84	7.83	29.40	......	......	......	......	......
Elgin, Ill.*	38,333	21,867	76	24	24.30	47.30	30	7.29	14.19	1,055	1,622	1,595	1,450	40.35
Elkhart, Ind.	33,434	38,133	...	...	9.20	28.80	60	5.52	17.28	50	1,662	1,576	556	16.87
Elmira, N. Y.†	45,106	49,375	100	...	28.92	47.34	80	23.14	37.87	2,080	3,420	3,420	3,060	64.56
Everett, Mass.*	46,784	72,949	87	13	23.86	37.40	100	23.86	37.40	1,233	1,888	1,793	1,697	35.05
Everett, Wash.	30,224	14,833	75	25	23.20	49.70	50	11.60	24.85	785	2,876	2,654	1,000	32.73
Fargo, N. D.	32,580	20,613	69	31	20.29	56.71	50	10.15	28.36	......	......	......	......	......
Fitchburg, Mass.	41,824	47,558	85	15	23.08	39.60	100	23.08	39.60	1,178	2,168	2,168	1,917	47.10

Fort Smith, Ark.†	36,584	....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	174	2,230	1,908	907	28.85
Gadsden, Ala.	36,975	15,172	80	20	10.00	31.00	60	6.00	18.60	......	......	......	......	......
Green Bay, Wis.*	46,235	53,946	90	10	11.54	33.50	80	9.23	26.80	242	2,587	2,340	1,590	42.50
Hagerstown, Md.*	32,491	36,400	92	8	5.00	14.54	100	5.00	14.54	2,135	......	......	......	......
Hamtramck, Mich.	49,839	72,861	66	34	19.20	35.88	80	15.36	28.70	3,654	6,966	6,039	5,548	98.57
Haverhill, Mass.	46,752	50,340	90	10	29.50	40.40	100	29.50	40.40	1,325	1,542	1,542	1,397	28.68
Hazleton, Pa.†	38,009	29,431	92	8	14.50	50.70	51 ‡	7.25	26.17	1,726	3,100	2,906	2,906	79.03
High Point, N. C.†	38,495	41,618	75	25	11.60	22.00	80	9.28	17.60	2,889	7,214	6,849	4,383	119.28
Jackson, Mich.	49,656	67,444	86	14	9.22	22.49	80	7.38	17.99	1,518	4,105	4,105	2,840	51.46
Jamestown, N. Y.†	42,638	56,846	100	...	14.24	33.98	85	12.10	28.88	601	2,787	2,699	2,374	52.58
Joliet, Ill.*	42,365	22,594	80	20	25.70	68.20	30	7.71	20.46	707	2,011	2,011	1,924	44.75
Joplin, Mo.	37,144	22,700	71	29	16.50	41.60	50	8.25	20.80	411	1,232	1,113	1,113	33.27
Kearny, N. J.	39,467	77,114	84	16	12.77	38.43	65	8.30	24.98	4,054	12,335	12,054	5,673	139.32
Kenosha, Wis.	48,765	68,977	91	9	8.73	33.00	82	7.16	27.06	376	3,357	3,357	2,857	56.84
Kokomo, Ind.	33,795	29,440	61	39	11.10	35.80	100	11.10	35.80	417	1,103	1,103	881	26.82
La Crosse, Wis.*	42,707	50,859	89	11	10.77	32.00	90	9.69	28.80	549	1,435	1,432	1,409	35.57
Laredo, Tex.	39,274	16,258	...	...	16.65	39.70	56 ‡	9.99	22.28	......	......	......	......	......
Lewiston, Me.	38,598	32,019	86	14	.....	38.00	50	.....	19.00	......	......	......	......	......
Lexington, Ky.	49,304	....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1,974	2,893	2,472	2,472	54.06
Lima, Ohio †	44,711	52,200	80	20	9.65	21.00	70	6.76	14.70	2,647	3,539	3,539	3,124	73.89
Lorain, Ohio †	44,125	74,000	86	14	6.33	14.69	100	6.33	14.69	1,198	1,888	1,878	1,777	39.92
Lubbock, Tex.	31,853	26,716	78	22	10.00	31.40	66	6.60	20.72	......	......	......	......	......
Lynchburg, Va.*	44,541	41,845	92	8	12.00	23.50	70	8.40	16.45	3,332	5,825	4,805	2,812	69.16
Mansfield, Ohio †	37,154	54,211	79	21	5.20	16.00	100	5.20	16.00	......	......	......	......	......
Marion, Ohio †	30,187	....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	625	......	......	......	......
Meriden, Conn.	39,494	59,416	83	17	14.70	27.00	100	14.70	27.00	528	1,434	1,423	1,342	34.89
Meridian, Miss.†	35,481	23,253	69	31	16.00	50.60	60	9.60	30.36	1,834	3,162	3,144	2,678	83.81
Moline, Ill.	34,608	22,406	71	29	15.60	47.20	33	5.15	15.58	671	1,493	1,461	1,157	35.90
Muncie, Ind.	49,720	46,012	86	14	12.35	39.65	50	6.18	19.83	......	......	......	......	......
Muskegon, Mich.	47,697	52,027	80	20	9.64	23.43	100	9.64	23.43	......	......	......	......	......
Nashua, N. H.*	32,927	38,500	...	...	29.72	37.60	100	29.72	37.60	......	......	......	......	......
New Brunswick, N. J.*	33,180	41,188	92	8	21.60	49.50	70	15.12	34.65	3,051	5,011	5,011	4,007	115.96
Newburgh, N. Y.† *	31,883	38,701	100	...	17.24	43.87	86	14.83	37.73	1,227	3,350	3,308	2,809	89.83
New Castle, Pa.†	47,638	54,543	94	6	11.00	33.00	97 ‡	11.00	32.10	812	2,795	2,729	2,729	56.08
New London, Conn.	30,456	49,939	90	10	.....	28.50	95	.....	27.07	......	......	......	......	......
Newport, R. I.*	30,532	75,719	61	39	24.00	24.00	100	24.00	24.00	......	......	......	......	......
Newport News, Va.	37,067	36,096	86	14	15.85	30.15	50	.....	15.08	2,402	6,477	5,170	2,272	66.02
Norristown, Pa.†	38,181	22,927	100	...	14.00	40.50	50	7.00	20.25	690	......	......	......	......
Norwalk, Conn.*	39,849	71,405	99	1	.....	25.00	80	.....	20.00	2,306	5,134	4,860	4,010	111.33
Norwood, Ohio †	34,010	....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	665	1,521	1,275	1,192	35.69
Ogden, Utah	43,688	30,000	...	...	13.50	44.80	50	6.75	22.40	......	......	......	......	......
Orange, N. J.	35,717	43,451	92	8	13.98	38.20	100	13.98	38.20	3,195	4,514	4,229	4,128	116.61
Orlando, Fla.†	36,736	49,781	90	10	12.00	80.63	55 ‡	10.20	44.52	......	......	......	......	......
Oshkosh, Wis.*	39,089	42,337	89	11	16.63	38.40	90	14.97	34.56	610	1,495	1,495	1,012	25.23
Ottumwa, Iowa †	31,570	19,000	84	16	14.68	59.32	60	8.81	35.59	......	......	......	......	......
Owensboro, Ky.	30,245	13,922	73	27	15.00	35.20	50	7.50	17.60	......	......	......	......	......
Paducah, Ky.	33,765	21,750	...	...	19.20	.....	...	.....	.....	1,611	3,967	3,763	1,587	47.30

TABLE VII.—ASSESSED VALUATIONS, TAX RATES, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 30,000: 1940—Continued

City	Pop. 1940	Assessed Valuation			Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment		Gross Bonded Debt		Net Bonded Debt		
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty	Per Cent Personalty	City	Total		City	Total	General Improvement (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Excluding Utilities (000 omitted)	Per Capita Excluding Utilities
30,000 to 50,000—continued														
Parkersburg, W. Va.†	30,103	43,421	65	35	5.80	20.21	70	4.06	14.15	......	......	......	......	......
Pensacola, Fla.†	37,449	....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	2,212	3,165	2,756	2,585	81.86
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41,242	45,097	...	...	20.62	55.40	50	10.31	27.70	8,431	11,412	10,878	9,393	215.84
Petersburg, Va.*	30,631	24,765	88	12	23.50	23.50	100	23.50	23.50	......	......	......	......	......
Pittsfield, Mass.*	49,684	59,209	92	8	32.62	37.00	100	32.62	37.00	1,058	1,733	1,733	1,559	31.38
Plainfield, N. J.	37,469	59,176	90	10	14.91	41.80	90	13.42	37.62	2,956	4,638	4,519	4,519	131.29
Port Arthur, Tex.*	46,140	28,825	82	18	19.00	41.40	59 ‡	13.30	24.51	3,340	6,302	5,938	5,022	98.67
Port Huron, Mich.	32,759	33,512	87	13	14.94	31.58	100	14.94	31.58	935	1,241	1,072	1,030	32.83
Portsmouth, Ohio †	40,466	49,632	94	6	8.42	21.50	100	8.42	21.50	......	......	......	......	......
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.†	40,478	52,154	100	...	24.96	38.99	70	17.47	27.29	3,478	4,957	4,935	4,578	113.63
Quincy, Ill.*	40,469	34,208	66	34	15.20	34.80	50	7.60	17.40	None	956	956	736	18.76
Raleigh, N. C.†	46,897	51,413	82	18	13.50	22.50	70	9.45	15.75	......	......	......	......	......
Richmond, Ind.	35,147	34,198	72	28	3.70	28.30	70	2.59	19.81	590	1,160	1,094	1,094	33.67
Rome, N. Y.†	34,214	28,880	100	...	19.79	42.90	70	13.85	30.03	......	......	......	......	......
Salem, Mass.	41,213	53,975	88	12	18.01	33.50	100	18.01	33.50	888	1,226	1,226	1,011	23.32
Salem, Ore.	30,908	15,178	...	...	24.40	62.10	50	12.20	31.05	......	......	......	......	......
San Bernardino, Calif.	43,646	28,207	67	33	12.27	46.37	50	6.14	23.19	555	1,953	1,866	1,680	44.83
Santa Ana, Calif.	31,921	24,652	...	...	17.00	52.13	50	8.50	26.06	412	2,134	1,990	1,904	62.79
Santa Barbara, Calif.	34,958	47,029	...	...	14.40	40.00	53 ‡	8.64	21.44	1,055	3,050	2,796	2,217	65.95
Sheboygan, Wis.	40,638	49,784	89	11	17.72	34.79	100	17.72	34.79	1,192	1,911	1,911	1,776	45.25
Sioux Falls, S. D.	40,832	41,913	83	17	15.14	33.98	70	10.60	23.79	783	2,532	1,967	1,122	33.62
Stamford, Conn.	47,938	111,170	80	20	21.88	28.10	100	21.88	28.10	2,815	5,181	4,825	4,825	104.12
Steubenville, Ohio †	37,651	52,029	86	14	5.10	16.20	80	4.08	12.96	342	1,213	1,167	1,150	32.45
Superior, Wis.	35,136	40,912	88	12	14.56	40.70	100	14.56	40.70	656	1,979	1,979	1,979	54.79
Tucson, Ariz.	36,818	24,500	92	8	20.18	56.83	53	10.70	30.12	1,301	3,331	2,691	2,047	62.97
Waltham, Mass.*	40,020	50,163	92	8	32.16	36.40	100	32.16	36.40	......	......	......	......	......
Warren, Ohio †	42,837	55,522	80	20	5.90	18.00	80	4.72	14.40	1,144	2,387	2,250	2,010	48.95
Watertown t., Mass.	35,427	51,345	94	6	.....	35.00	100	.....	35.00	760	1,202	1,202	1,197	34.29
Watertown, N. Y.†	33,385	45,867	100	...	16.80	36.35	90	15.12	32.72	2,181	3,651	3,430	2,877	89.35
West Allis, Wis.*	36,364	57,252	80	20	12.04	37.78	80	9.63	30.22	1,151	2,343	2,343	2,106	60.74
West New York, N. J.	39,439	41,314	81	19	23.92	57.54	60	14.35	34.52	......	......	......	......	......
White Plains, N. Y.†	40,327	145,007	100	...	14.26	30.82	90	12.83	27.74	4,888	12,816	11,999	10,852	302.88
Wichita Falls, Tex.	45,112	32,227	62	38	14.00	45.50	61 ‡	9.52	28.08	3,185	7,604	7,379	4,951	113.33
Williamsport, Pa.†	44,355	29,661	100	...	13.50	46.50	55 ‡	8.10	25.70	636	1,612	1,349	1,349	29.50
Woonsocket, R. I.*	49,303	73,182	77	23	25.00	25.00	100	25.00	25.00	5,927	7,763	6,329	5,503	111.44

NOTES ON FINANCIAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 30,000, TABLE VII

Thirty-five cities over 30,000 population which did not report information for this table are: Alexandria, Virginia; Anderson, Indiana; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Bloomington, Illinois; Bristol, Connecticut; Brockton, Massachusetts; Charleston, West Virginia; Cicero, Illinois; Clarksburg, West Virginia; Columbia, South Carolina; Corpus Christi, Texas; Council Bluffs, Iowa; Danville, Virginia; East Providence t., Rhode Island; East St. Louis, Illinois; Greenville, South Carolina; Hoboken, New Jersey; Little Rock, Arkansas; Middletown, Ohio; Montclair, New Jersey; Muskogee, Oklahoma; Newark, Ohio; Newport, Kentucky; Revere, Massachusetts; Riverside, California; Rock Island, Illinois; Spartanburg, South Carolina; Taunton, Massachusetts; University City, Missouri; Waukegan, Illinois; West Hartford t., Connecticut; West Palm Beach, Florida; Wilmington, North Carolina; Wyandotte, Michigan; and Zanesville, Ohio. Not included in the table are Arlington County, Virginia; Belvedere tp., California; Lower Merion and Upper Darby tps., Pennsylvania; and North Bergen tp., New Jersey—all listed as urban places over 30,000 population in the 1940 census. In addition, Hutchinson, Kansas; Inglewood, California; and West Haven town, Connecticut, are omitted because they were listed below 30,000 in the preliminary 1940 census figures used when the table was prepared. Bellingham, Washington, although slightly below 30,000, is included because it was listed as over 30,000 in the 1930 census.

STATE FOOTNOTES

ALABAMA: Homestead exemption: First $2,000 of assessed value of homesteads exempt from state tax only.

ARKANSAS: Homestead exemption: First $1,000 of assessed value of homesteads exempt from state tax only.

FLORIDA: Homestead exemption: The first $5,000 of the assessed value of homesteads is exempt from state and all local taxes except debt service on obligations incurred prior to the passage of the amendment.

GEORGIA: Homestead exemption: First $2,000 of assessed value of homesteads exempt from state, county, and school district rates except for debt service on debt incurred previous to act.

IOWA: Homestead exemption: Amount of homestead exemption is determined by the Board of Assessment and Review each year. The maximum exemption is 25 mills on the first $2,500 of assessed values or $62.50 which was allowed in 1940. This applies to the state and all local units of government.

LOUISIANA: Homestead exemption: Applies to state and parish taxes only, except that New Orleans (no other city) may also exempt homesteads from city taxes. Maximum exemption is $2,000, allowed hereafter. New homes are exempt from all state and local levies for three years following their completion.

MISSISSIPPI: Homestead exemption: First $5,000 of assessed value exempt from state taxes and levies for maintenance and current expenses of counties, school districts, and road districts.

NEW YORK: Realty valuations include public utilities.

NORTH CAROLINA: Homestead exemption: Authorized but enabling legislation not yet enacted.

OHIO: Realty assessment includes public utility valuations.

OKLAHOMA: Homestead exemption: The first $1,000 of the assessed value of homesteads is exempt from tax rates for all units. Debt service charges on obligations incurred prior to this act are specifically allowed.

PENNSYLVANIA: Tangible personal property is not subject to city rate except as noted. Intangible personal property—not included in assessments—is subject to a 4 mill state and a 4 mill county rate.

WEST VIRGINIA: Property classification: Property in cities is divided into three classes: Class I property (intangible personal property) pays one-fourth of full rate. Class II (property occupied by the owner as a resident) pays one-half the full rate. Class III (all real and personal property not in Class I or II) pays the full rate. Homestead exemption: Homesteads may be taxed at not more than 1 per cent of assessed value.

CITY FOOTNOTES

AKRON, OHIO: City rate includes 12 cent Metropolitan Park Board.

ALBANY, NEW YORK: School rate included in city rate.

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY: General city debt includes $390,600 bonds issued in lieu of delinquent state taxes. School debt included in general city.

AURORA, ILLINOIS: City rate includes $4.10 town, $2.50 road and bridge, and $4.00 sanitary rates.

AUSTIN, TEXAS: Had not fixed its 1940 rates in time for this tabulation—1939 rates are shown.

BEAUMONT, TEXAS: Special assessment notes of $32,000 maturing serially not included.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS: County debt of $2,171,000 not included although city assumes full burden. City's share (approximately $25,000,000) of Boston metropolitan district debt not included.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK: City rate includes school debt service and 75 cent sewer rate.

BUTTE, MONTANA: In Montana property is assessed at full cash value, but the taxable value of various types of property is only a fraction of the assessed value. Household goods, autos, trucks, etc., have a taxable value of 20 per cent of the assessed value; real estate, 30 per cent; livestock, merchandise, furniture, and fixtures, 33⅓ per cent; moneys, stocks, and bonds, 7 per cent; net proceeds of mines, 100 per cent. The total taxable value is approximately 30 per cent of the assessed value, and this is the figure shown in the assessment ratio column.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA: Assessed value does not include moneys and credits of $23,139,864.

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA: Tax rates are for 1940, assessment for 1939.

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE: School rate included in city rate.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS: City rate includes $3.00 poor relief, $10.90 park district, and $6.60 sanitary district rates. General debt includes $96,292,700 park and $94,097,045 sanitary district debt which is 84.4 per cent of the total debt of the district. County debt of $34,748,910 and forest preserve debt of $11,743,750 not included although 82.2 per cent of taxable value is in Chicago.

CINCINNATI, OHIO: General debt includes $544,000 airport bonds. Rental of Cincinnati Southern Railway is sufficient to provide debt service on an additional $13,000,000 debt.

CLEVELAND, OHIO: Assessed value does not include intangible personal property assessed on income at from 2 to 5 mills, but does include $163,140,170 tangible personalty taxed at same rate as realty, but at 50 to 70 per cent of its value. General debt includes $2,965,000 light bonds serviced by taxation.

Cranston, Rhode Island: School rate included in city rate.

Danville, Illinois: City rate includes $2.50 sanitary district, $3.80 township, and $5.90 road and bridge rates.

Dayton, Ohio: General debt includes $430,000 delinquent tax bonds, and $59,000 in 1932 deficiency bonds, both payable from delinquent tax collections.

Decatur, Illinois: City rate includes $5.80 township, $3.20 road and bridge, $2.80 park district, $2.50 sanitary district, and $1.00 tuberculosis sanitarium rates. General debt includes $339,000 park district and $425,000 sanitary district debt as of March 1, 1940.

Denver, Colorado: City rate includes cost of county which is consolidated with it. City rate shown includes $2.00 Moffat Tunnel Improvement District rate on real estate only. Rate on personal property totals $39.94. General debt includes $8,168,160 Moffat Tunnel District debt financed through taxation.

Des Moines, Iowa: Assessed value does not include $34,327,304 moneys and credits taxed at six mills.

Detroit, Michigan: Both city and county rate are for 1940-41 this year.

Dubuque, Iowa: Assessed value does not include moneys and credits of $8,447,531 in Dubuque, taxed at 6 mills. General debt includes $205,000 dock bonds retired from taxation.

East Chicago, Indiana: General debt includes $142,300 bonds of park district.

East Cleveland, Ohio: General debt includes $50,000 library debt.

Elgin, Illinois: City rate includes $4.40 sanitary district and $6.20 township rate. General debt includes sanitary district debt of $236,000.

Evanston, Illinois: City rate includes $3.10 township supervisor and poor relief rate and $7.90 sanitary district, mosquito abatement, and forest preserve rates reported as one lump sum.

Evansville, Indiana: City rate includes 80 cent township rate.

Everett, Washington: City rate includes $3.00 port rate.

Fort Wayne, Indiana: City rate includes 75 cent library rate.

Fort Worth, Texas: City rate includes $3.60 for water conservation. Rates shown are for 1939.

Galveston, Texas: Had not fixed its 1940 rates in time for this tabulation—1939 rates are shown. School debt included in general debt.

Gary, Indiana: City rate includes $1.73 sanitary district rate. General debt includes $40,000 library debt.

Grand Rapids, Michigan: Of the water debt, $2,800,000 is a general city obligation, but entire $5,055,000 is serviced from water earnings.

Green Bay, Wisconsin: City rate includes $2.00 metropolitan sewerage district rate. General debt includes $41,000 sewer district and $16,000 park district bonds.

Hagerstown, Maryland: Tax rate is for June 1 to December 31, 1940, only, to make possible the adoption of the calendar year as the levy year.

Hamilton, Ohio: City rate includes $3.66 flood protection rate.

Hammond, Indiana: General debt includes $1,350,000 sanitary district debt and $590,000 park district debt.

Hartford, Connecticut: City rate includes 91 cents metropolitan district rate. Division of rates estimated on basis of appropriations.

Holyoke, Massachusetts: School rate included in city rate.

Houston, Texas: The 1939 assessed value figures are the latest available although 1940 rates are shown. General debt includes $745,000 convention hall bonds serviced from revenue.

Huntington, West Virginia: Assessed value includes $13,790,670 Class I and $23,473,160 Class II property taxed at $5.75 and $11.51, respectively. The remainder is taxed at the rate shown.

Indianapolis, Indiana: General debt includes $5,172,236, city's share of poor relief debt issued by five townships in Indianapolis.

Joliet, Illinois: City rate includes $4.90 township, $3.30 township road and bridge, and $3.90 park district rates.

Kansas City, Missouri: City rate shown includes $2.50 park rate levied on real property only. Total levy on personal property is $37.10. Does not include $800,000 Missouri River Bridge bonds in litigation which may be taken over by the state for retirement.

Knoxville, Tennessee: School rate included in city rate.

La Crosse, Wisconsin: Tax rates are for 1940, assessment for 1939.

Lawrence, Massachusetts: General debt includes $145,000 state tax funding loan issued in 1939 but not $35,321 tax title loans.

Lincoln, Nebraska: General debt includes $73,000 sanitary district debt.

Louisville, Kentucky: Rate shown is for real property. Personal property rate is $32.90.

Lynchburg, Virginia: City debt includes school debt.

Lynn, Massachusetts: Does not include $582,000 tax title loans.

Memphis, Tennessee: City rate includes $1.10 park and 30 cents library rates.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin: City rate includes $1.55 for retirement of debt of Metropolitan Sewerage District. General city debt includes $6,938,679, city's share of relief bonds handled by county and $12,988,795, city's share of metropolitan sewage district debt.

Minneapolis, Minnesota: General city debt includes $287,000 public market debt and $6,697,000 sewage disposal debt, both full faith and credit of the city and both serviced through taxation.

Mobile, Alabama: Tax rates are for 1940, assessment for 1939. School debt included in general city debt.

Nashua, New Hampshire: School rate included in city rate.

Newark, New Jersey: City rate includes amount levied for "cash basis" reserve for entire levy. General debt includes subway, airport, port, and dock bonds of approximating $21,000,000 which are financed through taxation.

New Bedford, Massachusetts: School rate included in city rate.

New Britain, Connecticut: Rates estimated on basis of appropriation. Revenue anticipation serial coupon notes due within five years of $402,000 for WPA and $170,000 due within four years for welfare not included.

New Brunswick, New Jersey: Does not include bond anticipation notes of $34,200 for municipal stadium and $27,000 for poor relief.

Newburgh, New York: Welfare district bonds of $86,000 included in general debt are a joint liability of the city and town of Newburgh.

New Orleans, Louisiana: General debt includes water, sewer, and drainage bonds. Water debt (serviced through taxation) not available. Port of New Orleans debt ($35,744,000) and Orleans Levee District debt of $22,082,000 not included.

Newport, Rhode Island: School rate included in city rate.

New York, New York: Division of $29.74 total tax rate is estimated on basis of appropriations. Varying rates are levied on the several boroughs, the rate shown being that for Manhattan. Included in total rate is $1.40 for the reassessment of special assessments which are borough-wide in character. General debt includes $162,934,750 special assessment and $32,300,000 home and emergency work relief bonds. School sinking fund included in general city.

Norfolk, Virginia: Assessed value includes $1,300,000 machinery taxed at $10 per $1,000. School rate included in city rate.

Norwalk, Connecticut: Rate shown is for districts 2 and 3 comprising 38 per cent of total assessed valuation. City is composed of five taxing districts. Districts 1, 5, and 6 have rates of $27.25, $18.70, and $22.40 and comprise 27.6 per cent, 5.5 per cent, and 28.9 per cent of assessed value, respectively. General debt includes $19,000 public improvement debt for first district and $75,000 for second district which is not a direct obligation of the city.

Oak Park, Illinois: City rate includes $6.60 sanitary district, $3.20 township poor relief, and $3.00 park district rates. General debt includes $682,000 park district bonds.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: Assessed value includes $14,699,365 homestead property taxed at $15.23 per $1,000.

Omaha, Nebraska: City rate includes $1.00 for relief and $1.00 for sewage disposal.

Oshkosh, Wisconsin: Separation of rates estimated on basis of appropriation.

Pawtucket, Rhode Island: School rate included in city rate.

Peoria, Illinois: General city debt includes $1,380,000 sanitary district debt.

Petersburg, Virginia: School rate included in city rate.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Assessed value includes $792,883,051 "money at interest" (stocks, bonds, mortgages, notes, etc.) taxed at 8 mills. City rate includes cost of county government which is consolidated with the city.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: City rate is average of $23 rate on land and $11.50 rate on buildings. Because of varying proportions of land to building on different pieces of property, the rate actually varies from about $10 to $20.

Pittsfield, Massachusetts: School rate included in city rate.

Port Arthur, Texas: General debt includes sea-wall bonds retired from remission from the state of eight-ninths of the state ad valorem taxes.

Portland, Oregon: City rate includes dock and port rates of $2.34 and $1.90, respectively. General debt includes $1,705,000, city's share of Port of Portland debt which is a general city obligation, and $83,000 golf course bonds serviced from revenue.

Portsmouth, Virginia: School rate included in city rate.

Providence, Rhode Island: Assessed value does not include $261,617,200 intangible personal property taxed at 4 mills.

Quincy, Illinois: City rate includes $3.00 town rate.

Richmond, Virginia: Assessed value does not include $14,050,655 machinery taxed at $6.00 per $1,000.

Roanoke, Virginia: School rate included in city rate.

Rochester, New York: General debt includes $4,500,000 tax revenue and $5,447,500 special assessment bonds; $1,992,377 notes and contracts not included.

Rockford, Illinois: City rate includes $6.80 township, $3.90 sanitary district sewer, and $1.50 park rates.

St. Louis, Missouri: Relief bonds of $4,290,000 are actually serviced by municipal bridge tolls although they are a general city obligation.

St. Paul, Minnesota: Homestead assessment of $14,959,788 is subject to rate of $93.13.

St. Petersburg, Florida: City rate shown is average of rates of the 4 tax zones.

San Francisco, California: City is combined with county. Valuation does not include solvent credits of $162,712,562 taxed at one mill. Does not include $26,775,000, city's share of Golden Gate Bridge & Highway District debt (any deficit from operations is made up by taxes, 85 per cent of which will be borne by San Francisco). General city debt includes $1,620,000 airport bonds, not self-supporting.

San Jose, California: Rates do not include $4.90 Santa Clara Valley water rate on land only.

Savannah, Georgia: Tax rates are for 1940, assessment for 1939.

Schenectady, New York: Assessed value of residential and general business property estimated at 120 per cent of true value.

Shreveport, Louisiana: General debt includes $73,000 sanitary district debt.

Sioux City, Iowa: Assessed value does not include moneys and credits of $11,000,995.

South Bend, Indiana: General debt includes $411,000 park board debt, and $675,010 (city's share) township debt for relief.

Springfield, Illinois: City rate includes 38 cents town, 20 cents park, and 40 cents sanitary rates.

Syracuse, New York: General debt includes $85,000 municipal stadium bonds supported by revenue.

Tacoma, Washington: City rate includes $2.50 metropolitan park rate.

Tampa, Florida: City rate includes $12.50 for debt service which is the weighted average of the rates of the city, school, county, and state.

Terre Haute, Indiana: General debt includes $458,000 debt of park district which is independent of the city.

Toledo, Ohio: General debt includes $4,396,000 general fund deficiency bonds.

Union City, New Jersey: Union City is a consolidation of two towns, each with debt service obligations at the time of consolidation. The rate shown is for the town of Union, the West Hoboken rate being $50.88.

Waltham, Massachusetts: City rate includes $1.35 metropolitan district rate, and school rate.

Washington, D. C.: Valuation does not include intangible personalty of about $500,000,000 subject to income tax. School rate included in city rate. While central business property is assessed at 100 per cent, it is estimated that residential property pulls the average assessment ratio down to 90 per cent of true value.

Waterloo, Iowa: Rate shown is for East Side. West Side rate is $50.66.

West Allis, Wisconsin: City rate includes $2.60 metropolitan sewer rates.

Wichita, Kansas: General debt includes $1,599,000, city's share of county debt for welfare.

Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania: City rate includes $3.00 poor rate levied on the basis of the county assessed valuation.

Wilmington, Delaware: Rate shown is on real property. Public utility assessment of $2,408,600 (included in total assessment) is taxed at $44 per $1,000.

Woonsocket, Rhode Island: Assessed value includes $3,720,200 intangible personalty taxed at $4.00 per $1,000.

Youngstown, Ohio: City rate includes $2.09 sanitary district and 12 cents township park rates.

Municipal Revenues and Expenditures

94 CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION: 1938

WHERE DOES the money come from, and where does it go? This is a familiar question in municipal finance, and the purpose of this article and its accompanying tables is to provide at least a partial answer. The data presented in Tables VIII-A and VIII-B, as well as the summary tables in this article, are based upon the financial statistics for cities over 100,000 population compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census.

The Bureau of the Census collects its financial statistics not by mail questionnaire but by field agents who take the data direct from city records. As a consequence the Bureau's figures are exceptionally accurate and reliable. The price of this accuracy and reliability, however, is unavoidable delay in the publication of the statistics. Thus the latest data available from preliminary Bureau of the Census reports are for the year 1938.

As a consequence of this time lag, a slight discrepancy will be noted in the classification of cities by population in Table VIII. This series of financial statistics presents data for 94 cities that were over 100,000 population according to the 1930 census, and this list of cities does not correspond exactly with the 1940 census figures used elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK. This is not a serious discrepancy, however. It should also be noted that the statistics presented here are not as comprehensive as those that will appear later in the complete report of the Bureau of the Census. Table VIII reports only selected figures for revenues and cost payments for general government in 1938; it does not include debt data, assessed valuation and tax levies, or data for public service enterprises, and is confined largely to percentage distributions of revenues and cost payments, omitting the actual dollar figures in most cases. Some of these dollar figures are presented in summary form in Tables 1 and 2, however.

DEFINITIONS

Many of the classifications of revenues and cost payments require no explanation, but a few call for definition at the outset of this analysis.

City. First of all, the term "city" as used by the Bureau of the Census means the local municipal governments operating within a city's limits, regardless of the number of legally independent political subdivisions and types of administrative organizations locally established to levy taxes, incur debt, and perform the functions common to local government. The statistics therefore include not only the finances of the city corporation itself, but a proportion of all independent, overlapping units of government virtually coextensive in area with the city; for cities over 300,000 population having an independent county, a proportion of the county's finances is also included. In all cases the proportion of financial transactions of overlapping units included is based upon the ratio of the assessed valuation of the city to that of the overlapping independent division or county. For 32 municipalities the city corporation was the only local governmental unit, while in the other 62 the figures include one or more overlapping units. It should also be noted that data for independent counties are not included for cities in the 100,000 to 300,000 population group; consequently the data for these cities are not comparable with those for the larger cities. (Three exceptions are Denver, a municipality in which the city and county governments are merged, and the autonomous cities of Richmond and Norfolk, Virginia.)

Revenues. "City revenues," according to the Bureau of the Census, "are the moneys and other wealth received by or placed to the credit of cities that increase their assets without increasing their liabilities or that decrease their liabilities without decreasing their assets." [1]

General Property Tax. This term is used to include only direct ad valorem taxes upon real property, real and personal property, or real and tangible personal property. Other taxes on property are included in the "property" item under "other local taxes."

Proportionately Shared State Taxes. "A shared tax is a tax that is levied by the state and shared with minor civil divisions of the state in proportion, or substantially in proportion, to the amount of such tax produced by the local unit."

Grants. "A grant is an amount other than a receipt from a shared tax (*q.v.*), received by the city from another civil division—as the federal government, the state, or a county—to aid in the support of a specified function or for purposes in general."

Contributions from Public-Service Enterprises. "Contributions from public-service enterprises are of two kinds: an actual amount paid over from the revenue of one fund for the use and benefit of the other; and the excess revenues of a public-service enterprise remaining in the general fund."

Special Assessments for Capital Outlays. "A special assessment is a compulsory contribution levied under the taxing or police powers to defray the cost of a specific public improvement undertaken primarily in the interest of the public. . . . Included also in the definition of a special assessment is the special charge, which is a charge against the beneficiaries of a specific public improvement based on the actual cost of the improvement."

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[1] This and subsequent quoted definitions are from *Financial Statistics of Cities, 1937.* United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1940, pp. 323-5.

Charges for Current Services. "These charges are those made by general governmental departments in the form of fees, minor sales, and other charges. The fees and charges here included are those which represent the actual compensation for services performed."

Cost Payments. "Cost payments are all amounts recorded in the books of the city as having been paid on account of operation and maintenance, interest, and capital outlay (*q.v.*)." Payments for the retirement of debt *principal* are not included as cost payments, because the Bureau includes under "outlay" the payments made from funds acquired through borrowing.

Operation and Maintenance. "Payments for operation and maintenance are the costs and losses of cities for which no permanent or subsequently convertible value is received or receivable. These costs are incurred on account of services employed, property rented, and materials utilized in connection with the maintenance and operation of government or the management of trusts; they are exclusive of costs arising from the construction or acquisition of permanent properties or improvements." (It should also be remembered that the data reported in this article relate only to "general government" and not to the operation and maintenance of public service enterprises.)

General Administrative, Legislative, and Judicial (referred to as "General" in Table VIII-B). Under this heading are included "the legislative and judicial branches of local government, and, in addition, such auxiliary administrative agencies as those established to deal with finance, law, elections, and general administrative buildings."

Contributions to Public-Service Enterprises. "Such a contribution may be either an actual amount paid over from the revenues of one fund for the use and benefit of the other, or the portion of costs of the public-service enterprise met from general revenues."

Highways. "Highways includes not only the activities relating to streets and other roadways but, in addition, structures and improvements neces-

TABLE I

MUNICIPAL REVENUES, 1937 AND 1938: 94 CITIES
(in thousands of dollars)

Revenues	All Cities		Group I Over 500,000		Group II 300,000–500,000		Group III 100,000–300,000	
	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937
Gen. Prop. Taxes	$1,814,822	$1,766,972	$1,238,143	$1,194,225	$221,092	$215,383	$355,587	$357,365
Shared Taxes & Grants	552,760	502,444	400,283	355,004	51,357	52,314	101,120	95,126
All Other	439,267	438,876	321,074	314,051	47,274	51,186	70,919	73,639
Total	2,806,849	2,708,293	1,959,500	1,863,280	319,723	318,883	527,626	526,130

sary for the use of highways, such as bridges, tunnels, viaducts, and grade separations. Waterways are also reported under this function, as well as services that are appurtenant to streets, such as, street lighting and ice and snow removal, but the cleaning of streets is classified as sanitation."

Sanitation and Waste Removal (referred to as "Sanitation" in Table VIII-B). "Sanitation and waste removal consists of the removal and disposal of street deposits, sewage, and waste; comfort stations, smoke regulations, and such miscellaneous services as the control of public nuisances, expenditures for public laundries, washhouses and baths (except those operated in parks incident to recreation), and the removal of dead animals."

COMPARISONS WITH PREVIOUS YEAR

Revenues. In Table 2 is presented a comparison of the revenues of the 94 cities, by population groups, in 1937 and 1938. The general property tax, which has long been the mainstay of municipal treasuries, and shared taxes and grants, which are the principal revenues from other governments, are shown separately. There was little change, either in total figures or in relative importance of principal sources, between 1937 and 1938. Total revenues in all groups of cities increased slightly. General property tax revenues for 1938 were greater for Groups I and II, but were slightly lower for cities of 200,000 to 300,000 population. Group II cities were the only group to show a decrease in revenues from shared taxes and grants.

TABLE 2

GOVERNMENTAL COST PAYMENTS, 1937 AND 1938: 94 CITIES
(in thousands of dollars)

Cost Payments	All Cities		Group I Over 500,000		Group II 300,000–500,000		Group III 100,000–300,000	
	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937
Oper. and Maint.	$2,167,460	$2,025,053	$1,500,800	$1,402,929	$247,814	$232,170	$418,846	$389,953
Interest	207,133	222,582	133,269	143,245	29,456	32,280	44,408	47,057
Outlays	377,167	372,923	289,925	278,155	35,220	37,685	52,022	57,082
Total	2,751,760	2,620,557	1,923,994	1,824,330	312,490	302,135	515,270	494,092

Cost Payments. Table 2 compares 1937 and 1938 figures, by population groups, for the three principal classes of cost payments: operation and maintenance, interest, and outlays. Perhaps the most significant change between 1937 and 1938 was that, although total cost payments were somewhat larger for all population groups, the amount, as well as the percentage, going for interest payments was lower in 1938 for all population groups. Payments for outlays were also lower in 1938 for all except Group I cities.

Percentage Distributions. Tables 3 and 4 show in summary form the

1938 percentage distribution of revenues by sources and cost payments by purpose. Table 3 shows, for each population group, the high, low, median (middle), and average (arithmetic mean) percentage for each of the Bureau's revenue classes. Group I cities received a smaller share of their revenues from the general property taxes than the smaller cities, but a relatively larger share from other local taxes and from proportionately shared state taxes. Special assessments, it will be noted, were of relatively little importance, especially in the largest cities, while charges for current services are becoming a fairly important revenue source in all population groups.

In Table 4 a similar analysis is made of cost payments for general government operation and maintenance. This table reveals that Group I cities made relatively larger payments for charities, police departments, and pensions than the smaller cities, while payments for schools and fire departments were more important in the smaller cities. These summary high-

TABLE 3

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUES, BY MAJOR SOURCES AND BY POPULATION GROUPS: 1938

Revenue Source	POPULATION GROUPS											
	Group I				Group II				Group III			
	High	Med.	Low	Ave.	High	Med.	Low	Ave.	High	Med.	Low	Ave.
TAXES:												
General property	77.1	66.2	48.5	64.9	81.2	68.5	55.9	69.8	88.0	67.0	40.7	67.8
Other local:												
Property	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	L	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Business	9.2	0.7	0.0	1.8	4.1	1.0	L	1.8	6.5	0.3	0.0	1.0
Sales and service	6.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	4.6	0.0	0.0	L
Poll	0.2	0.0	0.0	L	0.4	0.0	0.0	L	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.3
All other	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	L	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Licenses and permits:												
Use of street	3.0	0.1	L	0.6	2.4	0.1	L	0.5	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.5
All other	5.4	1.3	0.4	1.6	6.8	1.4	0.3	2.0	11.2	1.7	L	1.9
NONTAXES:												
Fines, forfeits, and penalties	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	3.5	0.5	L	0.7
Interest	6.3	1.4	0.1	1.7	3.2	0.9	0.2	1.3	5.5	0.5	L	0.8
Rents and royalties	2.3	0.1	L	0.3	0.5	0.2	L	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.3
Shared state taxes	11.6	4.0	0.0	4.0	7.1	1.2	0.0	1.8	17.0	1.8	0.0	3.3
Grants	26.4	16.1	4.1	15.6	22.1	12.8	5.0	13.3	33.6	16.3	1.3	15.6
Pensions assessments	0.4	1.6	0.4	1.5	2.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.9	1.0	0.0	0.9
Donations and contributions; unclaimed moneys	3.3	L	L	0.3	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Contr. from public service enterprises	6.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	7.4	0.0	0.0	1.4
Special assessments for outlays	3.0	0.7	0.2	0.9	3.5	0.6	0.0	1.5	8.7	0.8	0.0	1.6
Charges for current services	7.7	2.7	1.7	3.3	6.3	3.9	2.6	4.2	9.1	3.0	0.5	3.5

L = Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.

lights, it should be noted, are based on the averages for the different population groups, and they do not apply to all cities within each group. For example, although in Group III cities the average percentage of cost payments for charities was lower than in Groups I and II, the highest individual percentage (35.3) was for Lowell, Massachusetts, one of the smallest cities reporting.

Table 4

Per Cent Distribution of Cost Payments for Operation and Maintenance, by Major Functions and by Population Groups: 1938

Function	POPULATION GROUP											
	Group I				Group II				Group III			
	High	Med.	Low	Ave.	High	Med.	Low	Ave.	High	Med.	Low	Ave.
Gen. admin., legis., & judic.	13.6	7.1	1.1	8.2	14.1	9.4	5.7	8.5	12.9	5.1	3.0	5.5
Public safety:												
Police department	15.5	9.0	1.3	9.9	12.5	8.3	4.3	8.2	12.0	8.4	5.2	8.9
Fire department	9.1	5.6	0.5	5.9	10.4	5.6	4.1	6.5	13.9	8.9	4.4	8.6
All other	2.3	0.7	0.4	0.9	3.0	0.7	0.4	0.9	2.3	0.6	0.3	0.7
Highways	8.1	5.4	2.7	5.4	11.0	6.9	2.8	6.8	11.4	6.4	2.7	6.6
Sanitation and waste removal	7.8	4.6	2.5	4.7	9.3	4.8	2.4	4.7	11.4	5.1	1.6	5.0
Conservation of health	2.3	1.6	0.9	1.5	2.4	1.5	1.1	1.6	4.9	1.7	1.0	1.9
Hospitals	10.5	5.3	2.4	5.8	15.6	5.6	0.6	6.1	12.7	2.0	0	2.6
Charities	32.1	17.4	1.0	16.2	27.8	7.9	1.1	12.6	35.3	3.2	0	8.8
Correction	4.3	1.2	0.8	1.5	1.8	1.2	0.6	1.1	2.2	0.1	0	0.3
Schools	33.2	25.9	23.5	27.1	38.2	30.5	23.5	30.7	60.0	41.7	25.4	40.1
Libraries	3.5	1.5	0.5	1.5	1.9	1.8	0.6	1.6	5.5	1.6	0	1.7
Recreation	5.9	3.4	2.0	3.5	6.2	2.9	1.6	3.1	6.2	3.6	0.7	3.4
Miscellaneous:												
Pensions	6.9	4.6	1.8	4.3	5.7	3.5	0	2.9	6.6	3.4	0.3	3.2
Contributions	12.0	1.1	0.0	2.2	7.7	2.3	0.2	3.0	10.1	0.8	0	1.5
All other	2.5	1.1	0.5	1.2	2.2	0.6	L	0.7	5.6	0.8	L	1.1

L = Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.

TABLE VIII-A

AMOUNT AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MUNICIPAL REVENUES BY SOURCES, 1938: 94 CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION

This table includes all 93 cities over 100,000 population in 1930 and Waterbury, Connecticut, which the Bureau of the Census has included in its financial statistics of cities over 100,000. The data are from the preliminary 1938 individual city reports of the United States Bureau of the Census, the last of which were issued early in March, 1941. The table shows total revenues and the per cent distribution by principal sources for the fiscal year 1938. These figures do not include revenues from the operation of public service enterprises, except such of these revenues as are transferred or contributed to general city funds. The population figures shown are estimates for 1938 (calculated by arithmetic interpolation), but the cities are listed in the same order as in the published reports of the Bureau of the Census for 1937, in order to facilitate comparisons. "N" indicates None; "L" less than 1/20 of 1 per cent; and leaders (. . . .) indicate that the amount was not computed. In the column "Donations and Unclaimed Moneys," a dagger (†) indicates that the figure includes only donations and contributions, unclaimed moneys not being computed; a double dagger (‡) indicates that the figure includes only unclaimed moneys, donations and contributions not being computed. Column headings are defined in the preceding article. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at end of table.

City	Pop. 1938 (000 omitted)	Total Revenues (in thousands)	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION																	
			TAXES								NONTAXES									
			Gen. Prop.	Other Local				Licenses and Permits												
				Property	Business	Sales	Poll	All Other	Use of Street	All Other	Fines, Forfeits, Etc.	Interest	Rents; Royalties	Shared State Taxes	Grants	Pension Assessments	Donations; Uncl. Moneys	Pub. Serv. Contr.	Spec. Assessments	Service Charges
Over 50,000																				
Baltimore, Md.	850	$49,945	67.2	1.6	1.9	N	N	N	L	2.3	0.1	3.3	0.1	0.3	19.7	1.6	L	0.1	0.7	1.9
Boston, Mass.	786	86,236	69.5	N	N	N	0.2	N	0.1	2.1	0.2	2.6	0.4	5.8	11.5	1.4	3.3	L	0.3	2.7
Buffalo, N. Y.	575	58,143	62.5	N	0.5	N	N	N	L	0.4	0.1	0.1	L	5.4	26.4	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.8
Chicago, Ill.	3,358	301,032	69.6	N	2.0	N	N	N	2.0	3.1	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.6	15.6	1.6	*	L	0.7	2.8
Cleveland, Ohio	882	58,286	63.2	N	L	N	N	N	L	0.5	0.5	1.0	L	8.0	18.3	0.9	0.1	0.3	2.5	4.7
Detroit, Mich.	1,572	113,430	67.6	L	N	N	N	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.1	L	6.1	16.6	0.6	L	N	1.7	5.2
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,458	113,646	59.6	N	0.8	N	N	N	L	2.0	0.7	1.2	0.1	4.2	26.0	1.2	L	0.5	0.2	3.5
Milwaukee, Wis.	586	48,339	65.1	N	0.1	N	N	N	0.2	1.6	0.4	1.6	0.1	11.6	11.1	2.4	L	1.3	0.8	3.7
New York, N. Y.	7,363	818,688	59.0	N	2.7	6.5	N	N	0.2	0.4	0.3	2.7	0.1	4.6	18.1	1.6	L	1.3	1.0	1.7
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,935	111,830	65.9	N	1.2	6.1	N	0.1	L	0.4	0.4	6.3	2.3	2.6	4.1	1.6	L	6.0	0.2	2.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.	671	53,701	77.1	N	0.2	N	L	N	L	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	2.6	12.6	1.8	0.1	0.8	0.2	3.0
St. Louis, Mo.	817	44,689	67.7	N	6.5	2.7	N	N	2.1	2.2	0.6	0.7	0.4	N	5.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	3.0	7.7
San Francisco, Calif.	635	48,706	66.5	N	0.6	N	N	N	0.1	0.9	0.4	1.9	0.3	3.5	20.7	1.8	L	N	0.2	3.2
Washington, D. C.	632	52,829	48.5	L	9.2	5.0	N	10.0*	3.0	5.4	1.0	0.7	0.1	N	12.1	1.8	L	N	1.0	2.0
300,000 to 500,000																				
Cincinnati, Ohio	462	36,467	55.9	N	0.2	N	N	N	L	0.5	0.7	3.2	0.3	7.1	16.2	1.4	1.2	4.1	2.9	6.3
Houston, Tex.	368	17,361	71.4	N	3.1	N	N	N	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.9	15.0	N	N†	N	N	5.1
Indianapolis, Ind.	383	20,897	75.9	N	0.1	N	0.4	N	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	. . .	2.2	16.6	0.5	L	N	0.3	2.9

Jersey City, N. J.	304	32,169	75.5	0.1	2.8	N	...	N	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.9	L	0.1	11.3	1.7	N	N	0.1	6.1
Kansas City, Mo.	399	20,894	75.0	N	3.2	3.0	N	N	2.4	2.6	0.2	0.8	L	N	6.8	0.1	0.1	N	2.4	3.5
Louisville, Ky.	317	14,224	75.5	N	0.1	N	N	N	0.4	4.1	0.4	1.7	0.5	N	6.2	0.2	0.7†	3.7	0.3	6.1
Minneapolis, Minn.	487	35,050	66.4	N	L	N	N	0.2	L	1.9	0.4	1.8	L	0.4	19.9	2.0	0.1	N	3.2	3.5
Newark, N. J.	432	48,144	74.5	0.2	2.7	N	N	N	L	1.7	0.3	1.7	0.4	0.1	14.3	1.4	L	N	N	2.6
New Orleans, La.	488	23,852	59.2	N	4.1	8.4	N	N	0.6	6.8	0.6	1.2	0.3	1.5	8.2	0.9	2.4	N	2.3	3.5
Portland, Ore.	305	18,382	81.2	N	1.1	N	N	N	0.7	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.2	5.0	1.4	L	N	3.5	3.1
Rochester, N. Y.	326	31,833	66.9	N	0.9	N	N	N	L	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	5.6	18.5	1.1	N	N	2.1	3.9
Seattle, Wash.	368	20,450	60.0	N	3.7	N	N	N	L	1.4	1.2	1.7	0.1	3.3	22.1	1.6	L	0.2	0.8	3.8
100,000 to 300,000																				
Akron, Ohio	247	12,881	56.5	N	N	N	N	N	L	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.1	6.5	25.5	1.0	L	0.1	4.5	4.2
Albany, N. Y.	130	8,357	74.1	N	0.7	N	N	N	L	0.3	0.2	0.7	N	6.3	11.7	1.4	L	N	3.1	1.6
Atlanta, Ga.	297	11,162	53.6	N	3.9	N	1.1	N	..	7.4	2.1	0.3	0.1	N	7.4	0.3	L	14.3	1.2	8.5
Birmingham, Ala.	266	6,581	44.3	N	4.7	4.6	N	N	0.3	11.2	3.5	1.4	0.3	5.5	16.2	0.6	L	N	4.8	2.6
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	8,138	84.3	N	0.2	N	2.9	N	L	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.8	3.6	1.2	L	N	1.1	2.7
Cambridge, Mass.	113	9,046	72.7	N	N	N	0.5	N	..	1.7	L	1.1	L	9.5	10.5	1.0	0.1	1.1	L	1.7
Camden, N. J.	118	7,199	71.9	0.1	4.7	N	L	N	L	2.4	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	16.7	1.3	L	0.4	0.2	1.0
Canton, Ohio	108	4,235	59.9	N	N	N	N	N	..	0.5	1.1	1.5	N	8.9	17.6	1.2	L	N	5.9	3.5
Chattanooga, Tenn.	127	3,976	56.2	N	0.6	N	N	N	0.9	2.2	1.1	0.5	L	5.4	24.1	0.5	0.1†	N	3.1	5.1
Columbus, Ohio*	303	11,416	52.7	N	N	N	N	N	0.1	0.8	3.3	1.2	0.2	9.1	21.4	1.3	0.1	N	4.1	5.9
Dallas, Tex.	289	10,416	66.0	N	2.5	N	N	N	1.4	1.1	1.4	0.5	0.1	N	15.7	0.2	0.1	5.8	1.0	4.1
Dayton, Ohio	209	8,501	57.8	N	0.2	N	N	N	L	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.3	8.8	20.7	1.1	0.1	N	1.6	7.1
Denver, Colo.*	316	20,566	60.8	N	0.9	N	N	N	0.1	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.4	26.8	0.2	L†	N	3.7	3.4
Des Moines, Iowa	157	6,563	88.0	N	0.9	N	N	N	0.2	2.9	0.7	0.5	0.1	N	1.6	1.7	..	N	0.6	2.8
Duluth, Minn.	101	5,357	76.3	N	0.1	N	N	0.1	0.1	2.2	0.3	2.9	0.6	0.5	11.4	1.3	L†	N	1.3	2.9
Elizabeth, N. J.	111	5,647	78.0	L	3.7	N	N	N	0.1	3.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	11.0	1.7	N	0.1	0.6	0.9
El Paso, Tex.	98	2,848	67.8	N	0.5	N	N	N	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.5	..	N	20.9	0.2	..	N	N	6.5
Erie, Pa.	117	4,189	84.8	N	0.3	N	N	N	N	L	0.2	0.2	L	2.8	6.6	1.4	L	1.2	0.8	1.7
Evansville, Ind.	98	3,673	68.7	N	0.3	N	0.6	N	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.6	16.0	0.8	N‡	N	2.8	7.7
Fall River, Mass.	116	5,658	57.9	N	N	N	1.0	N	L	2.1	L	0.4	0.4	16.4	16.5	1.3	L	2.8	N	1.1
Flint, Mich.	149	7,568	59.1	N	L	N	N	N	0.1	0.5	1.3	1.2	L	1.1	20.8	0.8	0.1	0.7	4.4	10.0
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	3,486	74.2	N	N	N	1.6	N	..	1.0	0.1	0.1	..	3.0	16.6	0.9	0.1	N	1.0	1.5
Fort Worth, Tex.	175	6,853	65.4	N	0.5	N	N	N	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	N	20.5	0.1	N‡	2.3	0.6	6.7
Gary, Ind.	110	3,965	77.4	N	N	N	0.4	N	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	N	3.0	16.2	0.6	N‡	N	0.1	1.5
Grand Rapids, Mich.	162	6,843	62.0	N	L	N	N	N	..	1.1	0.7	1.2	L	3.6	16.4	0.8	L	2.0	3.5	8.6
Hartford, Conn.	166	11,319	85.0	N	0.3	N	2.2	N	L	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.2	1.7	3.9	0.1	L	0.1	0.8	3.4
Jacksonville, Fla.	164	5,728	40.7	N	0.2	N	L	N	N	4.7	0.6	0.1	N	N	15.6	1.6	L‡	32.3	2.3	1.8
Kansas City, Kan.	127	4,447	76.8	N	1.1	N	N	N	0.1	2.1	0.2	0.9	L	0.5	11.9	N	N†	0.1	4.8	1.3
Knoxville, Tenn.	111	5,595	62.5	N	N	N	N	N	0.5	1.6	0.7	1.9	L	0.7	26.7	0.9	0.1	N	1.4	2.9
Long Beach, Calif.	160	9,523	61.8	N	0.3	N	N	N	1.0	2.7	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	22.1	0.2	L†	6.2	1.2	2.2
Lowell, Mass.	101	5,863	67.4	N	N	N	0.7	N	N	1.8	L	0.1	L	9.9	16.9	1.1	N	N	0.2	1.9
Lynn, Mass.	99	6,578	65.1	N	N	N	0.8	N	L	2.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	8.6	16.3	1.3	L	2.4	0.3	2.5
Memphis, Tenn.	286	9,161	63.7	N	0.3	N	N	N	2.9	2.9	1.1	0.3	L	1.3	22.8	0.1	L	1.2	0.6	2.7
Miami, Fla.	157	7,197	64.6	N	0.2	N	L	N	1.6	8.1	2.7	L	L	0.6	9.8	0.2	0.2	0.6	2.4	9.0
Nashville, Tenn.	165	5,828	61.7	N	1.9	N	N	N	0.8	2.6	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.9	26.1	0.4	0.1	1.8	0.7	1.9
New Bedford, Mass.	110	6,188	56.2	N	N	N	0.8	L	..	1.9	L	0.8	..	17.0	19.4	1.5	N‡	N	0.5	1.7
New Haven, Conn.	161	9,870	83.0	L	N	N	2.2	N	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.1	2.2	6.9	1.1	0.2	N	0.2	2.7

Table VIII-A.—Distribution of Municipal Revenues for Cities Over 100,000: 1938—Continued

City	Pop. 1938 (000 omitted)	Total Revenues (in thousands)	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION																	
			TAXES								NONTAXES									
			Gen. Prop.	Other Local					Licenses and Permits		Fines, Forfeits, Etc.	Interest	Rents; Royalties	Shared State Taxes	Grants	Pension Assessments	Donations; Uncl. Moneys	Pub. Serv. Contr.	Spec. Assessments	Service Charges
				Property	Business	Sales	Poll	All Other	Use of Street	All Other										
100,000 to 300,000—continued																				
Norfolk, Va.	142	6,784	69.1	N	1.9	N	N	N	3.2	6.0	1.2	2.4	0.2	1.9	8.4	0.5	N†	1.0	0.3	4.0
Oakland, Calif.	299	15,102	66.7	N	N	N	N	N	1.1	2.1	1.2	0.2	N	0.9	24.1	0.6	N	N	N	3.1
Oklahoma City, Okla.	201	6,204	57.7	N	2.0	N	N	N	1.4	1.9	1.7	2.4	9.9	0.5	16.4	0.1	L	N	0.3	5.6
Omaha, Neb.	222	8,919	78.1	N	3.4	N	N	N	2.5	4.1	0.5	0.9	L	0.5	3.2	0.3	0.4	N	2.0	4.0
Paterson, N. J.	139	8,106	79.7	0.1	3.7	N	0.1	N	0.1	2.8	0.2	0.8	L	0.2	6.6	1.9	0.3†	N	N	3.7
Peoria, Ill.	105	4,754	71.9	N	0.3	N	N	N	0.3	3.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	N	14.6	0.3	L†	N	5.2	3.2
Providence, R. I.	249	16,683	75.4	N	N	N	0.3	N	0.6	2.4	0.3	3.2	0.2	1.3	11.6	1.9	0.3	N	0.1	2.5
Reading, Pa.	111	4,630	81.4	N	0.3	N	1.8	N	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	N	2.3	8.7	1.4	L	0.2	0.8	1.6
Richmond, Va.	191	9,737	58.8	N	2.2	N	0.5	N	2.7	6.6	0.6	5.5	L	1.9	7.9	0.3	L†	7.4	0.3	5.1
St. Paul, Minn.	285	12,999	66.6	N	3.4	N	N	0.2	L	2.8	0.6	4.2	0.5	0.5	14.2	0.4	N	N	3.1	3.5
Salt Lake City, Utah	148	5,729	68.7	N	0.7	N	N	N	0.7	2.8	1.3	0.3	L	N	17.8	0.6	L†	0.4	2.4	4.4
San Antonio, Tex.	250	7,744	73.8	N	0.6	N	N	N	1.8	1.4	0.2	0.2	L	N	17.0	1.6	L†	N	0.1	3.5
San Diego, Calif.	194	8,611	64.2	N	1.6	N	N	N	L	1.9	1.8	0.8	0.1	0.7	25.2	1.1	L	N	N	2.6
Scranton, Pa.	141	4,677	77.3	N	0.4	N	1.4	N	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	. .	3.6	8.9	1.9	0.3†	N	2.8	0.9
Somerville, Mass.	102	6,314	74.5	N	N	N	0.8	N	. .	1.5	0.1	0.2	N	5.5	14.9	1.3	N	0.3	L	0.9
South Bend, Ind.	102	3,320	74.0	. .	N	N	0.8	N	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	N	3.5	18.6	0.7	. .	N	L	1.4
Spokane, Wash.	121	4,368	48.2	N	4.5	N	N	N	L	1.4	1.8	0.1	. .	3.7	25.7	0.6	0.1†	N	8.7	5.1
Springfield, Mass.	150	12,815	66.1	N	L	N	0.7	N	L	1.5	0.1	L	L	8.1	18.4	1.2	0.2†	N	0.5	3.2
Syracuse, N. Y.	207	15,516	66.0	N	0.7	N	N	N	0.1	0.5	0.5	L	0.1	5.3	20.4	1.6	L	N	1.8	3.2
Tacoma, Wash.	109	4,067	48.9	N	6.5	N	N	N	N	0.9	1.5	0.2	0.4	4.1	29.8	0.7	L‡	0.6	0.1	6.3
Tampa, Fla.	105	5,088	71.4	N	0.1	0.5	0.1	N	N	5.3	0.8	1.0	L	N	14.7	0.1	N†	0.7	0.6	4.6
Toledo, Ohio	284	13,759	62.5	N	N	N	N	N	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	L	8.2	15.5	1.0	0.3	0.3	1.4	7.6
Trenton, N. J.	124	7,339	72.4	0.1	2.8	N	N	N	0.1	2.6	0.3	1.0	0.1	N	11.8	1.5	N‡	4.1	0.2	3.2
Tulsa, Okla.	142	6,075	75.5	N	2.2	N	N	N	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	17.6	N	0.2	N	N	1.5
Utica, N. Y.	101	6,368	71.8	N	0.9	N	N	N	. .	0.2	0.2	0.2	N	5.2	18.4	1.8	. .	N	0.8	0.5
Waterbury, Conn.	99	5,715	87.8	N	N	N	2.3	N	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	L	2.4	2.5	1.1	0.2	N	0.7	2.0
Wichita, Kan.	107	3,818	77.4	N	1.4	N	N	N	0.3	2.4	0.7	0.2	. .	0.6	1.3	0.1	0.1	N	7.4	8.1
Wilmington, Del.	111	4,370	56.8	N	0.4	N	N	N	0.2	1.8	1.9	1.5	0.2	0.3	33.6	0.3	0.1	N	2.0	1.0
Worcester, Mass.	193	14,231	63.7	N	N	N	0.7	N	. .	1.9	0.1	0.8	L	9.9	13.6	1.3	0.3	2.9	0.4	4.5
Yonkers, N. Y.	141	14,356	75.9	N	0.6	N	N	N	L	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	3.8	12.4	1.9	L	N	3.6	0.7
Youngstown, Ohio	168	7,007	65.1	N	N	N	N	N	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.2	. .	8.0	18.6	1.1	N	N	3.8	1.8

Chicago, Illinois: Unclaimed moneys are 0.3; donations and contributions are less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.

Columbus, Ohio: This city is included in this population group in order to conform with the groupings made in the 1937 Financial Statistics of Cities of the United States Bureau of the Census.

Denver, Colorado: This city is included in this population group in order to conform with the groupings made in the 1937 Financial Statistics of Cities of the United States Bureau of the Census.

Washington, D. C.: The figure 10.0 includes 9.9 for unemployment compensation, a function ordinarily assumed by the state.

Table VIII-B

GOVERNMENTAL COST PAYMENTS AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF PAYMENTS FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, 1938: 94 CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION

This table includes all 93 cities over 100,000 population in 1930 and Waterbury, Connecticut, which the Bureau of the Census has included in its financial statistics of cities over 100,000. The data, from the preliminary individual city reports issued by the United States Bureau of the Census, show total cost payments and the amounts for interest, outlays, and operation, and also the per cent distribution by function of payments for operation and maintenance. Payments for public service enterprises are not included, except for contributions made from general funds to such enterprises. The population figures shown are estimates for 1938 (calculated by arithmetic interpolation) but the cities are listed in the same order as in the published reports of the Bureau of the Census for 1937 in order to facilitate comparisons. "N" indicates None; "L" less than 1/20 of 1 per cent; and leaders (. . .) indicate the amount was not computed. Column headings are defined in the preceding article. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at end of table.

City	Pop. 1938 (000 omitted)	COST PAYMENTS (amounts in thousands)				PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF PAYMENTS FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE															
		Total	Interest	Outlays	Oper. & Maint.	General	Police	Fire	All Other Safety	Highways	Sanitation	Health	Hospitals	Charities	Correction	Schools	Libraries	Recreation	Pensions	To Pub. Ser. Ent.	All Other
Over 500,000																					
Baltimore, Md.	850	$50,063	$4,886	$4,919	$40,258	6.0	11.3	7.6	0.7	8.1	6.6	1.5	4.8	16.7	1.0	23.8	1.5	3.3	4.2	1.2	1.7
Boston, Mass.	786	74,712	4,392	3,736	66,585	6.9	8.7	5.4	0.6	5.4	4.2	1.7	5.9	22.9	1.7	24.1	2.1	3.8	4.4	1.0	1.2
Buffalo, N. Y.	575	61,770	5,138	9,278	47,353	6.6	6.4	5.2	0.4	5.1	4.2	1.2	4.3	32.1	0.9	23.5	1.1	3.2	5.0	N	0.7
Chicago, Ill.	3,358	249,080	20,846	34,064	194,170	9.9	10.4	4.3	0.9	5.3	5.2	1.1	3.3	19.7	1.2	24.4	0.8	4.6	6.2	1.7	1.1
Cleveland, Ohio	882	62,278	5,477	5,493	51,308	7.4	8.6	5.6	0.7	6.4	3.7	1.8	5.2	20.1	0.9	29.2	3.5	2.0	3.5	0.3	1.2
Detroit, Mich.	1,572	121,199	11,565	18,364	91,270	7.2	12.3	5.7	0.9	5.9	5.7	2.1	9.2	12.1	0.8	29.3	1.5	2.4	2.1	0.4	2.4
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,458	109,811	6,142	17,323	86,345	8.3	8.9	6.6	1.9	5.4	2.8	2.1	5.4	17.8	1.7	30.4	1.5	2.7	2.0	1.6	0.8
Milwaukee, Wis.	586	43,977	2,189	3,320	38,467	6.2	7.7	5.2	0.6	6.3	7.8	0.9	6.7	20.1	0.9	24.8	1.2	4.8	3.0	3.1	0.6
New York, N. Y.	7,363	848,786	44,391	160,161	644,234	6.8	9.1	4.7	0.6	3.6	5.3	0.9	4.7	24.6	0.8	25.0	0.5	2.0	5.2	5.6	0.5
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,935	113,142	17,485	5,829	89,829	11.0	13.0	5.0	0.7	2.7	3.9	1.3	4.6	1.0	3.4	30.8	0.8	2.5	4.8	12.0	2.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.	671	55,860	5,443	9,297	41,121	13.6	7.9	5.5	1.0	7.2	5.8	1.3	2.4	11.2	1.9	29.8	1.9	3.5	5.2	0.6	1.1
St. Louis, Mo.	817	43,046	3,076	6,684	33,285	10.1	15.5	6.6	1.0	5.2	2.7	2.3	9.1	3.7	1.3	33.2	1.5	4.7	1.8	0.5	0.9
San Francisco, Calif.	635	42,629	2,239	3,157	37,233	9.1	9.4	9.1	0.6	3.4	2.5	1.8	5.7	16.5	0.8	24.7	1.2	5.9	5.2	2.8	1.2
Washington, D. C.	632	47,642	. . . . .	8,300	39,342	5.5	9.4	6.1	2.3	5.0	4.9	1.7	10.5	8.5	4.3	26.6	1.4	3.8	6.9	L	0.8
300,000 to 500,000																					
Cincinnati, Ohio	462	34,266	3,034	4,930	26,302	9.1	6.3	4.9	0.6	6.8	3.8	1.1	7.5	17.5	1.0	32.6	1.9	1.6	4.3	0.5	0.5
Houston, Tex.	368	17,347	2,078	4,066	11,203	9.7	7.5	7.0	0.8	8.8	5.2	1.2	5.1	4.8	1.5	38.2	0.9	2.4	N	6.3	0.5
Indianapolis, Ind.	383	21,221	1,248	2,246	17,727	6.4	7.6	10.4	0.4	5.0	4.3	1.3	5.1	22.1	0.6	29.1	2.0	2.6	1.9	0.3	0.8
Jersey City, N. J.	304	30,397	3,264	1,769	25,364	11.2	12.5	5.1	0.6	4.3	3.8	2.4	15.6	9.8	1.3	23.5	1.1	2.8	5.7	0.3	L
Kansas City, Mo.	399	22,567	2,500	4,307	15,759	14.1	9.1	4.9	0.7	8.8	5.3	1.2	8.0	1.9	1.8	33.9	1.8	6.2	0.6	1.2	0.7
Louisville, Ky.	317	14,463	1,690	1,782	10,990	8.0	8.6	5.6	0.7	7.0	5.6	1.9	6.7	8.2	1.6	37.8	1.7	4.2	1.4	0.2	0.8
Minneapolis, Minn.	487	36,008	2,360	3,888	29,759	5.7	4.9	4.1	0.6	5.6	2.6	1.2	4.6	32.0	0.8	27.8	1.9	3.9	3.7	0.4	0.2

TABLE VIII-B.—DISTRIBUTION OF PAYMENTS FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR CITIES OVER 100,000: 1938—Continued

City	Pop. 1938 (000 omitted)	COST PAYMENTS (amounts in thousands)				PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF PAYMENTS FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE															
		Total	Interest	Outlays	Oper. & Maint.	General	Police	Fire	All Other Safety	Highways	Sanitation	Health	Hospitals	Charities	Correction	Schools	Libraries	Recreation	Pensions	To Pub. Ser. Ent.	All Other
300,000 500,000—continued																					
Newark, N. J.	432	44,208	4,514	2,816	36,878	7.4	9.7	5.6	0.5	2.8	6.0	2.3	6.8	16.9	1.3	26.8	1.5	1.7	4.0	6.2	0.3
New Orleans, La.	488	23,298	3,468	4,570	15,260	13.5	10.5	8.3	3.0	7.8	9.3	1.9	0.6	1.3	1.1	28.7	0.6	3.3	2.0	5.8	2.2
Portland, Ore.	305	15,552	1,543	679	13,330	9.7	9.2	9.9	1.1	7.6	2.4	1.6	2.7	7.5	0.7	30.9	2.0	2.9	3.3	7.7	0.7
Rochester, N. Y.	326	32,625	2,206	2,411	28,008	6.3	4.3	4.2	0.4	6.2	5.4	1.7	4.9	27.8	0.8	24.8	1.4	2.6	4.3	3.3	1.5
Seattle, Wash.	368	20,541	1,551	1,756	17,234	11.4	8.0	8.1	0.9	11.0	3.2	1.4	6.0	1.1	1.2	34.3	1.9	3.2	3.9	4.2	0.2
100,000 to 300,000																					
Akron, Ohio	247	12,036	1,493	1,888	8,656	5.0	5.9	4.5	0.3	9.8	4.3	1.6	1.7	8.6	0.3	48.2	1.9	1.1	4.1	1.6	0.9
Albany, N. Y.	130	8,272	672	347	7,253	6.3	11.5	7.5	0.7	6.2	8.1	2.2	3.2	9.3	L	25.7	1.5	4.8	4.3	7.6	1.0
Atlanta, Ga.	297	10,234	536	722	8,976	4.9	10.7	8.4	0.8	5.6	6.3	1.2	8.9	3.1	0.3	40.8	1.4	2.5	4.0	0.4	0.5
Birmingham, Ala.	266	6,669	1,064	208	5,397	5.3	10.6	12.8	1.1	4.7	5.5	2.2	0.3	2.2	0.1	44.0	2.0	4.3	2.9	0.7	1.2
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	8,002	619	197	7,187	5.4	8.8	10.4	0.3	10.8	6.1	1.6	3.3	13.0	0.1	29.7	2.4	3.0	3.6	0.1	1.4
Cambridge, Mass.	113	8,548	344	1,038	7,167	4.6	7.5	7.3	0.6	8.1	5.4	1.4	5.0	23.0	L	26.2	1.2	3.2	4.2	N	2.2
Camden, N. J.	118	7,193	1,116	770	5,307	8.1	8.4	7.1	0.5	3.9	3.7	1.4	2.4	22.3	N	33.7	0.8	1.9	4.8	N	0.9
Canton, Ohio	108	3,688	472	153	3,063	5.5	9.5	6.2	0.4	11.4	3.4	1.3	2.1	0.8	0.1	49.0	1.3	2.2	5.5	N	1.4
Chattanooga, Tenn.	127	4,225	733	490	3,002	4.0	9.3	13.9	0.3	7.5	4.7	1.2	9.2	4.9	0.9	35.3	1.6	3.1	2.5	1.0	0.6
Columbus, Ohio*	303	11,623	1,357	786	9,480	6.1	7.5	7.0	0.4	7.5	5.6	1.2	0.4	13.4	0.4	37.4	1.4	1.0	6.2	2.9	1.7
Dallas, Tex.	289	10,273	1,284	1,932	7,057	4.9	9.5	10.6	1.3	4.5	5.9	1.7	2.9	2.8	0.1	47.5	0.8	4.4	1.7	1.4	L
Dayton, Ohio	209	9,242	700	1,230	7,313	4.5	6.5	6.6	0.5	8.6	6.1	1.7	L	16.6	1.3	36.1	3.4	2.7	4.6	0.2	0.3
Denver, Colo.*	316	20,293	782	1,939	17,572	7.3	5.7	5.8	0.5	6.0	2.7	1.0	3.4	30.3	0.7	27.4	1.4	4.0	2.8	0.8	0.2
Des Moines, Iowa	157	6,414	537	940	4,936	5.0	7.4	9.8	0.7	8.4	4.6	1.8	N	0.1	N	48.0	2.1	2.5	3.1	0.8	5.6
Duluth, Minn.	101	4,638	314	503	3,820	8.6	7.7	9.7	0.7	7.7	3.0	1.7	1.4	0.3	0.2	46.7	2.1	4.3	4.2	1.0	0.7
Elizabeth, N. J.	111	5,582	536*	393	4,654	4.7	11.6	10.3	0.7	5.8	4.9	1.8	1.7	8.5	N	42.7	1.7	1.6	3.9	0.1	0.1
El Paso, Tex.	98	2,642	316	86	2,240	5.1	7.7	11.2	0.4	3.3	5.6	2.7	1.3	0.5	0.8	52.3	1.4	3.7	1.7	2.2	0.1
Erie, Pa.	117	4,116	461	149	3,533	6.9	7.6	8.8	0.4	7.5	6.2	2.2	0.4	L	N	52.3	1.8	2.0	3.6	0.1	0.4
Evansville, Ind.	98	3,393	158	347	2,888	3.3	10.4	12.3	0.7	7.9	3.5	2.0	0.3	0.2	L	46.8	2.8	3.9	2.9	1.4	1.7
Fall River, Mass.	116	5,260	237	153	4,871	3.6	7.6	6.8	0.3	6.6	1.6	1.6	5.0	33.7	N	25.6	0.8	1.5	3.5	L	1.6
Flint, Mich.	149	6,139	688	38	5,413	3.4	7.3	6.3	0.6	8.6	3.6	1.9	12.7	1.5	N	48.1	1.8	2.5	1.3	. . .	0.5
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	3,261	117	188	2,955	3.0	9.4	11.3	0.9	3.9	6.0	1.6	N	N	N	49.4	5.5	4.0	3.1	1.5	0.4
Fort Worth, Tex.	175	7,472	1,024	1,659	4,789	6.0	8.5	10.2	0.6	5.1	5.1	2.6	1.6	5.5	N	45.8	1.0	5.4	0.3	1.2	1.1
Gary, Ind.	110	3,856	238	245	3,373	3.7	10.7	10.1	0.6	4.6	8.8	1.6	N	L	N	50.6	3.3	4.2	1.2	N	0.6
Grand Rapids, Mich.	162	6,329	519	680	5,130	4.8	7.9	9.6	0.7	3.8	4.0	2.7	3.1	3.3	0.1	49.8	3.0	3.7	1.9	N	1.7
Hartford, Conn.	166	11,826	761	1,052	10,013	6.5	9.2	7.9	0.8	5.1	5.0	2.1	2.3	14.9	0.4	34.4	1.3	4.1	2.8	1.9	1.3
Jacksonville, Fla.	164	5,684	478	281	4,926	6.8	10.5	10.7	1.4	9.2	8.3	3.7	1.4	0.7	0.6	32.5	1.6	5.1	3.5	2.4	1.5
Kansas City, Kan.	127	4,307	320	1,126	2,861	6.7	8.1	12.3	2.3	7.2	1.6	3.7	0.1	L	0.2	51.2	1.3	2.0	2.6	N	0.6
Knoxville, Tenn.	111	4,935	961	955	3,019	4.9	10.5	11.0	0.5	4.8	3.9	2.5	8.5	3.4	0.6	42.6	1.7	0.7	4.1	N	0.4
Long Beach, Calif.	160	8,857	549	1,471	6,837	6.8	8.6	8.3	0.9	5.8	6.3	1.4	N	0.4	0.5	42.7	2.2	7.0	0.4	8.4	0.5
Lowell, Mass.	101	6,018	175	194	5,650	4.1	6.1	6.3	2.1	9.7	2.8	1.5	1.4	35.3	. . .	22.7	0.6	1.3	3.4	0.2	2.4

Lynn, Mass.	99	6,491	225	614	5,651	3.7	6.8	9.2	0.5	5.1	4.4	1.1	2.3	29.0	L	27.4	1.6	3.5	3.3	N	2.0
Memphis, Tenn.	286	9,790	947	3,143	5,699	5.4	9.9	10.9	1.1	8.8	6.9	4.9	8.7	0.4	0.3	31.8	1.6	5.5	1.6	1.8	0.4
Miami, Fla.	157	7,472	1,494	695	5,284	12.9	10.4	7.7	1.5	8.7	5.6	2.0	12.2	1.7	0.6	25.4	0.5	4.6	1.2	2.9	2.1
Nashville, Tenn.	165	4,583	508	239	3,835	6.7	12.0	13.7	1.2	4.9	5.0	3.0	6.2	1.5	1.6	33.5	1.2	4.7	3.0	0.8	1.2
New Bedford, Mass.	110	6,262	254	265	5,743	4.3	7.1	6.1	0.6	5.6	3.8	1.4	3.3	32.9	...	25.7	1.1	1.5	3.5	0.5	2.6
New Haven, Conn.	161	9,582	530	682	8,370	5.8	10.5	9.2	0.4	5.3	2.9	1.8	2.5	15.4	0.1	34.0	1.6	4.3	3.0	0.8	2.2
Norfolk, Va.	142	5,974	1,195	892	3,887	11.5	11.9	11.9	1.3	3.8	6.9	2.1	2.0	6.5	2.2	32.7	1.1	2.2	2.0	L	1.9
Oakland, Calif.	299	14,357	607	1,401	12,349	3.8	8.7	10.0	0.7	4.9	2.0	1.8	L	0.2	N	48.9	2.3	4.8	1.4	10.1	0.3
Oklahoma City, Okla.	201	7,105	585	883	5,637	5.0	9.8	7.8	0.9	4.9	5.2	1.9	0.2	0.4	0.5	49.5	1.4	4.4	1.1	3.4	3.6
Omaha, Neb.	222	8,203	1,011	1,208	5,983	4.9	10.0	13.1	1.0	6.5	3.5	1.2	0.2	L	N	45.7	1.2	3.1	8.4	1.3	0.1
Paterson, N. J.	139	6,917	764	407	5,746	4.8	11.3	10.9	0.7	2.7	6.6	2.2	2.9	6.4	N	43.3	1.4	1.3	4.6	N	0.9
Peoria, Ill.	105	4,893	196	931	3,766	5.2	7.3	8.1	0.6	6.1	6.5	1.5	2.7	16.5	N	33.9	2.1	6.2	2.2	0.8	0.3
Providence, R. I.	249	19,793	1,643	2,921	15,229	7.0	9.0	7.6	0.7	11.0	5.4	1.2	3.5	14.4	N	30.8	0.5	4.3	3.7	0.5	0.4
Reading, Pa.	111	4,373	445	347	3,581	6.2	8.6	4.4	0.3	6.7	5.3	2.7	N	N	N	51.8	1.5	5.5	3.6	3.4	L
Richmond, Va.	191	9,800	1,349	1,290	7,161	9.7	8.3	9.0	1.0	4.8	5.7	2.1	5.3	9.4	0.3	33.8	1.1	2.8	1.7	2.8	2.0
St. Paul, Minn.	285	12,404	1,646	1,388	9,370	5.0	8.5	9.7	0.7	5.5	3.6	1.8	2.7	12.3	0.7	37.5	2.4	4.5	3.7	0.8	0.6
Salt Lake City, Utah	148	5,211	338	298	4,575	7.4	7.7	5.8	0.7	10.0	2.0	2.1	0.2	N	0.3	50.9	2.0	5.2	1.4	0.2	4.1
San Antonio, Tex.	250	7,374	1,084	628	5,662	6.3	7.8	8.5	1.3	6.1	7.0	3.8	N	0.6	0.4	46.2	1.6	5.5	3.9	0.1	0.7
San Diego, Calif.	194	7,833	252	629	6,951	6.6	8.4	7.1	0.9	5.5	3.7	1.9	N	0.1	N	46.5	2.1	5.5	2.9	8.0	0.8
Scranton, Pa.	141	5,202	377	481	4,344	5.6	8.3	9.9	0.4	6.6	6.0	1.3	0.3	N	N	52.7	1.0	2.4	5.2	0.1	0.3
Somerville, Mass.	102	6,254	185*	470	5,599	4.3	6.8	7.4	0.7	5.4	6.1	1.1	3.2	27.6	...	29.1	1.6	2.2	3.3	N	1.2
South Bend, Ind.	102	3,064	200	91	2,773	3.1	9.1	10.9	0.6	9.8	3.2	1.3	1.0	N	0.1	50.8	3.1	3.2	2.9	N	0.8
Spokane, Wash.	121	4,220	144	374	3,701	5.0	7.4	8.3	0.9	8.0	7.6	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	49.3	2.3	4.6	3.2	0.2	0.2
Springfield, Mass.	150	11,670	310	1,077	10,282	3.7	7.2	8.4	0.6	6.3	5.5	1.3	2.1	26.5	L	28.3	1.9	4.6	2.7	N	0.9
Syracuse, N. Y.	207	15,703	1,172	1,266	13,265	4.7	5.2	6.4	0.4	5.6	5.6	2.4	0.5	27.5	N	29.7	1.0	3.0	4.9	1.3	1.8
Tacoma, Wash.	109	3,987	176	334	3,477	5.6	7.5	13.8	0.6	6.7	7.1	1.7	...	0.1	0.1	46.8	2.0	3.4	3.2	1.6	0.1
Tampa, Fla.	105	4,093	708	401	2,984	8.7	7.0	6.9	0.6	9.2	6.7	2.1	9.9	1.1	1.3	36.7	0.8	3.6	2.5	2.6	0.4
Toledo, Ohio	284	14,822	1,630	1,726	11,467	3.4	7.9	7.2	0.3	8.2	4.3	1.2	0.4	19.4	0.4	36.8	2.3	1.5	5.1	0.2	1.3
Trenton, N. J.	124	6,472	823	129	5,520	4.0	10.3	9.7	0.5	6.6	5.1	1.8	2.0	15.7	N	35.3	2.0	2.0	4.5	0.1	0.5
Tulsa, Okla.	142	5,628	690	1,401	3,537	5.1	7.7	9.5	0.6	6.9	2.3	1.1	0.1	0.4	1.1	54.8	1.8	3.9	1.0	1.9	1.9
Utica, N. Y.	101	6,041	409	449	5,183	5.9	7.2	9.4	0.3	7.7	4.2	1.6	2.5	17.4	0.1	32.5	1.5	2.0	6.6	0.8	0.4
Waterbury, Conn.	99	5,629	438	471	4,720	6.5	8.7	12.0	0.4	8.3	4.0	1.2	3.0	12.2	0.1	35.3	1.3	2.8	2.7	1.1	0.4
Wichita, Kan.	107	4,193	304	633	3,255	3.1	7.1	9.1	0.8	3.7	3.8	1.4	N	0.3	0.3	60.0	1.8	5.8	1.1	1.5	0.1
Wilmington, Del.	111	4,054	271	242	3,541	5.7	10.8	9.8	0.5	4.2	8.1	1.5	N	1.6	0.1	44.8	1.6	3.2	1.8	6.2	0.3
Worcester, Mass.	193	14,415	224	600	13,591	3.5	7.0	6.5	0.5	7.9	2.4	1.2	6.6	29.5	L	27.7	1.3	1.8	2.9	N	1.2
Yonkers, N. Y.	141	14,046	1,316	492	12,238	7.4	8.2	5.2	0.7	4.2	11.4	1.7	3.9	13.9	0.1	31.0	0.7	2.3	6.0	1.7	1.5
Youngstown, Ohio	168	6,313	397	364	5,552	4.7	7.0	5.9	0.3	6.9	2.8	1.3	1.8	0.3	0.1	50.3	N	3.9	4.5	9.0	1.2

NOTES ON TABLE VIII-B

COLUMBUS, OHIO: This city is included in this population group in order to conform with the groupings made in the 1937 Financial Statistics of Cities of the United States Bureau of the Census.

DENVER, COLORADO: This city is included in this population group in order to conform with the groupings made in the 1937 Financial Statistics of Cities of the United States Bureau of the Census.

ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY: If there were any interest payments on dock bonds, they are included here.

SOMERVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS: The figure 185 includes $18,079 interest on state-contingent debt.

Professional Organizations: Finance

Municipal Finance Officers' Association

The Municipal Finance Officers' Association of the United States and Canada is primarily a membership organization extending into all 48 states and eight Canadian provinces. The activities consist of professional, research, and service functions. At the close of 1940 it had 1,082 members, compared with 933 at the close of the previous year.

During 1940 the Association gave attention to the extension of the old-age and survivors' insurance provisions of the Social Security Act to public employees. On November 25 the Association brought together in Washington 25 persons representing public retirement funds to discuss with officials of the Social Security Board problems involved in extending the Social Security Act. In the spring a meeting was held in Chicago with the managers or representatives of 40 state or large-city retirement funds.

Several important publications were issued by the Association during the year. *Municipal and Governmental Accounting,* by Chatters and Tenner, designed as a guide for public officials and as a college textbook, appeared in April. It was adopted as a standard text by 30 colleges and universities. Procedural pamphlets dealing with stores accounting, automotive equipment accounting, and payroll and timekeeping were issued. New ground was broken in the field of cost accounting by the issuance of a committee report and by the preparation of a monograph for the committee by Carl W. Tiller entitled, *Governmental Cost Accounting.*

Public service training was extended into several states. In some cases the Association prepared instructional materials while in others it served as consultant. Contacts with state supervisors of local finance and accounting were widely extended.

Committee work was a feature of Association activity. Several committees reported at the 1940 conference and the reports were widely circulated. At least 50 finance officers' meetings were attended by members of the Association's staff or members of its executive committee.—Carl H. Chatters, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

Federation of Tax Administrators

The Federation of Tax Administrators is the professional group of state, federal, and local tax administrators (other than those engaged in local property assessment). Acting as the secretariat of the constituent organizations, including the National Association of Tax Administrators, the National Tobacco Tax Conference, and the North American Gasoline Tax Conference, the Federation arranges the annual conference, publishes the annual proceedings, and directs the committee work, committee reports, and membership activities of these associations. In the field of tax research it works closely with other organizations like the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, for which it handles tax inquiries from officials. By the end of 1940 its individual membership roster had grown to 372, and a new affiliated organization joined the Federation, namely the North American Gasoline Tax Conference, which is the oldest organization of state revenue officials in the United States. Its publications and services are continually available to these members, and at regular intervals to some 800 additional nonmembers who are officers or experts in the field of tax administration.

The object of the Federation is to improve the operating techniques and to advance the professional standards of tax administration. In order to accomplish this objective the secretariat acts as the clearinghouse for the various specialized tax fields and the numerous tax authorities. It prepares research memorandums in response to technical administrative inquiries submitted by its members. These inquiries, while referring to a local administrative situation, are handled on a comparative research basis so as to have a nationwide application. The Federation's research memorandums are frequently distributed as bulletins calling for additional data from tax officials concerning their own administrative experiences on the subject. All of these data are cumulated and where the subject matter is of sufficient importance it is revised as an FTA research report and widely distributed.

Aside from this administrative research, the Federation concentrated during 1940 on administrative matters related to the national defense program and on working conferences devoted to intergovernmental administrative arrangements, such as the uniform reporting of information concerning interstate taxable transactions or shipments, or federal-state exchange of income tax information, or of information concerning taxable salaries of officials.

The Federation's materials are made available in its monthly news bulletin, *Tax Administrators News,* which was increased in size from 8 to 12 pages in 1940, in reports of proceedings of the annual conferences of the National Association of Tax Administrators, the National Tobacco Tax Conference, and the North American Gasoline Tax Conference, and in the various research memorandums, bulletins, and reports published by the Federation.—ALBERT LEPAWSKY, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

Governmental Group, National Association of Purchasing Agents

THE Governmental Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents is a professional group organized for the purpose of raising the standards of public purchasing department personnel, improving purchasing procedures, cooperating in the development of specifications and standards for the use of its members, and exchanging information.

A number of members continued to cooperate in the publication of a series of handbooks which are being supplied free to all members. The first volume consisting of data sheets covering commodities commonly purchased and the second volume on purchasing policies and procedures have already been released. There still is to be another volume on purchasing policies and procedures and several volumes on commodity research studies which will give purchasing agents complete data on major commodities. The last book of the series will cover legal phases of purchasing, in order to give the purchasing agent a general knowledge of the legal implications of purchase orders and contracts, without intending to supplant any legal counsel. A textbook on industrial purchasing, also issued free to members as a part of the handbook series, was sent out in January, 1940.

The Governmental Group is entirely distinct from the Governmental Committee of the National Association. The latter committee assists local committees of citizens, purchasing agents, or public officials who are interested in establishing centralized purchasing departments. Joseph Nicholson of Milwaukee and Walter Kirkman of the state of Maryland, both representing the governmental committee, assisted in setting up a centralized purchasing department for Springfield, Massachusetts.—Harry W. Knight, city manager, Two Rivers, Wisconsin; chairman, Governmental Group, National Association of Purchasing Agents.

National Association of Assessing Officers

The National Association of Assessing Officers is composed of individual members who are officials and public employees engaged in the assessment of property for tax purposes. Included on its membership roll are state tax commissioners, city, town, township, village, and county assessors, as well as many of their subordinates employed in a technical capacity. The Association now has about 600 members in 44 states, the territories, Canada, and the Argentine Republic.

The Association was organized for the primary purpose of improving the standards of assessment practice. Its activities may be classified into four major divisions: (1) preparation and distribution of publications; (2) consultation and information service to members; (3) arranging or assisting in the arrangement of state, regional, and national conferences, meetings, and schools for assessing officers; (4) research. Published material includes the monthly *Assessors' News Letter,* containing current news items; papers prepared for regional and national conferences; occasional staff bulletins covering matters of immediate concern; and the products of research studies. In addition, distribution frequently is made of material prepared by members and supplied to the Association, such as assessment manuals, reprints of valuable articles, newly designed forms, etc. During 1940 about two hundred special requests for advice and information were received and met. These inquiries covered almost every phase of property assessment practice.

During 1940 the Association's committee on assessment organization and personnel completed its report. It was the task of this committee to examine the various assessment organization patterns now in use, as well as the personnel practices which are being followed in staffing such organizations, for the purpose of preparing a list of sound recommendations in regard thereto.—Albert W. Noonan, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

Sources of Information: Finance

Services of National and Federal Agencies

Municipal Finance Officers' Association—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Answers inquiries on sources of revenue, budgetary methods, tax collections, audit procedures, accounting methods, financial organization and administration.

Provides information on sound and economical practices in issuing, marketing, and refunding municipal securities.

Federation of Tax Administrators—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Prepares research memoranda in answer to technical questions raised by members who seek administrative information.

Makes field studies and encourages, by consultation, common administrative practices and joint administrative action among the tax agencies of the several states and the separate levels of government.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ASSESSING OFFICERS—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Answers inquiries of members relating to any phase of the function of assessing property for tax purposes, such as the powers, duties, and tenure of officers, organization patterns, laws and court decisions, techniques for the appraisal of real and personal property, etc.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Makes surveys and recommends improved financial organization and procedures for governments, with the collaboration of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association.

Prepares analyses of financial condition, financial programs, budgets, sinking funds, and pension systems.

Designs and installs budget, accounting, treasury, purchasing, assessing, and tax billing systems.

With the aid of the National Association of Assessing Officers, conducts reassessment and real estate inventory projects, by furnishing technical supervision in organization, selection of personnel, assignment of duties, design of forms, and inspection of field parties and developing assessment and record-keeping procedures for making scientific appraisals of property for taxation.

Furnishes technical assistance in conducting tax collection campaigns.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS—*260 S. Broad Street, Philadelphia*

Furnishes officials concerned with building code work copies of ASTM Standards, without charge.

Furnishes information on specifications and tests for engineering materials.

BUREAU OF CENSUS—*Department of Commerce*

Compiles and publishes annually financial data relating to revenues, expenditures, assessed valuations, taxes levied, and indebtedness of cities over 100,000.

Compiles and publishes annually similar financial statistics of states, including a preliminary report on tax collections of the current year.

Compiles and publishes similar financial statistics for all minor civil divisions as a part of its decennial report *Financial Statistics of State and Local Governments.*

Compiles and publishes a digest of state laws relating to inheritance and estate taxes, and a similar digest relating to net income taxes.

Maintains a municipal reference service for cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants, for states, and for large counties; documents and research reports available to city officials on request.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE—*Treasury Department*

Aids local assessing officials in locating personal property, particularly stocks and bonds, by making available through the governors of the several states information in income returns in the manner and to the extent provided in section 55 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Issues annually mimeographed sheets showing number of individual income tax returns by states, by counties, and by cities and towns.

Issues treasury decisions and mimeographs containing rulings affecting municipalities, e.g., taxability of compensation of municipal employees, etc.

Prepares the weekly *Internal Revenue Bulletin,* some issues of which contain rulings affecting municipalities ($3 a year, single copies 5 cents).

BUREAU OF MINES—*Department of Interior*

Prepares specifications for testing and sampling coal and coke and advises municipalities on their purchase.

Supplies information regarding production, prices, and sources of mineral materials used for fuels and in construction and manufacturing.

DIVISION OF TAX RESEARCH—*Treasury Department*

Maintains a current record of state tax legislation.

Prepares annual estimates of the volume of tax-exempt securities that are published in the *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.*

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Insures municipal funds on deposit in FDIC member banks to a maximum of $5,000 for each depositor in each right and capacity. Insurance plan provides for special federal examinations and safeguards the banks against runs.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Prescribes an accounting system for municipal electric plants using power generated on a federal waterway which system of accounts is applicable for use by any municipal electric plant.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Prescribes for interstate carriers accounting classifications which are also used by municipal traction departments.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS—*Department of Commerce*

Cooperates in the preparation of federal specifications and commercial standards for a wide range of commodities and compiles lists of firms willing to supply materials guaranteed by them to comply with the requirements of these specifications and standards. These lists and sources of supply relating to 691 federal specifications and 54 commercial standards are distributed free to all tax-supported purchasing agencies.

Publishes directory of commercial testing and college research laboratories throughout the country with indications of the types of commodities they are willing to test.

Makes available for a charge to any municipality the facilities of its public testing laboratories (largest in the country) in testing materials and apparatus, when other laboratories are not available.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION—(one of several lending agencies comprising the Federal Loan Agency)

Makes loans to, or contracts with, states, municipalities, and political subdivisions of states, with public agencies and instrumentalities of one or more states, municipalities, and political subdivisions of states, and with public corporations, boards, and commissions, to aid in financing projects authorized under federal, state, or municipal law.

Sources of Statistics: Finance

Bird, Frederick L. Trend of Tax Delinquency, 1930-1939. Municipal Service Department. Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., 290 Broadway, New York. Shows tax delinquency for ten years for cities over 50,000, including percentage delinquent each year, ratio of collections to year's levy, etc.

Division of Tax Research, United States Treasury Department. Statistics of Income Supplement Compiled from Income Tax Returns for 1936: Individual Incomes. Section I. Distribution and Sources. Section II. Income of Husbands and Wives

Filing Separate Returns. Section III. Patterns of Income. June 1940. (Sec. I gives much income data not previously available for cities over 100,000.)

International City Managers' Association. Government in Small Council-Manager Cities. 1937. Government in Small American Cities. 1938. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Former gives revenues and expenditures in 1937 for 280 cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population; and latter gives similar figures for 1936 for manager cities under 5,000. Covers property tax, licenses and fees, earnings of city-owned utilities, and other revenues; expenditures for general departments, utilities, debt, etc.

Leonard, J. M. The Direct Tax Burden on Low-Income Groups. 1939. National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York. Direct taxes paid by family in 1937 in 150 cities over 30,000 population.

National Municipal League. National Municipal Review. June issue: "Bonded Debt of 272 Cities as at January 1, 1940." 299 Broadway, New York. Shows gross bonded debt (general, school, and utility), sinking fund; net bonded debt; and special assessment debt.

—National Municipal Review. December issue: "Comparative Tax Rates of 301 Cities, 1940." 299 Broadway, New York. Shows population; assessed value, fiscal year; tax dates and penalties; rates for city, schools, and state; ratio of assessed to true value; adjusted tax rate; amount of homestead exemption.

State Financial Reports. Official state agencies in 29 states regularly publish some municipal finance data, with rather complete information contained in the reports issued by such states as California, Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Wisconsin, and only assessed valuations and tax rates in others as in Michigan, Rhode Island, and West Virginia. For a list of the state agencies and titles of financial reports available in each state, see THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1939, pp. 543-49.

United States Bureau of Internal Revenue. Individual Income Tax Returns. (Annual.) Washington, D. C. Number of returns by states, by counties, and by cities and towns.

United States Bureau of the Census. Financial Statistics of Cities Having a Population of Over 100,000. (Annual.) Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Fifty tables showing: year of incorporation, fiscal year, population, land area; employees and pay rolls; revenues by source including locally shared state taxes and grants; governmental cost payments by divisions of government, operation and maintenance by functions in detail; assessed valuation, general property tax levy; method of financing capital outlays; gross and net debt by character; income, payments, and debt for each of the several public service enterprises. (Reports up to 1932 include all cities over 30,000 population.)

Standards and Specifications: Purchasing

NATIONAL DIRECTORY OF COMMODITY SPECIFICATIONS. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Miscellaneous Publication No. 130. 1932. 548pp. $1.75. (Revision under way in 1941.) Classifies and indexes more than 6,000 standards and specifications, designating numbers, sponsoring organizations, and directions for obtaining actual copies of the documents themselves. Every accredited specification available is listed.

STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NONMETALLIC MINERALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce. Superintendent of

Documents, Washington, D. C. Miscellaneous Publication No. 110. 1930. 680pp. $2.75. Includes in full or in form of adequate abstracts the substance of every nationally recognized specification embraced within the numerical classification designed 500 to 599 in the *National Directory of Commodity Specifications* mentioned above.

Standards and Specifications for Metals and Metal Products. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Miscellaneous Publication No. 120. 1933. 1359pp. $3. Reproduces the substance and form of all available nationally recognized specifications for commodities embraced within the numerical classification designated as 600 to 699 in the *National Directory of Commodity Specifications.*

Standards Yearbook, 1933. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Miscellaneous Publication No. 139. 1933. 255pp. $1. Outlines the activities and accomplishments of not only the bureaus and agencies of the federal government, but also those of states and counties.

Directory of Commercial Testing and College Research Laboratories. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. July 25, 1936. 65pp. 15 cents. Contains information concerning 244 commercial testing laboratories with 67 branch laboratory offices and also a list of the laboratories in 200 colleges. Indicates types of commodities which each is willing and able to test.

Sources of Supply of Guaranteed Materials—Certification Plan. Letter Circular No. 607 and Supplements 1-12; Outline of Certification Plan. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. The National Bureau of Standards in carrying out the certification plan compiles and distributes to governmental purchasing agencies lists of manufacturers who have expressed their desire to be listed as sources of supply of commodities covered by selected federal specifications and commercial standards. These manufacturers will certify that materials delivered by them on contracts based on these specifications and standards comply with the requirements thereof, and are so guaranteed by them. The certification plan has already been applied to 675 federal specifications and 54 commercial standards.

Commercial Standards. Letter Circular 579 revised to January 1, 1940. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. Free. Ninety standards covering a wide variety of commodities have been established, and the certification plan has been applied to 54 of these standards. These standards afford to purchasing agents a ready means for checking or inspecting the grade or quality of the material delivered on contract based on commercial standards.

Simplified Practice—Its Purpose and Application. Letter Circular No. 590. A List of Simplified Practice Recommendations, Letter Circular No. 629, Revised January 1, 1940. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. Free. The first publication explains the program for the elimination of excessive and needless varieties of sizes, types, and dimensions of manufactured products. The second publication lists 177 practice recommendations which have been established by the National Bureau of Standards.

Federal Specifications. Federal Standard Stock Catalog Price List 75. New edition, June, 1940. 38pp. Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Free. Obtainable also from the National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. The federal government has promulgated and established more than 1,250 federal specifications covering a wide range of commodities. Many state and city purchasing agents base the contracts for their purchases almost exclusively on these specifications. All federal specifications are issued in printed form and are obtainable at a nominal price per copy from the Superintendent of Documents. Any state, county, or municipal purchasing agent can request that his name be placed on the mailing list to receive announcements of new or revised specifications and thus keep abreast of current specifications used by the federal government.

1939 Book of A.S.T.M. Standards. Part I, Metals, 1335pp., $8; Part II, Nonmetallic Materials—Constructional, 1250pp., $8; Part III, Nonmetallic Materials—General, 1203pp., $8. Any two parts, $15; all three parts, $22, cloth. 1940 and 1941 Supplements (published in the fall), any one part, $3; any two parts, $5; all three parts, $7. American Society for Testing Materials, 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia. The three parts contain 885 specifications and tests for many classes of engineering materials: brick, concrete, paint, timber, fire hose, gasoline, steel, copper wire, coal and coke, rubber products, etc. This book is widely used by purchasing agents.

A.S.T.M. Methods of Chemical Analysis of Metals. American Society for Testing Materials, 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia. 1939. 254pp. Cloth, $2.50. This book and its supplements give all chemical test methods for ferrous and nonferrous metals.

Special Compilations of Standards. American Society for Testing Materials, 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia. Nine volumes have been issued, each volume making available in completed form all A.S.T.M. standards on a specific subject. These standards are (1) Petroleum Products and Lubricants (1940) 77 standards, 360pp., $2; (2) Electrical Insulating Materials (1940) 42 standards, 320pp., $2; (3) Textile Materials (1940) 66 standards, 370pp., $2; (4) Coal and Coke (1940) 28 standards, 130pp., $1.25; (5) Steel Piping Materials (1940) 22 standards, 150pp., $1.25; (6) Rubber Products (1940) 34 standards, 265pp., $1.75; (7) Refractory Materials (1941), 26 standards, 180pp., $1.50; (8) Cement (1940) 11 standards, 116pp., $1; and (9) Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products (1941) 106 standards, 364pp., $2.

Index to A.S.T.M. Standards and Tentative Standards. Issued yearly. American Society for Testing Materials, 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia. 1940. 100pp. Sent free on request. Gives detailed references to publications where all A.S.T.M. standards and tentative standards are published. Lists standards under specific materials headings and also gives complete titles and publication references in order of serial designations.

Specifications for Automobile Fire Apparatus. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston. 1939, 12pp. 40 cents. Specifications for use in purchasing the four principal types of municipal fire apparatus.

Services of the National Bureau of Standards to Governmental Purchasing Agencies. Obtainable from the National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. Letter circular 497. 12pp. Free.

LIST OF AMERICAN STANDARDS. Available free from American Standards Association, 29 West 39 Street, New York. This list includes nearly 400 approved American Standards and shows the title and price of each standard.

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION. Prepared by the American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. Variously paged, looseleaf. Complete set of 24 specifications, $6 with binder, $5 without. This volume includes 24 standard specifications which are intended to serve the public works engineer as guides or models for the preparation of actual contract specifications.

(1) HANDBOOK OF COMMODITY DATA SHEETS. The data sheets in this handbook have, in most instances, been prepared by purchasing agents who buy and whose companies use the commodities in question. Buying information is given in brief form with respect to commodities which may not be sufficiently important to justify a detailed study by the purchasing agent. (2) PURCHASING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES. (3) INDUSTRIAL PURCHASING. By Howard T. Lewis. (4) MATERIAL HANDBOOK. By Col. George S. Brady. No. 3 and 4 were sponsored by and published for the National Association of Purchasing Agents. These four publications are distributed only to members of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, 11 Park Place, New York.

Selected Standard References: Finance

ASSESSMENT PRINCIPLES. National Association of Assessing Officers, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 106pp. 75 cents.

GOVERNMENTAL PURCHASING. By Russell Forbes. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 1929. 370pp. $2.50.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBT ADMINISTRATION. By Carl H. Chatters and A. M. Hillhouse. Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1939. 528pp. $5.

MANUAL OF WATER WORKS ACCOUNTING. By Municipal Finance Officers' Association and the American Water Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 483pp. $4.

MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS. National Committee on Municipal Accounting, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. (Revision available in May, 1941.)

MUNICIPAL AND GOVERNMENTAL ACCOUNTING. By Carl H. Chatters and Irving Tenner. Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1940. 794pp. $6.

MUNICIPAL AUDIT PROCEDURE. National Committee on Municipal Accounting, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 54pp. 50 cents.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE. By A. E. Buck. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1926. 562pp. $4.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE ADMINISTRATION. Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1937. 490pp. $10.

MUNICIPAL INSURANCE COSTS AND PRACTICES. By Hilliard B. Wilson. American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 51pp. $1.

PURCHASING FOR SMALL CITIES. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 22pp. 50 cents.

STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF MUNICIPAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES. National Committee on Municipal Accounting, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 103pp. $1.

STANDARD PRACTICE IN MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL PROCEDURE. Municipal Finance Officers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1937. 42pp. 50 cents.

URBAN LAND APPRAISAL. National Association of Assessing Officers, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 170pp. $3.

New Books and Pamphlets: Finance

BASIC FINANCIAL AND IMPROVEMENT PLAN FOR THE CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS. City Manager, City Hall, Dallas. 1940. 56pp.

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS OF VIRGINIA CITIES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1939. League of Virginia Municipalities, 902 Travelers Building, Richmond. 1941. 3pp. 25 cents.

CITIES' SHARE OF GASOLINE TAX REVENUES IN COLORADO. Colorado Municipal League, Boulder. 1940. 19pp.

Civil Expenditures During and After War Periods; Discussion of the Possible Effect of Preparedness on Civil Government Expenditures. Pennsylvania Economy League, Inc., 806 Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburgh. 1940. Unpaged.

Comparative Tax Rates in Oregon Cities, 1940. Bureau of Municipal Research and Service and League of Oregon Cities, University of Oregon, Eugene. 1940. 9pp.

Control of Expenditures in the Local Governmental Units of Illinois. By H. K. Allen. Bureau of Business Research, University of Illinois, Urbana. 1940. 58pp.

Dominion-Provincial Subsidies and Grants. By Wilfrid Eggleston and C. T. Kraft. Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations. King's Printer, Ottawa, Ontario. 1939. 200pp. 50 cents.

Earmarking of Public Revenues. Department of Government Management, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado. 1940. 27pp. 10 cents.

Excerpts from Municipal Budgets, 1939-40. Compiled in Response to a Request for Information on Sample Operating Costs in Cities of about 60,000 Population. American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 19pp.

Federal Financial System. By Daniel T. Selko. Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C. 1940. 590pp. $3.50.

Finances of the City of New York. By Cushman McGee. R. W. Pressprich and Company, 68 William Street, New York. 1940. 285pp. $5.

Financial History of Canadian Governments. By Stewart Bates. Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations. King's Printer, Ottawa, Ontario. 1939. 309pp. 50 cents.

Financial Program for Allegheny County. Pennsylvania Economy League, Inc., 806 Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburgh. 1940. 24pp.

Financial Statistics, Michigan Cities and Villages 1939. Michigan Municipal League, 205 South State Street, Ann Arbor. 1940. 27pp. $1.

Financial Statistics of Cities over 100,000 Population, 1937. United States Bureau of the Census. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1940. 327pp. $1.

Financial Statistics of States, 1937. United States Bureau of the Census. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1940. 171pp. 20 cents.

Fire Insurance on Public School Property in Pennsylvania. By Milton Steinhauer, 145 Kready Avenue, Millersville, Pennsylvania. 1939. 124pp. $1.50.

Fire Insurance Rates. United States Conference of Mayors, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1940. 14pp. 20 cents.

Fire Insurance Rates on Municipally Owned Property in Colorado. By William H. Slaton. Colorado Municipal League, Boulder. 1940. 10pp.

Fiscal Facts Concerning the City of New York; a Twenty Year Statistical Summary of the City's Finances. Citizens Budget Commission, Inc., 51 East Forty-Second Street, New York. 1940. 90pp. $1.50.

Gift Taxation in the United States. By C. Lowell Harriss. American Council on Public Affairs, 1734 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 1940. 175pp. $2.50.

Improvement Anticipation Sinking Funds. Bureau of Municipal Research and Service, University of Oregon, Eugene. 1940. 38pp.

Income and Expenditures of Government in California, 1900-40. California Taxpayers' Association, 775 Subway Terminal Building, Los Angeles. 1940. 43pp.

Installment Payment of Current Property Taxes. Illinois Legislative Council, Springfield. 1940. 15pp.

Internal Debt Structure of the Counties and Municipalities of the State of Mississippi as of June 30, 1939. Mississippi Tax Commission, Jackson. 1940. 165pp.

License Rates and Revenue Derived from Skill Games in Washington Cities. Association of Washington Cities, University of Washington, Seattle. 1941. 6pp.

Liquor Taxes and Public Welfare. Journal of Commerce, 63 Park Avenue, New York. 1941. 56pp.

Local Government Finance and Administration. Bureau of Municipal Research and Service and League of Oregon Cities, University of Oregon, Eugene. 1940. 34pp.

Materials and References on Licensing of Nonresident Traders. Federation of Tax Administrators, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 3pp. 50 cents.

Method Used in Placing Municipal Funds in One or More Banks in Virginia Cities. League of Virginia Municipalities, 902 Travelers Building, Richmond. 1940. 3pp. 25 cents.

Montclair's Capital Needs Inventoried for 1940-49. Town Planning Board, Montclair, New Jersey. 1940. 24pp.

Municipal Debt—and What It Costs. National Consumers Tax Commission, 310 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 1940. 11pp.

Municipal Finance in Canada. By H. Carl Goldenberg. Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations. King's Printer, Ottawa, Ontario. 1939. 128pp. 50 cents.

Municipal Indebtedness; A Study of the Debt-to-Property Ratio. By Leroy A. Shattuck, Jr. Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Maryland. 1940. 145pp. $1.25.

Municipal Insurance Practices in Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania Government Administration Service, 34 Blanchard Hall, 36 and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia. 1940. 22pp.

Nature and Value of Tax-Exempt Real Property in Three Oregon Counties. Bureau of Municipal Research and Service, University of Oregon, Eugene. 1940. 27pp.

1941-45 Bond Improvement Program Proposals. City Planning Commission, Cincinnati, Ohio. 1940. 20pp.

Operation of Homestead Exemption or Preference Statutes. Federation of Tax Administrators, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 2pp. 50 cents.

Personal Property Taxation in Kansas. Part 1. Policy and Administration. 27pp. Part 2. The Collection Problem. 35pp. Part 3. Motor Vehicles. 20pp. Research Department, Kansas Legislative Council, Topeka. 1940.

Principles of Public Finance. By Mayne S. Howard. Commerce Clearing House, 214 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 1940. 438pp. $5.

Principles of Public Finance. By M. H. Hunter and H. K. Allen. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 1940. 672pp. $3.50.

Problem of Local Fiscal Control with Special Reference to Control at the County Level. Research Department, Illinois Legislative Council, Springfield. 1940. 34pp.

Proceedings of the 1939 Conference of National Association of Tax Administrators. Federation of Tax Administrators, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 46pp. $1.75.

Proceedings of the Annual Convention of the Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1940. August, 1940, issue of Municipal Finance. The Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 50 cents.

Property Tax and Its Consequences in Buffalo and Erie County. Chamber of Commerce, Buffalo, New York. 1940. 42pp.

Property Taxes; Symposium Conducted by the Tax Policy League, Inc., December 27-29, 1939. The League, 907 Broadway, New York. 1940. 288pp. $2.50.

Property Taxation in McPherson County, Kansas, 1925-1936. Kansas State Planning Board, Topeka. 1939. 187pp.

Property Taxation. Tax Institute, 135 South 36 Street, Philadelphia. 1940. 300pp. $2.50.

Public Finance. By Alfred G. Buehler. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York. 1940. 846pp. $4.

Public Reporting by Revenue Authorities. Federation of Tax Administrators, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 15pp. 75 cents.

Real Property Tax Base Changes in Philadelphia, 1931 to 1939. By Karl W. H. Scholz. Institute of Local and State Government, 34 Blanchard Hall, 36 and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia. 1939. 77pp.

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PART FOUR

MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES

Administration
Planning
Welfare
Health
Housing
Public Works
Utilities
Fire
Police
Traffic
Recreation
Education
Libraries
Elections
Municipal Law and Courts

General Administration

Summary of 1940 developments in:

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION
COUNCIL-MANAGER GOVERNMENT
COUNTY GOVERNMENT
MUNICIPAL REPORTING

Administrative Organization

By John B. Blandford, Jr.

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Apparently the pattern of administrative organization evolves slowly. The inventory of 1940 reveals a normal amount of structural alterations, but we search fruitlessly for organizational slum clearance or arresting examples of new architecture. This might be depressive did we not realize that one year is too short a period for observation in this field. Ordinarily the tempo produces a slow-motion picture, and we have to strain to identify an emerging new instrument of administration.

Of course, by studied selection, we could write headlines. Greenville, Missouri, will pull up stakes and move to a new site one and one-half miles distant. Hill, New Hampshire, flees from a reservoir area. Uncle Sam will buy Coldwater, Mississippi. San Jose, California, weather bureau is seven years old. Obviously these are isolated phenomena. They do not represent a trend. They fall more appropriately in the classification of "Believe it or not."

The fact is that municipal government is essentially a conservative institution. Generally speaking, it moves slowly in taking on new functions and in setting up new machinery. Moreover, part of the evolution in structure is postponed, or at least obscured, by the very sound practice of attaching new functions to the appropriate existing agency. The typical community does not internally generate new services and facilities so much as it responds to external pressures. Usually it takes a technological impact, a civic scandal, a new federal statute, or a disaster to stimulate the creative talents along organization lines. The advent of the automobile is responsible for traffic regulations, safety programs, noise ordinances, parking problems, auto thefts, and radio patrol, as well as the new bureaus established for their handling.

With this background, we must hasten to record that a cross-section of municipal experience taken at any time will reveal a solid core of substantial steady effort. Elsewhere in the YEAR BOOK is recorded the progress along the city manager front, as well as the activity in county government circles. Here we will attempt to round out the picture.

Providence, Rhode Island, produced a brand new charter and moved into the new year with a one-branch city council of 26 members, a strong mayor, and civil service. Bond issues are subject to referendums; council must keep a balanced budget; and a central purchasing department is within the realm of possibility. The old bicameral council is discarded.

In Atlanta and Fulton County, Georgia, the Reed report marches on. It will be recalled that the report first bore fruit in 1939 in terms of legislation that abolished the ward system and established the merit system in Atlanta and provided a clear basis for contractual relations between the city and the county. In February, 1940, the Fulton County Grand Jury established the Atlanta Commission on Local Government. The Commission has been active and is pointing the way to civil service for Fulton County, the gradual consolidation of similar departments of the city and county, and perhaps ultimately complete consolidation of the two governments.

Other large urban areas were restless but fell short of effecting a change. In Cincinnati seven civic organizations by questionnaire explored the possibility of county government reform. Davidson County and Nashville, Tennessee, considered a proposal to consolidate. In Dallas, Texas, city-county consolidation continued an active subject. Los Angeles County considered a county-executive plan by a charter amendment, and the whole metropolitan area remained alert to regional problems with emphasis, perhaps, on functional consolidation. St. Louis, faced with a loss of population to suburban areas, and Pittsburgh, with its cluster of boroughs and townships, were other centers groping for solutions.

While these urban giants flexed their muscles, similar restlessness occurred rather widely. Charter commissions were appointed to draft new home rule charters for Breckenridge, Mankato, New Ulm, Redwood Falls, Rochester, and St. Louis Park, Minnesota; although it is reported that St. Louis Park and Mankato subsequently failed in their effort. Superior, Wisconsin, adopted the council-manager plan, and Wautoma moved from village to city status. Generally, in Wisconsin, there appears to be a movement away from the election of administrative officials. Virginia passed a law permitting counties, cities, and towns in a certain section of Tidewater Virginia under certain conditions to consolidate into one municipality. The Indiana General Assembly passed a resolution establishing a commission to study and draft legislation to enable cities and towns of the state to adopt the council-manager form of government.

The state of Maine declared open season on local government. It will be recalled that the legislature in 1939 passed special laws permitting ten towns and plantations throughout the state to surrender their organization. Of these ten towns, two subsequently rejected deorganization, but two deorganized and then reorganized as plantations, while six reverted to unorganized territory. The year also witnessed a raid on the city of Biddeford in the attempt to deprive it of home rule in the administration of the police service. As of latest report, the result of the statewide referendum was in dispute.

While many cities sought new framework for their municipal services, others reached out along cooperative lines. Jacksonville, Florida, entered into a 30-year agreement to supply power from its municipal light plant to Atlantic Beach and into a similar 10-year agreement with Cove Springs. Clearwater, Florida, arranged to supply police motor patrol to its neighbor, Belleair. Knoxville, Tennessee, through contractual arrangements among TVA, the Knoxville Library Board, and the State Department of Education, arranged for library service at the TVA Watts Bar Dam project. In Chattanooga a public library was constructed through the cooperation of city, county, and federal governments. Three Rivers, Michigan, transferred its public health work to a newly formed county health unit. Seven cities on the east side of San Francisco Bay joined in a regional sewage disposal survey. Seattle signed an interchange contract with the federal government's Bonneville project. More comprehensive was the establishment of a Coordinated Purchasing Board in Milwaukee. Here 17 cities and villages and 8 school districts will attempt to standardize and obtain bids on the requirements of all the represented bodies, with the provision that each governmental unit may issue its own purchase order or contract. In northwestern Ohio, under adequate enabling legislation, townships experimented with cooperative library service and then successfully moved into joint purchase of fire equipment. Illinois communities also note new chapters of progress in cooperative fire protection, incinerator operation, purchasing, water supply, and radio patrol.

Against this background of adjustments in general structure and external relations, reports of activity at the departmental or bureau level are pretty scanty. Springfield, Massachusetts, did adopt a central purchasing system and made provision for a competent purchasing agent. Berkeley, California, established a personnel board with power to hear appeals, conduct investigations, and advise on personnel matters—all supplementary to the city manager's responsibility for the actual administration of personnel work. Phoenix, Arizona, explored possibilities of reorganizing its recreation department, but took no action. It is unlikely that these few cases constitute a complete inventory of departmental changes. We may safely consider them as typical samples.

As we pull the curtain on this summary picture of administrative organization for 1940, we revert to an earlier thought. It is difficult to capture and record such slowly unfolding drama through twelve-month inventories. Perhaps we are further handicapped by a practice of limiting the examination to the confines of city halls and courthouses. Perhaps we should push out our observation posts.

We all know that new municipal programs and new facilities for administering them often receive the initial impulse outside of official circles and even outside of urban boundaries. In many cities the welfare department is a composite of activities borne years ago by private social agencies. A municipal planning board may often trace its paternity to a civic betterment committee. Neighborhood recreation efforts blossomed into municipal playgrounds and, stimulated by shorter work hours, broadened out into municipal golf courses and large recreation centers.

We have already referred to the crop of activities and bureaus that followed in the path of the automobile. Similarly, scientific progress in building materials and methods of construction has left its footprints on traffic regulation, building inspection, and fire prevention and fire fighting. Federal security laws gave new impetus to municipal employment offices. Federal housing programs found expression through municipal housing authorities. The national aviation program echoed in a thousand municipal airports. The Toledo Industrial Peace Board, the Newark Labor Relations Board, and the equivalent activity in many cities are but a reflex of new national standards in the field of labor relations.

The point is simply this: An all-out effort to report on administrative organization should penetrate to centers of civic activity, to industrial laboratories, and to the halls of Congress, where the seeds of new municipal functions are being sown.

Above all do we need to observe the pattern of national defense as it rapidly takes shape. This all-absorbing present effort may be with us in some form for a considerable period. It is certain to leave an imprint on many of our cities. In the past some urban areas have had the foresight to organize for fire or flood disaster. Today many more areas, conscious of the experiences of their sister cities abroad, are calmly thinking through the implications of civilian defense.

We may speculate as to the significance of census reports on declining urban population. We may ponder the proposal to decentralize industry and supply in the interest of national defense. But one thing we can be sure of today. Our cities are off dead center. Our cities are beginning to vibrate with defense production and defense activities. We have twelve eventful months ahead, and the dynamics of urban life may well write new chapters in the history of administrative organization.

County Government

By Paul W. Wager

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With only eight state legislatures meeting in 1940, no large amount of new legislation affecting counties was enacted. New York made counties liable for injuries to persons and property sustained as a consequence of defective highways and bridges because of the negligence of their officers or servants. It also authorized boards of supervisors to acquire, construct, maintain, and operate a water supply and distribution system. These are evidences of the changing character of the county, of its evolution into what approximates a municipal corporation. Louisiana took steps looking to the reimbursement of parishes which had issued bonds to build roads which were later incorporated in the state highway system. Mississippi authorized county housing authorities. Nothing of moment affecting counties was enacted in the other states holding legislative sessions. Mention should be made, however, of certain constitutional amendments submitted to popular referendum during the year.

County Managers. The North Dakota electorate at the June primary election approved a constitutional amendment directing the legislature to draft optional forms of county government, at least one of which must be a manager plan. One of the new forms may be adopted by any county if in an election 55 per cent of those voting on the issue favor the change. The election may be initiated either by a two-thirds vote of the county board or by a petition signed by 15 per cent of the voters. The amendment also enables the legislature to provide for county dissolution or consolidation.

On the other hand, a county home rule amendment to the Nebraska constitution was decisively defeated in the November election. This defeat was particularly disappointing, for it had been expected that the election would remove an obstacle that for seven years has thwarted all efforts to modernize county government in Nebraska. It is surprising that a state which dared to pioneer in the adoption of the unicameral legislature should oppose any modification of county government.

Again, as in 1939, efforts made in the New York legislature to bring the three optional county government laws into conformity with the 1938 constitution were unsuccessful. Instead of modifying the laws to fit the constitution, steps were taken to amend the constitution, an amendment being proposed which would restore the old split referendum.

Once more Onondaga County, New York, failed in its attempt to improve its structure of government. After the voters defeated a proposal for a thoroughgoing reorganization in 1939, the legislature drafted and passed a bill giving the county a manager with limited powers. The bill was vetoed, however, by Governor Lehman. In his veto message he said, "With the adoption of the county home rule amendment and the optional forms of government, there is no longer any excuse for makeshift legislation of this type." In fact, various civic groups in the county had petitioned the governor to veto the bill. But public interest in county reorganization was still strong and in April the board of supervisors appointed a bipartisan county charter commission. It recommended a "middle course" between the existing organization of the county and the more thoroughgoing change rejected by the people the previous year. Even this plan was rejected in the recent election.

While there were no additional counties adopting the manager plan during the year, there is a strong public demand for its adoption in numerous counties. Among those in which either official or citizen action has been taken are: Madison and Cattaraugus counties, New York; Guilford County, North Carolina; Smith County, Texas; Sonoma and Ventura counties, California; Clackamas County, Oregon; and Fairfax County, Virginia. In the last-mentioned county the people rejected a diluted form of the plan, authorized by the legislature, in the hope of getting the so-called county-executive form adopted later. Los Angeles County, California, which has been experimenting with a county administrator for several years is reported to be about ready to take the necessary steps to make the administrator a genuine county manager.

County Consolidation. A constitutional amendment adopted by referendum vote in the last general election in Nevada prohibits the legislature from abolishing any county unless such abolishment be first approved by a majority of the voters of the county affected. The language of the amendment would indicate that this means a majority of the votes cast upon the question.

Although the Tennessee legislature in 1939 sought to stimulate county consolidation in that state by offering financial inducements, no counties have taken advantage of the offer. Union County manifested some interest in merging with Knox but no action was ever taken on its petition. Political brakes were apparently applied in the early stages of negotiation. Counties losing heavily in taxable property by virtue of the sale of private utilities to the TVA are more interested in recouping through a federal subsidy than in reducing expenditures through consolidations or administrative improvements.

At least two more metropolitan areas are attempting to find a solution to the problems involved in overlapping governmental units. In Cincinnati seven civic organizations are cooperating in preparing public opinion for some improvement in Hamilton County government. In Tennessee the governing bodies of Davidson County and Nashville are considering a proposal to consolidate the two units of government. A Citizens' Council in Dallas has been studying the possible advantages of a merger of city and county.

The proposal to consolidate San Francisco, Marin, and San Mateo counties in California met at least temporary defeat when the attorney for the city of San Francisco ruled that the inclusion of Marin County would require a constitutional amendment. It is expected that the proposal for the consolidation of the other two counties will be presented to their respective boards of supervisors shortly.

Again in 1940 as in earlier years all efforts to abolish and consolidate county officers within New York City were unsuccessful. Petitions were circulated to secure sufficient signatures to get a charter amendment submitted to the people in the November election. The amendment, if adopted, would have abolished the five elective sheriffs and the four elective registers and replaced them with a single city-wide sheriff and a single city-wide register appointed by the mayor after competitive civil service examinations. The necessary 50,000 signatures were secured but the New York Court of Appeals ruled that the petitions were invalid, so the question did not appear on the November ballot.

Civil Service. The Risser civil service law for Wisconsin counties, under which a petition could be presented to a county board compelling it to hold a referendum was declared unconstitutional by the circuit court in Dane County. County boards in Wisconsin have the right to establish civil service systems merely by their own action, and the court held that the grant of power to the county board was exclusive and forbade action by the people.

The latest report of the Civil Service Assembly shows no additions in 1940 to the roster of counties employing personnel under the merit system. The number remains at 173, and of these the vast majority fill only a few positions on this basis. Nevertheless, the outlook for an extension of the system in county government is encouraging. This is largely because of the impact of the social security legislation and the desire on the part of the counties to enjoy the maximum benefits thereunder. In at least New York and New Jersey there are other pressures.

One of the most important developments of the year in the field of civil service was the appearance of the First Report of the New York State Commission on Extension of the Civil Service. This commission was appointed in 1939 as the result of a far-reaching decision of the New York State Court of Appeals in 1937, to the effect that the constitution required the application of the merit system in all subdivisions of the state (*Palmer*

v. *Board of Education of Union Free School District*). It said: "A person holding an administrative position by appointment or contract of employment without compliance with the provisions of the Constitution has no legal right which is violated by a discharge." The legislature was forced to recognize the seriousness of the situation. Many employment contracts, made in good faith, were invalid and many taxpayers' actions challenging the right of employees to receive their salaries and to hold their positions were instituted or threatened. Thus in 1939 the legislature provided for a Commission to study the practicability and advisability of extending the civil service law to all the local governments of the state. The preliminary report pointed out the magnitude of the problem and asked for an extension of time until February, 1941.

There is also a movement under way for complete coverage in New Jersey. This state has been a leader in the application of the merit system, in local as well as state government. Its pattern for state-local civil service administration was written into the original civil service statute adopted in 1908 and has not been changed in any essential particular in the intervening years. In establishing a merit system for the state, it was provided that it would be extended to any county or municipality, without cost to the local unit, whenever the desire was manifested by popular vote. The system combined the principle of home rule with the advantages of a single administering agency supported by the state. After 32 years, only 12 out of 21 counties, 37 out of 565 municipalities, and only one school district out of 542 have adopted the law by referendum. In the meantime state-local relations have become so intimate and the localities so dependent on the state to extricate them from their financial difficulties, that the state is now disposed to require sound personnel administration in all governments and is therefore recommending legislation providing a general application of the merit system.

Housing Authorities. A new field of county activity is that of public housing, and already 16 states authorize county housing authorities: Arkansas, California, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, and Washington. In addition to these states, Ohio and Delaware permit authorities embracing less than a county, and Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut have given similar powers to their towns. As of April, 1940, housing authorities had been established in 64 counties in 13 states. The largest number was in Mississippi, where 26 county authorities had been established, mainly to construct modest houses in rural areas for low-income farm families.

Public Welfare. It has become apparent that the counties are unable to bear as large a share of the cost of the public assistance aspects of the social security program as was originally imposed upon them. Already at least

13 states have decreased the proportion of public assistance costs to be borne by local units. The costs of all three types of public assistance have been shifted completely from local units to the state governments in Idaho, Louisiana, and Washington. Local contributions for old age assistance have been reduced in Indiana, Oregon, and North Dakota. The local share for aid to dependent children has been decreased in Vermont. In Maryland the state has assumed 15 per cent of the cost of aid to the blind, reducing the county's share from 50 to 35 per cent. In Colorado the county's share of the administrative cost of all three programs has been reduced, whereas in Wisconsin the state has assumed a larger share of the administrative cost of the program providing aid to dependent children. The state of Oregon has been authorized to assume the total administrative costs of the county agencies administering all three programs. In Utah the counties are to continue to bear 15 per cent of the cost of the assistance programs only when a five-mill tax levy is sufficient therefor; any deficiency is to be supplied by the state. Nebraska has changed the basis of distribution of aid to counties from population to need. The local units in Maine are to contribute 25 per cent of the cost of old-age assistance, provided their contributions do not exceed $800,000 a year. In Montana the county's share for aid to dependent children is to be reduced proportionately as federal aid is increased.

Cooperative Purchasing. The numerous units of local government in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, have agreed to join in cooperative purchasing. The city, county, villages, townships, school districts, and library boards have consented to participate in the plan. In Alabama the State Division of Purchases and Stores has made its facilities available to counties and municipalities. If a county or city wishes to obtain the aid of the division, its governing body notifies the division of the proposed purchases, and state prices are submitted. Through this means the local unit is able to compare the prices it pays with those paid by the state, and if savings are possible through the state agency use is made of its services. Several months ago, 34 of the 67 counties and eight municipalities, including Birmingham, had become regular "clients" of the division.

National Defense. It is too early to know precisely how county government will be affected by the defense program, but some of the ways in which it will be affected are already apparent. The first call on highway funds will be to improve certain primary roads designated as military roads. This will probably mean a curtailment of work on farm-to-market roads. Numerous counties will spend large sums building or enlarging airports. Additional armories will probably be built. A new emphasis will be put on vocational and industrial training. There will be additional housing projects, particularly for defense workers. Whether budgets are increased to provide for these things, or whether funds are obtained by "squeezing" schools, libraries, and public health services, will depend largely on the state of public opinion. If there is a pronounced upturn in business, revenues increase, and a spirit of optimism prevails, there will probably be increased spending. There is even a probability that there will be borrowing and an increase in public debt. A mild boom is not conducive to improvements in administration; it is more likely to invite reckless spending, neglect of sound procedures, and the suspension of reform movements. It would be most unfortunate if local governments, in their effort to build up defenses against external aggression, permitted the inner defenses of democracy to be undermined. Unless consciously guarded against, there is danger that this will happen.

Council-Manager Government

By John Iglauer

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Eighteen cities, one more than in 1939, adopted the council-manager form of government in 1940: 14 by popular vote and four by adopting ordinances creating the position of city manager. In three of these 18 cities, however, the plan becomes effective in 1941, and in one city not until 1942. Cities which adopted new charters were: Cambridge, Massachusetts (110,879); Clawson, Michigan (4,006); Silverton, Oregon (2,925); Superior, Wisconsin (35,136); Traverse City, Michigan (14,455); and Valleyfield, Quebec (11,411), the last by vote of the provincial legislature. Council-manager charters were adopted in town meetings in five Maine towns: Bridgton (3,035), Hodgdon (1,076), Lincoln (3,653), Linneus (775), Norridgewock (1,511); in two Vermont towns: Hartford (4,978), and Randolph (3,278); and in one Connecticut town: Bloomfield (4,309). The four municipalities which adopted council-manager ordinances were Harrison Township, Pennsylvania (13,161); Harrisonburg, Virginia (8,768); Kings Mountain, North Carolina (6,547); and San Benito, Texas (9,501). In addition to the cities mentioned above, six cities which had adopted the plan in previous years began operation under it in 1940: Abingdon, Virginia (3,158); Caribou town, Maine (8,218); Columbia, Tennessee (10,579); Knoxville, Tennessee (111,580); Panama City, Florida (11,610); and Yonkers, New York (142,598).

One other community, Jay town, Maine (2,858), adopted the plan in a town meeting but rescinded the action at a later meeting in 1940 before appointing a manager. Vergennes, Vermont (1,662), also adopted the plan, but appointment of a manager now appears improbable. Neither is included in any of the tables in this article.

Proposals to adopt the plan were rejected in 1940 by voters in official referendums in 20 cities and two counties: Abilene, Texas (26,612); Arcadia, California (9,122); Atlantic City (64,094) and Bayonne (79,198), New Jersey; Chicopee, Massachusetts (41,664); Durant, Oklahoma (10,027); Haverhill, Massachusetts (46,752); Hermosa Beach, California (7,197); Hot Springs, South Dakota (4,083); Lakeview, Oregon (2,466); Little Rock, Arkansas (88,039); Mankato, Minnesota (15,654); Martinsburg, West Virginia (15,063); Newark, New Jersey (429,760); North Adams (22,213) and Quincy (75,810), Massachusetts; Raleigh, North Carolina (46,897); St. Louis Park, Minnesota (7,737); Salem, Oregon (30,908); and San Antonio, Texas (253,844). The two counties were Onondaga County, New York (295,108); and Fairfax County, Virginia (40,929).

Cities Voting on Abandonment of the Plan. Referendums to abandon council-manager government were held in only four cities in 1940. In Schenectady, New York (87,549), and Cleveland, Oklahoma (2,510), the plan was retained; but Huron, South Dakota (10,843), voted to return to the commission form of government, and in a town meeting in Hardwick village, Vermont (1,607), the manager plan was abandoned. In addition, Shillington, Pennsylvania (4,932), repealed its council-manager ordinance.

Proposals to abandon council-manager government were voted on by eight cities in 1939 with one abandoning the plan, eight cities in 1938 with one abandoning; six in 1937, three abandoning; five in 1936, one abandoning; four in 1935, none abandoning; 12 in 1934, two abandoning; 15 in 1933, two abandoning; 14 in 1932, two abandoning; 13 in 1931, two abandoning. In the 32 years since it was first adopted, the 28 municipalities (including the two in 1940) which have abandoned the council-manager plan by vote of the people are as follows: Akron, Ohio; Albion, Michigan; Ashland, Kentucky; Binghamton, New York; Brandon, Manitoba; Brattleboro, Vermont; Cape May, New Jersey; Cleveland, Ohio; Collinsville, Oklahoma; Denton, Texas; Fall River, Massachusetts; Fort Myers, Florida; Hardwick village, Vermont; Hot Springs, Arkansas; Huron, South Dakota; Lawton, Oklahoma; Lima, Ohio; Orange, Massachusetts; St. Albans, Vermont; St. Cloud, Florida; San Mateo County, California; Santa Barbara, California; Stevens Point, Wisconsin; Sulphur, Oklahoma; Tampa, Florida; Trenton, New Jersey; Waltham, Massachusetts; and Windsor, Vermont. Ludlow town and Ludlow village, Vermont, also abandoned the plan by vote of the people, but later readopted it.

Changes in Official Directory. In addition to the adoptions and abandonments listed above, nine cities were added, and eight removed, from the list of approved council-manager cities. Of the nine added, seven were found to be operating under council-manager charters: Lachine, Quebec (18,630); Ludlow village, Vermont (1,780); Malartic, Quebec (3,300); Middlebury village, Vermont (2,123); St. Johnsbury village, Vermont (7,437); Springfield village, Vermont (5,182); and Waterford, Ireland (27,464). Two were found to have approved ordinances: Miami Shores, Florida (1,956), and Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin (9,651). The eight cities removed from the list included five charter cities. One, Oak Park, Michigan (1,169), was removed because the council has not appointed a manager as permitted by the charter. The other four were removed because the councils appointed an elected mayor or councilman as manager: Elizabeth City, North Carolina (11,564); Moore Haven (831), Polk City (195), and Punta Gorda (1,889), Florida. Three cities previously believed to be operating under approved ordinances were removed: Mount Royal, Quebec (2,174); Teague, Texas (3,157); and Ukiah, California (3,731).

Hardwick town, Vermont (2,605), previously listed as an ordinance city was found to have an approved charter. Conversely, Middletown, Ohio (31,220), was changed from a charter to an ordinance city.

Growth of the Plan. While the idea of council-manager government was first adopted by Staunton, Virginia, in 1908, the first city to adopt a council-manager charter by vote of the people was Sumter, South Carolina, in 1912. On December 31, 1940, the plan was in effect in 510 municipalities and six counties, a complete list of which is found in the directory of the International City Managers' Association elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK. Included in this total are 18 Canadian cities, five Irish cities, and one Puerto Rican city. At the end of 1920 there were 157 council-manager cities which had, and still have, the plan in effect; by 1925 this number was 295; by 1930, 385; and by 1935 a total of 446 were operating under the manager plan (see Table 1).

Thirty-eight states, four Canadian provinces, Ireland, and Puerto Rico have council-manager cities or counties. Michigan still has more than any other state with 48, Virginia has 45, Florida 39, Texas 37, California 35, Oklahoma 30, Maine 25, and Ohio 23.

Almost exactly one of every five cities (20.1 per cent) over 10,000 population now operates under the council-manager plan. Of the 92 cities over 100,000, 20, or 21.7 per cent, are council-manager cities. The highest ratio, 26.9 per cent, however, is found in the group between 50,000 and 100,000 (see Table 2).

A study of the statutory and constitutional provisions of all states reveals that approximately two-thirds of the cities over 1,000 population may adopt council-manager government without special action of their state legislatures—either by constitutional home rule provisions, by provisions of an optional charter law, or by adopting the plan by ordinance under permissive legislation. Cities that can adopt the plan in this way are found in 41 states, but adoption of the plan in a number of these states is restricted to cities within certain population limits.

TABLE I

YEARS IN WHICH COUNCIL-MANAGER PLAN BECAME EFFECTIVE IN MUNICIPALITIES NOW OPERATING UNDER THIS PLAN

	PRESENT LEGAL BASIS			
Year in Effect	Charter[1]	Ordinance[1]	Total	Accumulated Total
1908	1	0	1	1
1912	1	2	3	4
1913	7	1	8	12
1914	14	5	19	31
1915	16	2	18	49
1916	11	2	13	62
1917	15	0	15	77
1918	17	5	22	99
1919	23	3	26	125
1920	22	10	32	157
1921	42	4	46	203
1922	24	4	28	231
1923	28	3	31	262
1924	11	0	11	273
1925	17	5	22	295
1926	16	4	20	315
1927	18	3	21	336
1928	9	6	15	351
1929	16	0	16	367
1930	15	3	18	385
1931	15	2	17	402
1932	16	1	17	419
1933	8	0	8	427
1934	8	0	8	435
1935	10	1	11	446
1936	7	4	11	457
1937	6	3	9	466
1938	8	7	15	481
1939	13	3	16	497
1940	15	4	19	516
Totals	429	87	516[2]	

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[1] These columns list, as of the year council-manager government was first made effective, the municipalities and counties operating on December 31, 1940, under council-manager charters and ordinances, respectively. Some cities which originally adopted the plan by ordinance and have since adopted charters are listed as charter cities but are listed opposite the year of original adoption of the ordinance. Included under ordinance cities in 1919 is Pittsburg, California, which abandoned the plan temporarily from May 1934, to May 1935, and under ordinance cities in 1920 is Coronado, California, which abandoned the plan temporarily from 1928 to 1932. Under charter cities in 1923 is Knoxville, Tennessee, in which the manager plan was abolished by the state legislature in 1937 and then restored in 1940; under charter cities in 1926 are Ludlow town and Ludlow village, Vermont, which abandoned the plan in 1928 and readopted it by a vote of the people in 1939.

[2] Not included in this figure are the following cities in which charters become operative in 1941: Bloomfield, Connecticut; Silverton, Oregon; and Superior, Wisconsin; and Cambridge, Massachusetts, in which the charter will become operative in 1942.

The remaining seven states have neither statutory nor constitutional provisions under which cities may adopt the council-manager plan without first securing specific legislative consent: Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Mississippi, and Rhode Island. Thus about one-third of all cities over 1,000 population, if they desire to adopt council-manager government, must either secure permission from the legislature or make the plan effective by ordinance pending the passage of enabling legislation or home rule. About 60 cities in the first three named states operating under the plan at the end of 1940 had adopted the plan under these limitations. Certain cities in Alabama, Louisiana, Nevada, New Hampshire, Washington, and Wyoming may adopt the manager plan under varying limitations, but none have done so.

TABLE 2

PERCENTAGE OF COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES TO TOTAL CITIES IN UNITED STATES

Population Group	Total No. of Cities in Group [1]	Cities with Council-Manager Plan	
		Number	Per Cent
1,000 to 2,500	3,205	51	1.6
2,500 to 5,000	1,419	86	6.0
5,000 to 10,000	962	105	10.9
10,000 to 25,000	662	118	17.8
25,000 to 50,000	212	49	23.1
50,000 to 100,000	106	29	26.9
Over 100,000	92	20	21.7
All cities over 1,000	6,658	458 [2]	

[1] This column does not include two election districts in Maryland, one election district in Georgia, one county in Virginia, one township in California, and six unincorporated villages in Maine and Vermont that are classified as urban places in the official 1940 census but which do not have municipal functions.

[2] This column does not include 59 places operating under the approved council-manager plan on December 31, 1940: six American counties, 18 Canadian cities, five Irish cities, one Puerto Rican city, nine American cities of less than 1,000 population, and 19 towns in Connecticut, Maine, and Vermont which are not classified as urban places in the official 1940 census. All those excluded from this table are included in the directory of approved council-manager cities, elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK.

Table 2 indicates that the council-manager plan has appealed in greater proportion to cities in the larger population groups, but state legislatures have given cities under 2,500 less freedom in adopting council-manager charters. Of the cities over 25,000 that are free to adopt manager charters on their own initiative, approximately 30 per cent have done so. Almost one out of four cities over 10,000 that can adopt the plan in this way have done so.

Municipal Reporting

By Clarence E. Ridley

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Another year of continued improvement in municipal reporting is the record for 1940. Modernization of general annual reports, a greatly increased use of special leaflets usually mailed with tax bills, and the completion of several excellent motion pictures of municipal activities were the highlights of the year.

General Annual Reports. Once again in 1940 more than one hundred annual reports of cities were received by the International City Managers' Association. A number of these, however, were limited so completely to financial data that they are not included among the 95 general reports analyzed in Table IX. Data which were not available by study of the report were gathered by questionnaire. Of the 95 cities included, 84 have the council-manager plan. Seven of the 95 cities published their first reports in 1940, while two New England towns have issued well over one hundred consecutive annual reports, and Stoughton, Massachusetts, issued a report for the 213th consecutive year.

1. Contents. A study of the "Contents" section of Table IX indicates how widely accepted are certain fundamental sections of the annual report. For example, of the 18 cities over 50,000, all contained a directory of city officials; all but one contained highlights, a review, or a summary of the year's developments; and all but three had organization charts of the city government. Similarly, certain methods of presentation and popularization are widely used; every one of these 18 reports made some use of pictures and of graphs or charts. As the table indicates, many of these features were also found in a high percentage of the reports of smaller cities.

2. Distribution. The most common methods of distribution shown by the table, as might be expected, were mailing, having copies available at city offices, and distributing at meetings. In addition to separate mailings, several cities inclosed the report with a tax bill, and one mailed an announcement of the availability of the report with the tax bill. Quite a few cities, however, used city employees to distribute the reports, relying in several cases on firemen or policemen, and at least one city used refuse collection employees, as incidental to their regular work.

The summary table (Table 1) shows that the smaller cities, as a class, were much more prompt in the distribution of their reports. The typical city of less than 5,000 had its report ready in four weeks, and none of this group took over 11 weeks; but no city over 50,000 had its report ready in less than 11 weeks, and the typical city of this group took 17 to 18 weeks.

The smaller cities also had a much better record in the number of copies published. Half of the cities in the smallest population group had the remarkable number of three copies or more per person. One, Fontana, Wisconsin, had one copy per person. Similarly, cities in the group from 5,000 to 10,000 published at least one copy for each six persons. Very few cities over 10,000 exceeded one copy per 25 persons, and most were well above this figure.

TABLE I

SUMMARY OF DATA ABOUT ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORTS OF 95 CITIES: 1940

Population Group	No. of Cities	Population per Copy Printed		Number of Pages		No. Weeks End Period Covered to First Distribution		Publication Expense	
		Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median
Over 100,000	9	18-303	76	32-135	59	17-43	18	$250-$1,970	$735
50,000 to 100,000	9	6-182	34	40-179	52	11-39	17	202- 2,200	727
25,000 to 50,000	14	3-361	60	4-84	44	4-26	12	6- 1,687	223
10,000 to 25,000	30	4-338	24	4-162	39	1-23	13	8- 2,500	168
5,000 to 10,000	20	3-235	6	15-237	45	2-26	6	15- 675	254
Under 5,000	13	1-20	3	12-120	42	2-11	4	37- 350	104
All cities	95	1-361	21	4-237	48	1-43	11	$ 6-$2,500	$250

3. Size, Type, and Cost. The delay in preparation and the smaller number available to citizens in the larger cities cannot be justified by the claim of larger reports because the increase in the size of the report with the size of the city is not appreciable. The method of reproducing the report, furthermore, is no more than a partial explanation. Three of the 32 cities over 25,000 population stencil duplicated their reports, and seven of the 33 under 10,000 used this process. Stencil duplication (often referred to by a trade name "mimeograph") was used most frequently in the 10,000 to 25,000 group, having been employed by nine of the 30 cities, with an additional three using a hectograph or aniline ink process. Only four cities used the offset process in producing their reports.

The stencil duplicated and hectographed reports ordinarily are done on city-owned equipment, and two of the four cities using offset had their own equipment. Pasadena, California, was the only city that produced a letterpress printed report in a municipal shop.

The expenditures for publication (exclusive of editorial costs) increased with increasing size of the cities, but not nearly proportionally. This conclusion is certainly consistent with the better showing of the smaller cities on number of copies published. Costs per copy were not computed because of the wide variation in the type of the various reports. The cost figures are useful chiefly for showing the amount cities spent for the publication of their reports.

4. Publications. As a guide to items to be included in the annual municipal report, the International City Managers' Association issued during 1940 *A Checklist of Suggested Items for the Annual Municipal Report,* which is a supplement to *Specifications for the Annual Municipal Report* issued in 1939. The checklist contains a detailed list of important items which may be reported for each municipal activity.

Tax Leaflets. An increasing number of cities are issuing leaflets that are mailed with tax or utility bills. These leaflets ranged from a simple functional breakdown on a single sheet used in Schenectady, New York, to a 6-page folder discussing the city's financial condition used by Kenosha, Wisconsin, and an 8-page folder by Louisville, Kentucky.

Common contents of these reports are graphs or pie-charts showing the percentage breakdown of city expenditures for various functions and a discussion of completed or proposed improvement projects. Several leaflets point out that the tax bill is for several governmental units and that the city government receives only a part of the payment. Among the local governments that have issued such leaflets recently are: Atlanta, Georgia; Dallas, Texas; Detroit, Michigan; Henrico County, Virginia; Houston, Texas; Keene, New Hampshire; Kenosha, Wisconsin; Knoxville, Tennessee; Los Angeles County, California; Louisville, Kentucky; Madison, Wisconsin; Memphis, Tennessee; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Morgantown, West Virginia; Piqua, Ohio; Royal Oak, Michigan; Rutland, Vermont; San Antonio, Texas; Schenectady, New York; and Winnetka, Illinois.

Radio. Early in 1940 the United States Office of Education made available to local governments a series of 15 scripts for radio dramatizations—three dealing with public administration, and two groups of six each on police and fire departments. The Committee on Public Administration of the Social Science Research Council cooperated in the preparation of the scripts, which have been used in several cities.

Radio programs, in general, became an important part of the press relations program of cities. In a recent survey by the International City Managers' Association it was found that at least 46 cities over 50,000 now have radio programs—interviews, round table discussions, concerts, dramas, and reviews. Some have regular weekly programs, while others utilize the radio for campaigns to collect taxes, for fire prevention week, and so on. Five cities: New York, Dallas, St. Petersburg, Camden, and Jacksonville (Florida) own stations, but only the first three named cities operate their stations.

Motion Pictures. Several cities, including Dallas, Texas; Montclair, New Jersey; Muskegon Heights, Michigan; and Portland, Oregon; made motion pictures of municipal activities in 1940. Dallas produced a colored film which has been very widely shown in that city; temporarily, at least, it has replaced the annual report. The Montclair film, made by the public library, shows typical activities of small libraries throughout the country. The Muskegon Heights and Portland film were both in color also. The latter film, made entirely by city employees, including many unrehearsed scenes, replaces an earlier film released in 1937 and shown to more than 90,000 persons.

TABLE IX

GENERAL ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORTS ISSUED IN 1940 BY A SELECTED GROUP OF CITIES

Form of government is shown after name of city: a dagger (†) indicates council-manager plan; a double dagger (‡) indicates mayor-council. "Publication Expense" includes cost of photographs, engravings, paper, printing, and binding. "Number of Weeks to First Distribution" shows time from end of period covered to first distribution. An asterisk (*) refers to footnotes at the end of the table. Codes used:

How Reproduced

S—Stencil duplicated
O—Offset
H—Hectograph
All others are printed
c—Printed in city shop

Contents

O—Organization chart
H—Highlight review of developments
D—Directory of officials
G—Graphs or charts
P—Pictures

Methods of Distribution

M—Mailed separately
C—Through civic organizations
A—Available at city offices
S—At meetings and speeches
T—With tax or utility bill
P—Policemen
F—Firemen
O—Other city employees
H—Hired delivery men
B—Boy Scouts

City and Form of Government	1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Number Published	Pop. Per Copy Printed	No. of Pages	Size in Inches—How Reproduced	Publication Expense	No. Weeks to First Distribution	Methods of Distribution (see code)	Contents (see code above)	No. Consecutive Years Published
Over 100,000										
Charlotte, N. C.†	101	2,000	50	52	6x9	$ 652	17	MCA	OHDGP	4
Cincinnati, Ohio †	456	6,000	76	87	6x9	1,669	18	MA	OHDGP	81 *
Dayton, Ohio †	211	2,000	105	59	6x9	480	26	MCSA	OHDGP	26
Flint, Mich.†	152	500	303	43	6x9	250	17	MCSA	OHDGP	5
Milwaukee, Wis.‡	587	4,000	147	135	6x9	1,970	43	MPOCS	OHDGP	20
Norfolk, Va.†	144	2,750	53	95	6x9	900	24	MOSA	OHDGP	22 *
Rochester, N. Y.†	325	10,000	32	32	8½x11Oc	735	25	MOCA	HDGP	2
San Diego, Calif.†	203	11,000	18	48	6x9	1,139	17	MCSA	OHDGP	4
Wilmington, Del.‡	113	700	161	113	6x9	381	17	MA	DGP	25
50,000 to 100,000										
Berkeley, Calif.†	86	2,250	38	52	6x9	800	17	MCSA	OHDGP	17
Evanston, Ill.‡	65	2,000	33	40	6x9	300	13	MBCSA	OHDGP	3
Greensboro, N. C.†	59	2,000	30	71	6x9	...	11	CSA	OHDGP	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.†	54	300	180	179	6x9	653	13	MA	HDGP	67
Pasadena, Calif.†	82	450	182	57	6x9c	500	13	MCA	OHDGP	6

TABLE IX.—GENERAL ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORTS: 1940—Continued

City and Form of Government	1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Number Published	Pop. Per Copy Printed	No. of Pages	Size in Inches—How Reproduced	Publication Expense	No. Weeks to First Distribution	Methods of Distribution (see code)	Contents (see code above)	No. Consecutive Years Published
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
Saginaw, Mich.†	83	750	110	48	6x9Oc	202	39	MCSA	OHDGP	4
San Jose, Calif.†	68	11,000	6	40	6x9	1,243	17	MOCSA	OHDGP	2
Schenectady, N. Y.†	88	12,500	7	48	6x9	2,200	34	MOSA	OHDGP	3
Topeka, Kan.*	68	2,000	34	88	6½x10	1,180	18	MO	OHDGP	10
25,000 to 50,000										
Bakersfield, Calif.†	29	300	98	59	6x9	229	9	MSA	OHD	15
Bangor, Me.†	30	3,000	10	48	6x9	790	6	MF	OHDGP	91
Beloit, Wis.†	25	100	254	38	8½x11Sc	6	4	MA	HG	4
Concord, N. H.‡	27	2,500	11	80	6x9	1,203	17	MFOCA	HDGP	85
East Cleveland, Ohio †	39	15,000	3	4	8½x11	108	17	MOCSA	HDG	22
Elmira, N. Y.†	45	125	361	39	6x9	202	26	M	OHP	3
Greenwich t., Conn.*	36	1,000	36	84	6x9	1,687	10	MA	OHDG	3
Henrico Co., Va.†	42	500	84	61	8½x11Sc	72	26	TMOSA	OHDG	5
Huntington Pk., Calif.‡	29	2,000	14	34	6x9	273	13	SA	OD	10
Jamestown, N. Y.‡	43	150	284	77	6x9	135	22	MA	DGP	10
Lower Merion tp., Pa.‡	40	15,000	3	11	6x6½	370	26	TMCA	D	3
Lynchburg, Va.†	45	400	111	48	8½x11	471	6	MA	HDGP	20
Mason City, Iowa †	27	800	34	24	6x9	217	5	MA	HDGP	24
Outremont, Que.†	29	150	191	36	8½x14Sc	100	9	MPA	......	16
10,000 to 25,000										
Albert Lea, Minn.†	12	3,000	4	32	3½x6	210	2	UOSA	OHDGP	11
Ashtabula, Ohio †	21	1,000	21	8	5¼x7	30	13	A	HG	1
Auburn, Maine †	20	500	40	55	6x9	446	17	MA	OHDGP	58
Boulder, Colo.†	13	50	259	48	8½x11Hc	15	6	On request	OHG	12
Carlisle, Pa.†	14	425	33	24	6x9	168	6	MOSA	DG	19
Cheltenham tp., Pa.†	19	5,000	4	15	7¾x10½	176	4	HA	HDP	3
Clearwater, Fla.†	10	30	338	91	8¼x13¾Sc	...	1	MOSA	OHDG	1
El Dorado, Kan.†	10	1,200	8	48	6x9	488	23	OCSA	HDGP	1
Ellwood City, Pa.†	12	....	...	8	8½x14S *	...	8	......	......	10
Escanaba, Mich.†	15	500	30	67	8½x11Hc	30	8	MCA	G	2
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.†	20	75	240	23	8½x11Hc	8	13	MA	HG	1
Fredericksburg, Va.†	10	300	34	68	6x9	190	13	MA	HD	27
Hanover, Pa.†	13	....	...	16	8½x11	...	..	......	HDGP	..
Ironton, Ohio †	16	500	32	29	6x9	175	8	MOCSA	OHDGP	10
Minot, N. D.†	17	100	166	36	8½x14S	25	17	A	P	7
Morgantown, W. Va.†	17	4,000	4	4	8½x11	86	13	HCA	G	3 *
Norman, Okla.†	11	2,000	6	46	8½x11S	103	4	MFOCSA	ODG	3
Norwood t., Mass.†	15	1,500	10	162	6x9	991	13	SA	DG	67
Rumford t., Me.†	10	2,100	5	57	6x9	55	4	SA	ODGP	72
Rutland, Vt.‡	17	2,400	7	112	6x9	924	9	A	OHDGP	48
Sandusky, Ohio †	25	350	71	38	8½x11Sc	300	13	OA	HDGP	2
San Mateo, Calif.†	19	600	32	32	6x9	425	4	MCA	OHDGP	17
Sapulpa, Okla.†	12	1,000	12	24	8½x11S	60	8	HS	H	6
South Portland, Me.†	16	750	21	49	8½x11S	35	13	A	OHDG	41
Stratford t., Conn.†	23	1,000	23	148	6x9	529	23	MA	OHDGP	19
Sumter, S. C.†	16	500	32	26	5¾x8¾	85	17	MA	HDP	5
Tallahassee, Fla.†	16	2,500	6	100	8½x11¾	2,500	22	OCSA	ODGP	20
Westmount, Que.†	24	600	40	70	9x12	582	22	MA	DGP	40
Winchester, Va.†	12	500	24	38	6x9Sc	70	9	MA	ODGP	3
Winnetka, Ill.†	12	800	16	40	6x9	125	14	MSA	HD	8
5,000 to 10,000										
Alliance, Neb.†	6.3	1,500	4	48	6x9	275	26	MCA	HDP	11
Bedford, Ohio †	7.4	150	49	47	8½x11Sc	41	15	BPOA	OHDG	8

TABLE IX.—GENERAL ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORTS: 1940—Continued

City and Form of Government	1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Number Published	Pop. Per Copy Printed	No. of Pages	Size in Inches—How Reproduced	Publication Expense	No. Weeks to First Distribution	Methods of Distribution (see code)	Contents (see code above)	No. Consecutive Years Published
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Brewer, Me.†	6.5	1,000	7	35	6x9	254	21	*	DGP	51 *
Bronxville, N. Y.‡	6.9	1,200	6	28	6x9	...	2	MPA	HDG	6
Durango, Colo.†	5.9	25	235	60	8½x11S	...	6	MOA	HDG	2
Ephrata, Pa.†	6.2	1,500	4	33	5½x8¼O	200	13	MCSA	OHDGP	1
Hays, Kan.†	6.4	1,500	4	20	5½x8⅜	58	13	MA	D	17
Houlton t., Me.†	7.8	2,000	4	76	6x9	375	3	MHCA	DG	120
Larchmont, N. Y.‡	6.0	2,000	3	20	6x9	300	3	MHA	DGP	5
Mansfield t., Mass.†	6.5	2,500	3	144	6x9	324	6	O	D	165
Morganton, N. C.†	7.7	35	219	15	6x9Sc	15	17	MA	ODGP	1
Plymouth, Mich.†	5.4	1,500	4	37	6x9	240	9	OA	OHDGP	12
Rhinelander, Wis.†	8.5	50	170	17	8½x11Sc	25	4	M	HD	14
Rockingham t., Vt.†	5.7	2,200	3	102	6x9	516	2	OA	HDGP	86
St. Johnsbury, Vt.†	7.4	800	9	48	6x9	280	4	MOCSA	DG	20
St. Johnsbury t., Vt.†	9.1	1,500	6	90	6x9	675	4	MOCSA	DG	20
Salem, Va.†	5.7	150	38	43	6x9	88	9	MPFOCSA	D	2
Stoughton t., Mass.†	8.6	2,400	4	237	6x9	529	4	O	DP	213
Webster City, Iowa †	6.7	150	45	67	8½x11Sc	45	26	A	DG	4
Yeadon, Pa.‡	8.5	....	...	24	5½x8½O	...	..	......	ODGP	..
Under 5,000										
Bellows Falls, Vt.†	4.2	1,700	2	50	6x9	256	2	OA	HDGP	55
Castleton t., Vt.†	1.6	750	2	114	6x9	350	3	MHA	OD	25
Charlevoix, Mich.‡	2.3	700	3	12	5⅜x9⅛	75	2	CSA	GP	1
Fillmore, Calif.†	3.3	175	19	42	8½x11Sc	37	11	M	DG	5
Fontana, Wis.†	0.5	700	1	19	3¼x6	38	4	T	DG	4
Huntington Woods, Mich.†	1.7	1,000	2	14	6x9	80	11	OCA	DG	2
Kewaunee, Wis.‡	2.5	1,000	3	26	6x9	100	2	MA	DG	2
Middlebury, Vt.†	2.1	800	3	32	5½x7⅞	107	2	HA	HDG	49
Middlebury t., Vt.†	3.2	1,275	2	52	6x9	184	4	MHA	HDG	78
Milo t., Me.†	3.0	1,100	3	99	6x9	350	4	A	DGP	55
Mount Desert t., Me.†	2.0	800	3	120	6x9	...	7	MOA	HDP	46
West Reading, Pa.†	4.9	250	20	42	8½x11S	55	6	MCSA	OHDG	5
Windsor t., Vt.†	4.2	775	5	83	6x9	267	4	A	D	40

FOOTNOTES TO DATA ON MUNICIPAL REPORTS

BREWER, MAINE: Distributed by the National Youth Administration. Published each year since 1890 except in 1930 and 1931.

CINCINNATI, OHIO: Published since 1860, except during 1914-25, inclusive.

ELLWOOD CITY, PENNSYLVANIA: Published in full in two daily papers, mimeographed for councilmen and out-of-town requests.

GREENWICH T., CONNECTICUT: Representative town-meeting form of government. The information applies to the *Summary of Annual Report.*

MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA: Published every other year during last six years.

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA: Published since 1918, except in 1936 and 1937.

TOPEKA, KANSAS: Commission form of government.

Professional Organization: General*

International City Managers' Association

THE purpose of the International City Managers' Association, according to its constitution, is "to increase the proficiency of city managers and to aid in the improvement of municipal administration in general." Toward this end the Association issues a number of regular and special publications, holds an annual conference, conducts an in-service training program, and answers inquiries for information and advice on a wide range of administrative problems. The Association on January 1, 1941, had a membership of 323 city managers and 272 others, a total of 595.

The Association has three regularly issued publications: *Public Management,* a monthly journal devoted exclusively to the management function of local government administration; THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, the authoritative résumé of activities and statistical data of American cities; and the *City Managers' News Letter,* a biweekly bulletin for members. During the year two special publications were issued: *Checklist of Suggested Items for the Annual Municipal Report* and *Municipal Public Relations.* Work was continued on two other studies: the management function of the city manager's office, and intermunicipal administrative arrangements.

The in-service training program, conducted under the name of the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, which was inaugurated on July 1, 1934, at the end of 1940 had enrolled 619 subscribers in the nine courses: *The American City and Its Government, Municipal Personnel Administration, Municipal Public Works Administration, Municipal Fire Administration, Municipal Finance Administration, Municipal Police Administration, Local Welfare Administration, Municipal Recreation Administration,* and *The Technique of Municipal Administration.* The two last named courses were released in the summer of 1940. Ninety per cent of the enrollees are occupying positions in the public service. In preparation during 1940 was the course in *Municipal Planning Administration.*

The Association in 1941 will continue work on the preparation of (1) a checklist of approved practices in municipal administration, and (2) a handbook for council members.

Some of the work of the Association is carried on by committees, one of which is a standing Committee on Career Service in Local Government. In addition there are three advisory committees: public reporting, administrative practice, and municipal public relations. The Association is represented on the National Committee on Municipal Accounting, the National Management Council, the American Standards Association, and the National Research Council.—CLARENCE E. RIDLEY, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

Sources of Information: General

Services of National and Federal Agencies

AMERICAN MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Maintains a general information service on all phases of city government, which is available to cities through state municipal leagues.

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* For the meaning of "professional organization" as used in this YEAR BOOK, see the article, "How to Use the Year Book," elsewhere in this volume.

Maintains, through the state municipal leagues, a field consulting service.

Assists state municipal leagues in exploring new experiments in municipal co-operation, such as centralized purchasing and conduct of in-service training schools for public employees.

Maintains office in Washington for direct contact on behalf of state municipal leagues, and of cities, with the federal departments.

Provides, as American member of the International Union of Local Authorities, general information service on local government in other countries.

INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION—*261 Broadway, New York*

Makes surveys and renders technical consultant services to state and local public officials in field of general organization, finance, health and welfare, personnel, police, and all matters having to do with the broader aspects of governmental planning, interrelationships, distribution, assignment, and correlation of activities. Maintains an extensive library in public administration and renders bibliographical assistance.

INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Answers inquiries on local administrative problems, advising of best practices developed through research and practical application.

Offers at low cost correspondence courses in municipal administration.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE—*299 Broadway, New York*

Makes available model laws on bonds, budgets, city charters (council-manager plan with proportional representation), county-manager plan, election administration, registration of voters, liquor control, state constitutions, real property tax collection, state civil service.

Advises committees and individuals on proposed charters, laws, and constitutions and assists in drafting such documents (fees charged for latter service).

Assists in the formulation and adoption of city and county-manager charters.

Makes surveys and recommendations through its consultant service for the reorganization of state and local governments, the improvement of their administration and finances, and the readjustment of their debt.

Assists local officials and civic groups in formulating methods of stimulating tax collections, and in maintaining citizen interest in good local government.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Furnishes local, state, and federal governments with consulting services on administrative and operating problems.

Makes administrative surveys, reorganizes operating departments and procedures, and installs budget, accounting, revenue, records, cost, personnel, purchasing, equipment, and other administrative systems for governmental units as a whole or for particular departments.

Conducts researches in administrative and technical methods and in the measurement and control of governmental activities.

Publishes monographs on all phases of public administration and distributes manuals of practice and standard report forms.

Makes available technical experts in the various fields of public administration, including staff specialists of its 13 constituent organizations.

UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS—*730 Jackson Place NW, Washington, D. C.*

Supplies information on all phases of municipal administration, through its seven departments: municipal finance officers, purchasing agents, city clerks, public works officers, public safety officers, municipal welfare officials, and municipal utilities.

Provides loan service on municipal ordinances, charters, and codes.

Furnishes information on federal-city relations including federal legislation, programs, and departmental activities and orders.

Handles individual city problems involving representation at Washington before federal agencies (for members only).

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS—*Department of Commerce*

Acts as a federal focal agency for state and municipal information, compiling and publishing statistical and other data on the finances, personnel, and elections in state and local government, and answering inquiries on these subjects.

Through the Municipal Reference Service, makes available on loan to public agencies and officials duplicate copies or abstracts of documents collected from cities having a population of 50,000 or more, from states, and from large counties, and research reports and other special materials on state and municipal government.

Publishes data on population, housing, retail and wholesale trade, service enterprises, and manufacturing establishments for cities and other local governmental units.

Publishes detailed data on the population, housing, and area of metropolitan districts.

Supplies, upon request of city officials, population and housing data in greater detail than is shown in the published census reports and for smaller areas or subdivisions of the city; data supplied gratuitously unless special extended tabulations are necessary, in which case the Bureau cannot undertake the work unless funds are contributed to cover actual costs.

Compiles and publishes annually data on city proposals voted upon in cities over 25,000, and on state proposals.

DIVISION OF STATE AND LOCAL COOPERATION—*Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense*

Maintains a two-way channel of information and service in order to facilitate the development of those parts of the defense program in which state and local governments are concerned.

Helps guide defense councils by keeping them informed through field consultations, letters, and other informational channels of legislative and other major developments that particularly concern them.

UNITED STATES CONCILIATION SERVICE—*Department of Labor*

Co-operates with state and municipal officials in acting as mediator or in assigning commissioners of conciliation, to assist in securing adjustment of labor disputes through the process of conciliation, mediation, or voluntary arbitration.

Acts as mediator or in assigning commissioners of conciliation to assist in securing adjustment of labor disputes through the process of conciliation, mediation, or voluntary arbitration. It has cooperative arrangements with state and municipal agencies engaged in similar activities.

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION—*Federal Works Agency*
Operates projects to make surveys and do planning and research work for local governments.

Selected Standard References: General

AMERICAN CITY AND ITS GOVERNMENT. Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1937. 354pp. $10.

BETTER CITY GOVERNMENT. Entire issue of *The Annals* for September, 1938, edited by Roy V. Peel. American Academy of Political and Social Science, 3457 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 229pp. $2.

CASE REPORTS IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. Edited by John D. Millett. Committee on Public Administration, Social Science Research Council. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 40 pamphlets. 10 cents each.

CHECKLIST OF SUGGESTED ITEMS FOR THE ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORT. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 18pp. 50 cents.

CITY-MANAGER GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. By Harold A. Stone, Don K. Price, and Kathryn H. Stone. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 271pp. $2.50.

HOW CITIES CAN CUT COSTS. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1933. 58pp. $1.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. (Revised edition.) By Leonard D. White. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1939. 611pp. $4.

MEASURING MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES. By Clarence E. Ridley and Herbert A. Simon. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 102pp. $2.

MODEL CITY CHARTER. National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York. 1933. 96pp. $1. (Revised edition to be issued in 1941.)

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION. By John M. Pfiffner. Ronald Press Company, 15 East 26 Street, New York. 1940. 582pp. $4.

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC RELATIONS: A SUGGESTED PROGRAM FOR IMPROVING RELATIONS WITH THE PUBLIC. By Elton D. Woolpert. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 50pp. $1.

MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $5. (Annual.)

OUR CITIES: THEIR ROLE IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. Urbanism Committee, National Resources Committee. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1937. 88pp. 50 cents.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. By John M. Pfiffner. Ronald Press, 15 East 26 Street, New York. 1935. 525pp. $4.

PUBLIC REPORTING. National Committee on Municipal Reporting. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1931. 158pp. 75 cents.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORT. By Clarence E. Ridley and Herbert A. Simon. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 59pp. $1.50.

TECHNIQUE OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION. Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 512pp. $10.

URBAN GOVERNMENT. By Urbanism Committee of National Resources Committee, C. A. Dykstra, chairman. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 303pp. 50 cents.

New Books and Pamphlets: General

ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION IN WARTIME IN THE UNITED STATES; A BIBLIOGRAPHY. Compiled by Dorothy C. Culver. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 17pp. 50 cents.

ADMINISTRATIVE DECENTRALIZATION; A STUDY OF THE CHICAGO FIELD OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. By David Truman. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. 1940. 211pp. $2.50.

ADVERTISING BY THE STATES. Council of State Governments, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 31pp. $1.

BRITISH DEFENSE PROGRAM AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, COMPILED FROM BRITISH DOCUMENTS AND PERIODICALS. By Don K. Price and James L. Sundquist. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 55pp. 75 cents.

CASE REPORTS IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. Edited by John D. Millett. Committee on Public Administration, Social Science Research Council. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 40 pamphlets. 10 cents each.

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Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 18pp. 50 cents.

Citizens in the Dark—Cities in the Red; The Purpose, Organization, and Methods of Citizens' Bureaus of Governmental Research. Governmental Research Association, Inc., 5135 Cass Avenue, Detroit. 1940. 14pp.

Civil-Military Relations; Bibliographical Notes on Administrative Problems of Civilian Mobilization. By Louis Hartz and others. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 77pp. $1.

Determining Training Needs in Local Communities. United States Office of Education, Washington, D. C. 1941. 61pp.

Directory of Organizations Engaged in Governmental Research, 1940. Governmental Research Association, 5135 Cass Avenue, Detroit. 1940. 65pp. $1.

Disaster and War Emergency Planning. International Association of Fire Chiefs, 24 West 40 Street, New York. 1940. 31pp. 15 cents.

Disaster Preparedness: A Manual for Municipal Officials. League of Minnesota Municipalities, 15 University Library, Minneapolis. 1940. 47pp.

Education for Public Administration. By George A. Graham. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 366pp. $3.50.

Exploring Your Community. By Mary P. Keohane and Robert E. Keohane. Harcourt, Brace and Company, 383 Madison Avenue, New York. 1940. 529pp. $1.72.

Federal Regulatory Action and Control. By Frederick F. Blachly and Miriam E. Oatman. Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C. 1940. 356pp. $3.

Functions and Activities. National Defense Advisory Commission, Washington, D. C. 1940. 16pp.

Fundamentals of American Government. By William Anderson. Henry Holt and Company, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York. 1940. 630pp. $3.

Legal Aspects of Freedom of Assembly. The Council of Democracy, 285 Madison Avenue, New York. 1940. 27pp.

Liquor Control—Or Chaos. Liquor Study Committee, 6432 Cass Avenue, Detroit. 1940. 85pp. $2.

Major Disaster Emergency Council. By Basil E. Rice. The Council, 2224 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles. 1940. 18pp.

Manual on the Use of State Publications. Edited by Jerome K. Wilcox. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 1940. 342pp. $6.

Montgomery County Survey; Report on Local Governmental Services in Dayton and Montgomery County, Ohio; Conclusions and Recommendations of the Survey Board, Survey Staff Report. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 529pp. $3.50.

Municipal Public Relations: A Suggested Program for Improving Relations with the Public. By Elton D. Woolpert. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 50pp. $1.

Organization and Instruction Manual. Civilian Defense Committee, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario. 1940. 45pp.

Preliminary Report for Civil Defense Organization and Administration in the United States. United States Conference of Mayors, 730 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. 1941. 15pp.

Problems in Service Levels. By William S. Carpenter. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey. 1940. 234pp. $2.50.

Proceedings of the Conference on American Self-Government Held at Indiana University, May 13 and 14, 1940. National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York. 1940. 11pp.

Public Administration and the Department of Agriculture. By John M. Gaus and others. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 534pp. $4.50.

Public Administration Organizations: A Directory, 1941. Public Administration Clearing House, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 187pp. $1.50.

Public Management in the New Democracy. Edited by Fritz Morstein Marx. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 1940. 266pp. $3.

Radio and Municipal Regulations. By John A. McIntire and Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1940. 44pp. $1.

Regulation of Handbill Distribution; Legal Problems Involved. American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 20pp. 50 cents.

Regulation of Neon Signs. By Charles C. Weinstein. New York City Club, 55 West 44 Street, New York. 1940. 6pp.

Report of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations. 3 volumes; Appendices 1-8, A-K. King's Printer, Ottawa, Ontario. 1938-1940. $53.50 the set.

Report on an Exploratory Examination of Local Government in the Knoxville—Knox County Area. 2 volumes. Tennessee Taxpayers Association, Chamber of Commerce Building, Nashville. 1941. 178pp., 226pp.

Report on Housing, Labor Supply, Industries, Airports, etc. in Milwaukee. Steering Committee on National Defense, Milwaukee. 1940. 30pp.

Research in the Use of the Government Corporation; An Outline of Suggested Research Topics. Committee on Public Administration, Social Science Research Council, 261 Broadway, New York. 1940. 31pp. 50 cents.

Research Methods in Public Administration. By John M. Pfiffner. Ronald Press, 15 East 26 Street, New York. 1940. 447pp. $4.50.

Safeguarding Our Civil Liberties. By Robert E. Cushman. Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York. 1940. 31pp. 10 cents.

Solicitations for Charitable Purposes. Research Department, City Hall, Houston, Texas. 1940. Unpaged.

State and Local Government in New Hampshire: Summary of the Proceedings of the Second Institute of Public Affairs. University of New Hampshire, Durham. 1939. 30pp.

State and Local Government in Texas. By Caleb P. Patterson and others. The Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1940. 586pp. $2.50.

Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1939. Edited by LeVerne Beales. United States Bureau of the Census. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1940. 916pp. $1.50.

Streamlining a City to Attract Industry; Technique and Tools for Sustaining Cities Where Men Earn Their Bread. Herbert S. Swan, 15 Park Row, New York. 1940. 23pp. 25 cents.

Technology and Society; the Influence of Machines in the United States. By S. McKee Rosen and Laura Rosen. The Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1941. 474pp. $3.

Third and Fourth Plans on Government Reorganization; Messages from the President . . . Referred to the Select Committee on Government Organization, House of Representatives. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1940. 8pp., 10pp.

Third Annual Conference Proceedings of the Western Governmental Research Association. Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley. 1940. 46pp.

United States Government Manual. United States Office of Government Reports, Washington, D. C. 3 editions a year—Fall, Winter, Summer. Annual subscriptions, 3 editions, cloth, $3.50, single edition, $1.25; paper $2, single edition, 75 cents.

Wartime Control of Prices. By Charles O. Hardy. Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C. 1940. 215pp. $1.

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Administration of Municipal Printing in New York City. New York City Department of Investigation, Municipal Building, New York. 1940. 212pp.

American City Government and Administration. By Austin F. Macdonald. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 432 Fourth Avenue, New York. 1941. 661pp.

(1) Annual Report to Stockholders. 81pp. (2) Improving Stockholder Relations. 64pp. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1 Madison Avenue, New York. 1940.

(1) City-Manager Government in Ames, Iowa. By John A. Vieg. 22pp. 25 cents. (2) City-Manager Government in Berkeley, California. By Arthur Harris. 70pp. 50 cents. (3) City-Manager Government in Dayton, Ohio. By Landrum R. Balling. 64pp. 50 cents. (4) City-Manager Government in Hamilton, Ohio. By Howard White. 59pp. 50 cents. (5) City-Manager Government in Kingsport, Tennessee. By Harold A. Stone and others. 29pp. 25 cents. (6) City-Manager Government in Long Beach, California. By A. George Miller. 47pp. 40 cents. (7) City-Manager Government in Rochester, New York. By Frederick C. Mosher. 95pp. 60 cents. (8) City-Manager Government in Winnetka, Illinois. By David G. Monroe and Harry O. N. Wilson. 61pp. 50 cents. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940.

City-Manager Government in Nine Cities. By Harold A. Stone, Don K. Price, and Kathryn H. Stone. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 544pp. $4.50.

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City of Elizabethton, Tennessee; A Report with Recommendations Covering A Survey of the Finances and Administrative Methods. Tennessee Taxpayers Association, Inc., Chamber of Commerce Building, Nashville. 1940. 162pp.

(1) City Problems of 1940. 115pp. $3. (2) City Problems of the South. 138pp. $3. (3) City Problems of the West. 88pp. $2. Edited by Paul V. Betters. United States Conference of Mayors, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1940.

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MODEL BY-LAWS FOR MASSACHUSETTS TOWNS. Massachusetts Federation of Taypayers Associations, Inc., 7 Water Street, Boston. 1940. 48pp.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION; A MANUAL AND SYLLABUS. By Russell H. Ewing. University of Denver, Denver. 1940. 124pp. $1.

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TO WEIGH AND TO CONSIDER: A CONSOLIDATION OF THE MUNICIPALITIES OF PASSAIC AND CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY. Princeton Local Government Survey, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey. 1940. 24pp.

TOWN GOVERNMENT IN MAINE (PRELIMINARY EDITION). Work Projects Administration of Maine, 76 Pearl Street, Portland. 1940. 206pp.

TOWN GOVERNMENT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE (PRELIMINARY EDITION). Work Projects Administration of New Hampshire, Manchester. 1940. 515pp.

WHAT HAPPENS TO CITY EMPLOYEES UNDER THE COUNCIL-MANAGER PLAN. National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York. 1940. 3pp. 5 cents.

WHAT HAPPENS TO LABOR UNDER THE MANAGER PLAN. National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York. 1940. 7pp.

WHO'S BOSS? A STORY IN PICTURES ABOUT THE CITIZEN AND HIS GOVERNMENT. National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York. 1940. 24pp. 15 cents.

(See also Elections.)

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AN ADULT PRIMER OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY GOVERNMENT. Dayton Research Association, 421 Realty Building, Dayton, Ohio. 1940. 21pp.

(1) COUNTY CONSOLIDATION. 86pp. (2) FEE SYSTEM AS A METHOD OF COMPENSATING COUNTY OFFICIALS. 128pp. Kentucky Legislative Council, Frankfort. 1940.

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COUNTY GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY STATES. By the Tennessee Valley Authority. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1940. 144pp.

County Reorganization. Department of Government, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado. 28pp. 10 cents.

History, Governmental Organization and Records System of Tillamook County, Oregon. Work Projects Administration of Oregon, Portland. 1940. 79pp.

List of Recent References on County Government in the United States. Compiled by Florence S. Hellman. Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. 1940. 13pp.

Local Government in Branch County. By Robert S. Ford and Frank M. Landers. Bureau of Government, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. 1940. 38pp. 10 cents.

Local Government in Cheboygan County. By Robert S. Ford and Frank M. Landers. Bureau of Government, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. 1940. 28pp. 10 cents.

Manager Government in Albemarle County, Virginia. By Edward Overman. Bureau of Public Administration, University of Virginia, Charlottesville. 1940. 163pp.

Model County Government—Plan and Performance. National Consumers Tax Commission, 310 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 1940. 11pp.

Nassau County Government. County Executive, Nassau County, Mineola, New York. 1940. 115pp.

Report of the Committee on Consolidation and Reorganization of City and County Government. Section of Municipal Law, American Bar Association, 1138 North Dearborn Street, Chicago. 1939. 10pp.

Report of the Virginia Commission on County Government to the Governor and General Assembly. State Division of Purchase and Printing, Richmond. 1940. 199pp.

Report with Recommendations Covering a Survey of the Finances and Administrative Methods of the Government of Tipton County, Tennessee. Tennessee Taxpayers Association, Chamber of Commerce Building, Nashville. 1940. 195pp.

Selected Periodicals: General

Advanced Management. (Formerly Society for the Advancement of Management Journal.) (Quarterly.) Society for the Advancement of Management, 29 West 39 Street, New York. $6.

American City. American City Magazine Corporation, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. $2.

American Political Science Review. (Bimonthly.) American Political Science Association, 305 Harris Hall, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. $5. (Especially local government notes section.)

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. (Bimonthly.) 3457 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. $5.

Defense. (Weekly.) Official bulletin of the National Defense Advisory Commission. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 75 cents.

Local Government Administration. (International.) (Quarterly.) International Union of Local Authorities, 5 Rue de la Régence, Brussels, Belgium. 6s.

Local Government Service. (England.) National Association of Local Government Officers, 24 Abingdon Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, London. 3d an issue.

Management Review. American Management Association, 330 West 42 Street, New York. $5.

Municipal Journal. (England.) (Weekly.) Municipal Journal & Public Works Engineer, 3 & 4 Clements Inn, Strand, London, W. C. 2. 34/.

National Municipal Review. National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York. $5.

Public Administration. (Quarterly.) Institute of Public Administration, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, London. 12/6.

Public Administration Review. (Quarterly.) American Society for Public Administration, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $5; $2.50 to members, included in membership dues.

Public Management. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, Illinois. $4.

State Government. Council of State Governments, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $2.50.

United States Municipal News. (Semimonthly.) United States Conference of Mayors, 730 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. $5.

Washington News Letter. (Irregular.) Published by the Washington office of the American Municipal Association. Available to municipal officials through their state league of municipalities.

STATE LEAGUE JOURNALS

Alabama Municipal News. (Semimonthly.) Alabama League of Municipalities, 207½ Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, Alabama.

American Municipalities. Municipal Publishing Company, 21 West Main Street, Marshalltown, Iowa. $1.

Arizona Municipalities. Arizona Municipal League, Phoenix. $1.

Borough Bulletin. (Monthly, except August.) Pennsylvania State Borough Association, Hanover, Pennsylvania. $2.50.

Colorado Municipalities. Colorado Municipal League, Boulder, Colorado. $1.50.

FLORIDA MUNICIPAL RECORD. Florida League of Municipalities, 1707 Barnett Bank Building, Jacksonville, Florida. $2.

HOOSIER MUNICIPALITIES. Indiana Municipal League, City Hall, Indianapolis, Indiana. $2.

ILLINOIS MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Illinois Municipal League, 500 Capitol Avenue, Springfield, Illinois. $2.

KANSAS GOVERNMENT JOURNAL. League of Kansas Municipalities, Lawrence, Kansas. $3.

KENTUCKY CITY. (Quarterly.) Kentucky Municipal League, Lexington, Kentucky. $1.

LEAGUE OF NORTH DAKOTA MUNICIPALITIES BULLETIN. (Irregular.) Myron H. Atkinson, Executive Secretary, Bismarck, North Dakota.

LEAGUE OF SOUTH DAKOTA MUNICIPALITIES BULLETIN. University of South Dakota, Vermillion, South Dakota.

LOUISIANA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. (Bimonthly.) Louisiana State Conference of Mayors, City Hall, Shreveport. $1.

MICHIGAN MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Michigan Municipal League, 205 South State Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan. $2.

MINNESOTA MUNICIPALITIES. League of Minnesota Municipalities, 16 University Library, Minneapolis, Minnesota. $2.50.

MISSOURI MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Missouri Municipal League, 406 Guitar Building, Columbia, Missouri. $2.

MONTHLY BULLETIN OF THE LEAGUE OF CITIES OF THE THIRD CLASS IN PENNSYLVANIA. League of Cities of the Third Class in Pennsylvania, Coatesville, Pennsylvania.

MUNICIPALITY. League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 30 East Johnson Street, Madison, Wisconsin. $2.50.

NEBRASKA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. League of Nebraska Municipalities, 313-15 Richards Block, Lincoln, Nebraska. $1.

NEW ENGLAND TOWNSMAN. Maine Municipal Association, 97 Water Street, Hallowell, Maine. $2.

NEW JERSEY MUNICIPALITIES. New Jersey State League of Municipalities, 802 Trenton Trust Building, Trenton, New Jersey. $2.

NEW YORK STATE MUNICIPAL BULLETIN. New York State Conference of Mayors, 6 Elk Street, Albany, New York.

OKLAHOMA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Oklahoma Municipal League, Monnett Hall, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma. $2.

SOUTHERN CITY. Southern Municipal News Publishing Company, 704 Raleigh Building, Raleigh. (Official journal for Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee leagues.) $1.

TEXAS MUNICIPALITIES. League of Texas Municipalities, 2220 Guadalupe Street, Austin, Texas. $2.

VIRGINIA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. League of Virginia Municipalities, Travelers Building, Richmond, Virginia. $2.

WASHINGTON MUNICIPAL BULLETIN. (Irregular.) Association of Washington Cities, Commerce Hall, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

WEST VIRGINIA CITY. (Irregular.) The League, Hinton, West Virginia.

WESTERN CITY. League of California Cities, 458 South Spring Street, Los Angeles. (Also official journal for Oregon, Arizona, Montana, Utah, and Washington leagues.) $2.

Planning and Zoning

Developments in 1940

By Walter H. Blucher and Paul Oppermann

Executive Director and Assistant Director,
American Society of Planning Officials, Chicago

With the adoption of zoning ordinances in Detroit, Michigan, and Fort Worth, Texas, the ranks have been closed. All except five of the cities of more than 100,000 in the United States now have zoning ordinances. At the outset, let it be understood that zoning is not planning, but that the zoning ordinance is merely a method of implementing or effectuating a community plan. This has been clearly stated in *A Planning Manual for Zoning,* published during 1940 by the American Society of Planning Officials in a limited edition and for critical comment only.

Although no accurate statistics are available, it can safely be said that at least one hundred communities adopted zoning ordinances during the year. What has been more important, however, was the revision of existing zoning ordinances in those communities which understood and recognized that in previous zoning they had set aside large areas for commercial and industrial purposes which would probably never be so used. Evanston, Illinois, is an outstanding example of a community which rezoned, modernized its zoning ordinance, and placed large areas, previously improperly zoned, in a residence classification. Des Moines, Iowa, is another example of a community which found that it had enough commercial property to supply a city of 450,000 persons. Los Angeles, California, and Portland, Oregon, had already reduced their commercial areas, and found that the areas rezoned for residential purposes were being used. In a number of communities, provision was made in zoning ordinances for the off-street parking of motor vehicles. Zoning provisions of this nature were collected in a bulletin of the American Society of Planning Officials.

Further consideration was also given to the matter of the elimination of nonconforming uses. Such a provision was inserted in the proposed revision of the New York zoning law, but was not adopted. Arlington County, Virginia, has, however, ordered the removal of nonconforming billboards.

City Planning. In the field of city planning a large number of new planning agencies have been created, and in other communities planning boards long dormant have become active. In Tennessee 14 local planning commissions were created, while in Chattanooga and Knoxville city planning commissions were re-established. In Michigan the planning agency in Lansing was re-established and a number of new planning commissions were created in the Detroit area. In Wisconsin planning commissions were created in the towns of Mosinee, Brillion, and Sun Prairie.

One of the most interesting developments has been in the city of San Francisco where, as a result of the National Conference on Planning, held in July, 1940, a strong movement has been started to create a more effective planning body. All of the newspapers have joined in a campaign for effective planning in San Francisco, and one of the newspapers has gone so far as to carry a full-page editorial on the subject.

Because of the shortage of planning personnel there has been a considerable shift of planning officers in the cities of the United States. Thus the director of the San Diego Board, Glenn A. Rick, moved to Los Angeles. T. T. McCrosky of New York went to Chicago, and George Hayward of Bay City, Michigan, went to Flint. Civil service examinations held in both Los Angeles and Flint waived residence requirements. Other examinations were held in New York and Washington, D. C. The American Society of Planning Officials' Committee on Personnel submitted a first report at the National Conference on Planning.

Urban Rehabilitation. A great degree of interest has been shown in the subject of urban rehabilitation of blighted areas. The matter was discussed at the annual meeting of the National Association of Building Owners and Managers, and the National Association of Real Estate Boards was instrumental in creating an Urban Land Institute to examine the causes of blight and to suggest remedies. Property owners in downtown areas have shown a real interest in the solution of the problem of urban blight. Bills have been drafted to aid in the redevelopment of blighted areas in the states of New York, Illinois, and Michigan. The mayors of Boston and Detroit have appointed working committees of prominent citizens to work with their planning commissions and other public agencies to support legislation and devise programs of rehabilitation and to analyze decentralization trends. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation report on the study of the Waverly area in Baltimore, made cooperatively with FHA, USHA, FHLBB, the Baltimore Housing Authority, and the agency established by property owners in the area, marks a notable advance toward a solution of problems of urban rehabilitation.

Publications. The titles included in this section are intended to indicate the variety of subject matter included in planning board agendas rather than to constitute a complete list. Annual or progress reports of local, state, regional, and federal planning agencies and proceedings of planning conferences are therefore omitted. A selection of such reports for review has been made during the year and brief reviews have appeared in the ASPO News Letter. Only published material carrying a 1940 date line is included.

The event of principal importance to a host of researchers, including those concerned with all branches of the planning world, was that 1940 was a census year, a year in which the census produced many new data including those concerned with housing. The remarkable changes in the rate of increase of our population and the differentials by region, state, and city have evoked a striking response on the part of official, academic, and public opinion. Population data are being increasingly studied and taken into account by planners.

Three reports entitled, *Long-Range Programming of Municipal Public Works; Public Land Acquisition, Part I: Rural Lands;* and the *Economic Effects of Federal Public Works Programming* are timely additions to the series of notable documents for planning issued by the National Resources Planning Board.

A Plan for New Hampshire Airports, published by the New Hampshire State Planning and Development Commission, and the Concord (N. H.) City Planning Board's *Airport Expansion Study,* valuable chiefly for outlining an approach to the difficult problem of securing a proper division of federal-local interest and responsibility, deserve mention. A short report, *Long-Term Financial Planning,* published by a committee of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association, describes programs of a number of cities and activities of planning agencies in developing them. The Northwest Regional Council published several reports on resources of the northwest region and the need for their planned utilization.

A number of noteworthy contributions were made to literature on traffic and transportation planning, two of which will amply reward planners concerned with the subjects. The first is the report of the ASPO Committee on Highways and Transportation, and the second is *Traffic and the City Plan,* the report on the Saginaw traffic survey sponsored by the city planning commission.

One of the many useful handbooks for popular education in planning is the New England Regional Planning Commission's publication, *Is Planning Practical for Your Town?*

A comprehensive study entitled, *Roadside Control,* was issued by the Maryland Legislative Council. *Housing for Defense,* a publication of the Twentieth Century Fund, reviews the experience of World War I and outlines measures basic to proper planning of our efforts in supplying defense housing now.

Kern County, California, published its official land-use plan, a part of the master plan under California law. Montclair, New Jersey, issued Part Ten of its master plan, which deals with the city's capital needs for the 1940-49 period. The New York City Plan Commission has prepared four parts of a master plan, the subjects being land use, major and minor streets, schools, and parks. The Territorial Planning Board of Hawaii has cooperated closely with cities and towns and provided technical aid in preparation of master plans for their areas and toward integration of these plans within the framework of a territorial master plan.

The Federal Housing Administration has recently embarked upon a program of urban research to study major trends in our cities, to explore factors that have caused blight and decentralization, and to seek solutions for some of the urgent problems of community development.

National Planning. On the national level the National Resources Planning Board was given the functions and duties of the Federal Employment Stabilization Board by Congress. A project of very great interest, both nationally and locally, is the Columbia Basin Joint Investigations being conducted under the direction of the Bureau of Reclamation. In the Columbia Basin 1,200,000 acres of land will be irrigated. The Bureau of Reclamation has called upon 32 other agencies at federal, state, and local levels to assist in the development of this project. One of the most interesting aspects of the program will be the location of new towns in the area and the preservation and development of existing communities.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture reports excellent progress in expanding its county land-use planning program, a demonstration of democratic method in rural planning which has spread to all but a few states. With nearly twelve hundred counties participating in the program during the fiscal year 1939-40, a review of the first year's work reveals hundreds of instances where needed local action has grown out of the work of the land-use planning committees.

State Planning. State planning agencies have made themselves particularly useful in 1940 in the defense planning program. In New York and Kansas the planning boards are making surveys of idle plant facilities and productive capacity, as well as directories of manufacturing establishments that will aid those states in their defense efforts. The California, Tennessee, and Virginia planning agencies are carrying forward special research for the state defense councils. The Arkansas State Planning Board has set up special defense committees to examine man-power, agriculture, forest and mineral resources, manufacturing plant and equipment, and transportation facilities. Aid to local planning was provided in 1940 by Alabama, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

In the Hampton Roads area a regional planning agency has been established on a full-time basis providing a new type of coordinating and research machinery needed to expedite defense activity. Major aid was lent by the Virginia State Planning Board in creating this new agency. Several similar regional bodies are being discussed for Virginia and the pattern of organization is being suggested for other states.

Defense Planning. Although the present defense program will seriously affect many municipalities, both physically and financially, it must be said that inadequate consideration has so far been given to municipal problems. Planning agencies even in those communities where effective assistance could be provided have not, in a number of instances, been consulted. The past president of the American Municipal Association has made the following statement which seems to summarize the situation correctly:

"One negative development during the year is the failure of the federal government to bring competent local planning agencies in for consultation on federally administered defense developments of vital importance to cities. It might also be said that local planning jurisdictions have not been aggressive enough in insisting that they be given some part to play. I am greatly concerned about the ultimate effect on community development of many of these defense projects and believe it is a tragic mistake that the federal government is not making better use of all available planning facilities so as to make the greatest possible contribution to sound community development as a result of defense expenditures. I am afraid the exact opposite is true. The most constructive thing I hope we can report next year will be the fact that planning took a leading role in the defense program during 1941."

City Planning Data

THE INFORMATION presented in Table X is based in part on a mail inquiry made early in 1940 by the National Resources Planning Board, on information secured from the zoning files of the American Society of Planning Officials, and on data contained in Circular X published by the National Resources Planning Board in May, 1937. The next to the last column in Table X shows only the data for cities which reported to the National Resources Planning Board in 1940 on three kinds of surveys —real property inventory, land use survey, and traffic study. While not strictly up to date, this table contains the best information available as of February 15, 1941, for the cities over 25,000.

On the basis of information obtained in its 1940 survey of planning agencies, the National Resources Planning Board states that the Work Projects Administration contributed more than one-third of the total of urban and metropolitan funds used for planning activities in cities of more than 5,000 population. Sixteen municipal planning agencies have a total annual budget including WPA funds of more than $20,000 each, whereas there were only nine such agencies in 1936. City planning boards met an average of 6.4 times during 1939. Those studies completed by municipal planning agencies occurring with the greatest frequency concerned zoning, land use, major thoroughfares, real property inventories, comprehensive plans, and recreation in the order given. The subjects least often studied were welfare and relief, health, income and cost of government, tax delinquency, and industrial and economic conditions.

Table X shows that 255 cities have planning agencies, 23 have zoning commissions or boards, 27 have both planning and zoning commissions, and 19 have no planning or zoning agencies. The planning or zoning commissions have unofficial status in only 14 cities. A total of 271 cities have comprehensive zoning ordinances, 27 cities have use regulations only, 16 cities have area and use regulations, 3 cities have height and use, 1 has area regulations only, 1 height and area, and one has an interim zoning ordinance. The first zoning ordinance was adopted in New York City in 1916 but by the end of 1920, 11 other cities had adopted such ordinances. Five cities over 100,000 population have no zoning ordinances: Camden, New Jersey; Charlotte, North Carolina; Reading, Pennsylvania; Houston, Texas; and Tampa, Florida. The five-year period of greatest growth was 1921 to 1925, when 130 cities adopted zoning ordinances. From 1926 to 1930, 113 adopted zoning ordinances, from 1931 to 1935, 41, and from 1936 to 1940, 23. With regard to the control of plats, approval by the planning agency is mandatory in 133 cities before a plat can be recorded, in 52 cities the planning agency makes advisory recommendations to the city council, in 18 cities the planning agency has no control over plats, and information for the remaining cities is not available.

NOTES ON CITY PLANNING DATA, TABLE X

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN: Board of Public Land Commissioners.
WASHINGTON, D. C.: National Park and Planning Commission.

NOTE: The 48 cities for which no information is available and which are not listed in the table are: *Cities of 50,000 to 100,000:* Bayonne, New Jersey; Highland Park, Michigan; Huntington, West Virginia; Macon, Georgia; Portsmouth, Virginia; St. Joseph, Missouri; and Upper Darby township, Pennsylvania. *Cities between 25,000 and 50,000:* Abilene, Texas; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Alexandria, Louisiana; Aliquippa, Pennsylvania; Anniston, Alabama; Ashland, Kentucky; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Belleville, Illinois; Belvedere township, California; Burlington, Iowa; Butte, Montana; Central Falls, Rhode Island; Cumberland, Maryland; Danville, Illinois; Danville, Virginia; Galesburg, Illinois; Hamtramck, Michigan; Joplin, Missouri; Lafayette, Indiana; Laredo, Texas; Lebanon, Pennsylvania; Meridian, Mississippi; Monroe, Louisiana; Muskogee, Oklahoma; New Albany, Indiana; Newark, Ohio; Newport, Kentucky; North Bergen township, New Jersey; Owensboro, Kentucky; Pensacola, Florida; Perth Amboy, New Jersey; Port Arthur, Texas; Quincy, Illinois; Rochester, Minnesota; Rome, Georgia; Torrington, Connecticut; Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Washington, Pennsylvania; West Allis, Wisconsin; Wilmington, North Carolina; and Wyandotte, Michigan.

TABLE X

CITY PLANNING DATA FOR 364 CITIES OVER 25,000

Data for nearly 200 cities in this table were obtained from city officials early in 1940 by the National Resources Planning Board. Data for the remaining cities were secured from the zoning ordinance file of the American Society of Planning Officials and from Circular X issued by the National Resources Planning Board in 1937. The table includes all cities over 100,000; 48 cities under 100,000 for which information is not available are listed at the bottom of page 273. Under "Type of Commission and Status," "P" indicates planning commission or board, "Z" zoning commission or board, "P & Z" indicates a planning and zoning commission or board, "S" special commission as explained in footnote. After the dash, "O" indicates that the planning commission or board is official and "U" that it is unofficial. Under "Master Plan," "Pre" indicates that the plan is in a preliminary state, "App" that it has been approved by the planning agency, and "Yes" that it has been adopted by the local government. Under "Zoning Ordinance," type of ordinance is shown by "C" comprehensive (use, height, and area), "U" use regulations only, "H" height regulations only, "A" area regulations only, and "I" interim zoning ordinance. The date given is either that of original adoption or of the last major amendment. Under "Basic Surveys Made," only three are shown: "R" real property inventory, "L" land use survey, and "T" traffic studies. Under "Control of Plats," "A" indicates that the planning commission makes advisory recommendations to the city council or other body which has authority, "M" indicates that as a general rule approval by the planning agency is mandatory before a plat can be recorded, and "No" indicates that the planning agency has no control. Notes are at bottom of page 273.

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	Type of Commission and Status	Master Plan	Zoning Ordinance		Basic Surveys Made	Control of Plats
				Type	Year Adopted		
Over 500,000							
Baltimore, Md.	859	P–O	...	C	1923	...	..
Boston, Mass.	771	P–O	Yes	C	1924	RLT	No
Buffalo, N. Y.	576	P–O	...	C	1926	...	..
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	P–O	App	C	1923	L	..
Cleveland, Ohio	878	P–O	...	C	1929	RLT	M
Detroit, Mich.	1,623	P–O	...	C	1940	...	M
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,504	P–O	Pre	C	1923	L	M
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	S*–O	App	C	1920	RLT	A
New York, N. Y.	7,455	P–O	Pre	C	1916	...	..
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,931	P–O	Pre	C	1933	None	A
Pittsburgh, Pa.	672	P–O	No	C	1939	RLT	M
St. Louis, Mo.	816	P–O	...	C	1926	...	A
San Francisco, Calif.	635	P–O	...	UH	1921	L	A
Washington, D. C.	663	S*–O	App	C	1937	RLT	..

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	Type of Commission and Status	Master Plan	Zoning Ordinance		Basic Surveys Made	Control of Plats
				Type	Year Adopted		
100,000 to 200,000—continued							
Hartford, Conn.	166	P&Z–O	...	C	1929	...	A
Jacksonville, Fla.	173	P–U	App	C	1930	None	A
Kansas City, Kan.	121	P–O	Pre	C	1924	RLT	..
Knoxville, Tenn.	112	P–O	App	C	1928	RLT	M
Long Beach, Calif.	164	P–O	...	C	1925	...	M
Lowell, Mass.	101	P–O	...	C	1924	...	..
Miami, Fla.	172	P–O	...	..	1934	...	M
Nashville, Tenn.	167	P&Z–O	...	C	1933	LT	M
New Bedford, Mass.	110	P–O	...	C	1925	...	M
New Haven, Conn.	161	P&Z–O	...	C	1926	...	..
Norfolk, Va.	144	P–O	Yes	C	1924	None	A
Paterson, N. J.	140	P–..	...	C	1919	...	..
Peoria, Ill.	105	P–O	Yes	C	1931	RLT	M
Reading, Pa.	111	P–O	Pre	..	None	RL	M

200,000 to 500,000							
Akron, Ohio	245	P–O	Pre	C	1922	RLT	M
Atlanta, Ga.	302	P–O	...	C	1922	L	M
Birmingham, Ala.	268	Z–O	...	C	1926	...	..
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	P–O	App	C	1925	RLT	M
Columbus, Ohio	306	P–O	Yes	C	1923	RLT	M
Dallas, Tex.	295	P–O	Pre	C	1929	...	M
Dayton, Ohio	211	P–O	App	C	1926	RLT	M
Denver, Colo.	322	P–O	App	C	1925	...	M
Houston, Tex.	385	P–O	App	..	None	...	..
Indianapolis, Ind.	387	P–O	...	C	1922	RT	M
Jersey City, N. J.	301	..–..	...	C	1922	...	..
Kansas City, Mo.	399	P–O	No	C	1923	None	M
Louisville, Ky.	319	P&Z–O	App	C	1940	RLT	M
Memphis, Tenn.	293	P–O	Yes	C	1922	None	M
Minneapolis, Minn.	492	P–O	No	C	1924	RLT	M
Newark, N. J.	430	None	...	C	1930	...	..
New Orleans, La.	495	P&Z–O	Pre	C	1929	RLT	A
Oakland, Calif.	302	P–O	...	C	1935	...	A
Oklahoma City, Okla.	204	P–O	Yes	U	1931	RLT	M
Omaha, Neb.	224	P–O	...	C	1924	RT	M
Portland, Ore.	305	P–O	App	U	1924	RLT	M
Providence, R. I.	254	P–O	...	C	1923	RT	No
Rochester, N. Y.	325	P–O	App	C	1924	...	M
St. Paul, Minn.	288	P–O	Pre	C	1922	RLT	A
San Antonio, Tex.	254	P–O	App	C	1938	...	..
San Diego, Calif.	203	P–O	Yes	UA	1933	RT	M
Seattle, Wash.	368	P–O	No	C	1924	RLT	M
Syracuse, N. Y.	206	P–O	Pre	UA	1922	...	M
Toledo, Ohio	282	P–O	Yes	C	1923	RLT	M
100,000 to 200,000							
Albany, N. Y.	131	P–O	Pre	C	1924	...	M
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	P–O	Pre	...	1926	RL	M
Cambridge, Mass.	111	P–O	...	C	1924	...	..
Camden, N. J.	118	...	...	..	None	...	..
Canton, Ohio	108	P–O	...	C	1928	...	..
Charlotte, N. C.	101	P–O	...	..	None	...	..
Chattanooga, Tenn.	128	P–O	...	C	1924	...	M
Des Moines, Iowa	160	P&Z–O	App	C	1926	RL	M
Duluth, Minn.	101	P–O	No	C	1925	RT	M
Elizabeth, N. J.	110	None	...	C	1921	...	..
Erie, Pa.	117	P–O	Pre	C	1937	RLT	M
Fall River, Mass.	115	P–O	Pre	C	1927	...	..
Flint, Mich.	152	P–O	No	C	1927	LT	No
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	P–O	Pre	C	1928	...	M
Fort Worth, Tex.	178	P&Z–O	Yes	C	1940	RT	M
Gary, Ind.	112	P–O	Yes	C	1933	...	M
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164	P–U	App	C	1923	...	M
Richmond, Va.	193	P–O	No	C	1927	RLT	M
Sacramento, Calif.	106	P–O	App	C	1923	RLT	M
Salt Lake City, Utah	150	S*–O	No	C	1938	RLT	No
Scranton, Pa.	140	P–O	No	C	1924	None	M
Somerville, Mass.	102	P–O	...	C	1925	...	..
South Bend, Ind.	101	P–O	No	C	1923	RLT	No
Spokane, Wash.	122	P–O	...	C	1929	LT	M
Springfield, Mass.	150	P–O	Yes	C	1922	...	M
Tacoma, Wash.	109	P–O	No	UA	1927	None	A
Tampa, Fla.	108	...	...	..	None	...	..
Trenton, N. J.	125	..–..	...	U	1927	...	..
Tulsa, Okla.	142	P–O	Yes	C	1923	None	M
Utica, N. Y.	101	..–..	...	C	1924	...	..
Wichita, Kan.	115	P–O	App	UA	1922	...	M
Wilmington, Del.	113	Z–O	...	C	1924	...	..
Worcester, Mass.	194	P–O	App	U	1924	RL	M
Yonkers, N. Y.	143	P–O	Yes	C	1920	...	M
Youngstown, Ohio	168	P–O	Yes	C	1929	RL	M
50,000 to 100,000							
Allentown, Pa.	96,904	P–O	App	..	None	RLT	..
Altoona, Pa.	80,214	P–O	Pre	C	1929	None	..
Amarillo, Tex.	51,686	P–O	...	C	1931	...	..
Arlington Co., Va.	57,040	...	...	C	1938	...	..
Asheville, N. C.	51,310	P–O	Yes	C	1925	...	A
Atlantic City, N. J.	64,094	..–U	...	C	1929	...	..
Augusta, Ga.	65,919	P–O	Pre	C	1930	...	M
Austin, Tex.	87,930	P–O	Pre	C	1931	RL	M
Beaumont, Tex.	59,061	P–O	...	..	....	...	..
Berkeley, Calif.	85,547	P–O	Yes	U	1920	...	A
Bethlehem, Pa.	58,490	P–O	App	C	1926	RLT	..
Binghamton, N. Y.	78,309	P–O	Yes	C	1923	...	M
Brockton, Mass.	62,343	P–O	...	C	1920	...	..
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	62,120	P–O	Yes	C	1933	...	M
Charleston, S. C.	71,275	P&Z–O	Yes	C	1931	RT	No
Charleston, W. Va.	67,914	Z–O	...	C	1939	...	..
Chester, Pa.	59,285	P–O	...	C	1927	...	..
Cicero, Ill.	64,712	None	...	C	1923	RLT	..
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	54,992	P&Z–O	Yes	C	1921	...	M
Columbia, S. C.	62,396	Z–U	...	C	1924	...	..
Columbus, Ga.	53,280	P–O	Pre	C	1923	...	M
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57,301	P&Z–O	Yes	C	1937	RLT	M
Covington, Ky.	62,018	P&Z–O	Yes	..	1931	LT	..
Davenport, Iowa	66,039	Z–O	Yes	C	1925	L	No
Dearborn, Mich.	63,584	P–O	...	C	1931	LT	..
Decatur, Ill.	59,305	P–O	App	C	1920	...	M
Durham, N. C.	60,195	P&Z–O	Yes	C	1927	...	..
East Chicago, Ind.	54,637	P–O	...	U	1925	...	..
East Orange, N. J.	68,945	None	...	C	1921	...	..

TABLE X.—CITY PLANNING DATA FOR 364 CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

50,000 to 100,000—continued

City	Population 1940	Type of Commission and Status	Master Plan	Zoning Ordinance		Basic Surveys Made	Control of Plats
				Type	Year Adopted		
East St. Louis, Ill.	75,609	P–O	Pre	C	1936	...	A
El Paso, Tex.	96,810	P&Z–O	Yes	C	1930	...	M
Evanston, Ill.	65,389	P–O	Pre	C	1921	...	..
Evansville, Ind.	97,062	P–O	...	C	1925	RLT	M
Fresno, Calif.	60,685	P–O	Yes	C	1923	...	M
Galveston, Tex.	60,862	Z–U	...	C	....	...	..
Glendale, Calif.	82,582	P–O	...	U	1930	L	A
Greensboro, N. C.	59,319	P–O	Yes	C	1926	...	M
Hamilton, Ohio	50,592	P–O	Yes	C	1926	...	M
Hammond, Ind.	70,184	P–O	...	HA	1931	...	..
Harrisburg, Pa.	83,893	P–O	No	C	1920	L	M
Hoboken, N. J.	50,115	None	...	C	1922	...	..
Holyoke, Mass.	53,750	P–O	...	U	1923	...	..
Irvington, N. J.	55,328	P–O	...	C	1922	...	..
Jackson, Miss.	62,107	..–..	...	U	1929	...	..
Johnstown, Pa.	66,668	P–O	Pre	C	1926	...	M
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54,097	P–O	Yes	C	1923	...	M
Lakewood, Ohio	69,160	P–O	...	C	1922	...	M
Lancaster, Pa.	61,345	P–O	Yes	..	....	RL	M
Lansing, Mich.	78,753	P–O	App	C	1927	RLT	No
Lawrence, Mass.	84,323	P–O	...	..	....	...	..
Lincoln, Neb.	81,984	P–O	...	C	1926	...	A
Little Rock, Ark.	88,039	P–O	Yes	C	1935	...	M
Lynn, Mass.	98,123	P–O	Yes	C	1926	...	..
McKeesport, Pa.	55,355	P–..	No	..	1933	None	M
Madison, Wis.	67,447	P–O	Pre	C	1922	RLT	M
Malden, Mass.	58,010	P–O	...	UA	1926	...	..
Manchester, N. H.	77,685	P–O	Pre	C	1927	...	..
Medford, Mass.	63,083	P–O	...	C	1925	...	M
Mobile, Ala.	78,720	..–..	...	C	1929	...	..
Montgomery, Ala.	78,084	None	No	UA	1924	None	No
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	67,362	P–O	Pre	C	1922	...	M
New Britain, Conn.	68,685	P&Z–O	...	C	1925	...	..
New Rochelle, N. Y.	58,408	P–O	App	C	1925	...	M
Newton, Mass.	69,873	P–O	...	C	1922	...	A
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	78,029	Z–O	No	C	1920	None	A
Oak Park, Ill.	66,015	Z–O	Pre	C	1921	...	..
Pasadena, Calif.	81,864	P–O	App	C	1927	...	M
Passaic, N. J.	61,394	P–O	Pre	C	1922	...	M
Pawtucket, R. I.	75,797	..–..	...	C	1928	...	..

25,000 to 50,000—continued

City	Population 1940	Type of Commission and Status	Master Plan	Zoning Ordinance		Basic Surveys Made	Control of Plats
				Type	Year Adopted		
Bellingham, Wash.	29,314	P–O	...	..	....	...	..
Belmont t, Mass.	26,867	P–O	...	C	1925	...	..
Beloit, Wis.	25,365	P–..	...	C	1924	...	..
Berwyn, Ill.	48,451	Z–O	...	C	1923	...	..
Beverly, Mass.	25,537	P–O	...	U	....	...	..
Beverly Hills, Calif.	26,823	..–..	...	UA	1922	...	A
Bloomfield, N. J.	41,623	P–O	Pre	C	1922	...	M
Bloomington, Ill.	32,868	...	...	..	None	...	..
Boise, Idaho	26,130	P–O	...	UA	1932	...	..
Bristol, Conn.	30,167	P–O	...	C	1931	...	..
Brookline t, Mass.	49,786	P–O	Pre	C	1922	...	A
Burbank, Calif.	34,337	P–O	Yes	UA	1935	T	M
Burlington, Vt.	27,686	P–..	...	..	None	...	..
Chelsea, Mass.	41,259	..–..	...	U	1924	...	..
Chicopee, Mass.	41,664	P–O	...	C	....	...	..
Clarksburg, W. Va.	30,579	P–O	...	..	....	...	..
Clifton, N. J.	48,827	None	...	U	1921	...	..
Clinton, Iowa	26,270	..–..	...	U	1926	...	..
Colorado Springs, Colo.	36,789	None	...	C	1926	...	..
Concord, N. H.	27,171	P–O	Pre	..	1931	RL	A
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41,439	..–..	...	C	1927	...	..
Cranston, R. I.	47,085	P–O	No	C	1924	L	A
Dubuque, Iowa	43,892	P&Z–O	Yes	..	None	None	A
East Cleveland, Ohio	39,495	P–O	Pre	C	1919	L	M
Easton, Pa.	33,589	P–..	No	C	1935	R	..
E. Providence t, R. I.	32,165	P–O	...	C	1926	...	..
Eau Claire, Wis.	30,745	..–..	...	C	1923	...	..
Elgin, Ill.	38,333	Z–O	Pre	C	1928	...	..
Elkhart, Ind.	33,434	P–O	Pre	C	1924	...	M
Elmira, N. Y.	45,106	P–O	...	C	1930	...	A
Elyria, Ohio	25,120	P–O	Yes	..	1929	None	..
Enid, Okla.	28,081	P–O	Yes	C	1929	None	M
Everett, Mass.	46,784	..–..	...	C	1926	...	..
Everett, Wash.	30,224	P–O	...	..	....	...	..
Fargo, N. D.	32,580	P–O	...	C	1927	...	..
Fitchburg, Mass.	41,824	P–O	...	..	....	...	A
Fond du Lac, Wis.	27,209	P–O	No	C	1940	L	A
Fort Smith, Ark.	36,584	P–O	...	..	....	...	..
Gadsden, Ala.	36,975	None	No	..	None	None	No

Phoenix, Ariz.	65,414	P&Z–..	...	C	1930	...	..
Pontiac, Mich.	66,626	P–O	...	A	1938	RL	A
Portland, Me.	73,643	P&Z–O	...	C	1926	...	..
Pueblo, Colo.	52,162	P–O	...	C	1931	...	A
Quincy, Mass.	75,810	P–O	...	..	....	...	..
Racine, Wis.	67,195	P–O	Pre	C	....	RLT	M
Roanoke, Va.	69,287	None	Yes	C	1932	None	A
Rockford, Ill.	84,637	Z–O	...	C	1923	...	..
Saginaw, Mich.	82,794	P–O	...	C	1927	RLT	..
St. Petersburg, Fla.	60,812	P–O	App	C	1933	RT	A
San Jose, Calif.	68,457	P–O	...	C	1929	...	M
Santa Monica, Calif.	53,500	P–O	...	C	1923	...	A
Savannah, Ga.	95,996	P–U	Pre	C	1929	RLT	A
Schenectady, N. Y.	87,549	P–O	App	C	1929	...	M
Shreveport, La.	98,167	P–O	...	C	1925	...	..
Sioux City, Iowa	82,364	P&Z–O	Pre	UA	1931	LT	M
Springfield, Ill.	75,503	Z–O	...	C	1924	...	..
Springfield, Mo.	61,238	Z–..	No	C	1930	None	M
Springfield, Ohio	70,662	Z–O	...	C	1930	...	M
Stockton, Calif.	54,714	P–O	App	C	1923	LT	M
Terre Haute, Ind.	62,693	None	No	C	....	RLT	A
Topeka, Kan.	67,833	P–O	Pre	C	1924	...	A
Troy, N. Y.	70,304	P–O	...	C	1923	...	M
Union City, N. J.	56,173	..–..	...	C	1930	...	..
Waco, Tex.	55,982	P–O	...	C	1932	...	..
Waterbury, Conn.	99,314	P&Z–O	...	C	1928	...	..
Waterloo, Iowa	51,743	..–..	...	U	1924	...	..
Wheeling, W. Va.	61,099	P–O	Pre	C	1931	RL	..
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86,236	P–O	Pre	..	....	...	M
Winston-Salem, N. C.	79,815	Z–..	Yes	C	1921	...	M
York, Pa.	56,712	P–O	...	..	....	...	M
25,000 to 50,000							
Alameda, Calif.	36,256	P–O	...	C	1923	...	M
Alexandria, Va.	33,523	P–O	App	C	1931	RL	A
Alhambra, Calif.	38,935	P–O	Yes	C	1937	None	A
Alton, Ill.	31,255	P–O	Yes	C	1928	...	M
Amsterdam, N. Y.	33,329	P–O	...	C	1926	...	M
Anderson, Ind.	41,572	P–O	App	C	1923	...	M
Ann Arbor, Mich.	29,815	..–..	...	UA	1923	...	..
Appleton, Wis.	28,436	P–O	...	C	1923	...	..
Arlington t, Mass.	40,013	P–O	Yes	C	1924	...	A
Auburn, N. Y.	35,753	..–..	...	UA	1929	...	..
Aurora, Ill.	47,170	P–O	App	C	1929	...	A
Bakersfield, Calif.	29,252	P–O	No	U	1934	None	No
Bangor, Me.	29,822	P–U	...	C	1940	...	..
Battle Creek, Mich.	43,453	P–O	...	C	1924	...	..
Bay City, Mich.	47,956	P&Z–O	Pre	C	1938	L	M
Belleville, N. J.	28,167	..–..	...	U	1929	...	..
Garfield, N. J.	28,044	..–..	...	C	1929	...	..
Great Falls, Mont.	29,928	P–O	...	C	1930	...	..
Green Bay, Wis.	46,235	P&Z–O	App	C	1925	...	A
Greenville, S. C.	34,734	P–U	...	..	....	...	..
Hackensack, N. J.	26,279	..–..	...	C	1922	...	..
Hagerstown, Md.	32,491	None	No	C	....	R	M
Haverford tp, Pa.	27,594	..–..	...	C	1925	...	..
Haverhill, Mass.	46,752	P–O	...	C	1925	...	..
Hazleton, Pa.	38,009	P–O	...	U	1927	...	..
High Point, N. C.	38,495	P–O	Yes	C	1926	...	M
Huntington Pk., Calif.	28,648	P–O	App	C	1929	RL	..
Hutchinson, Kan.	30,013	P–O	No	..	1922	None	A
Inglewood, Calif.	30,114	P–O	App	C	1927	None	A
Jackson, Mich.	49,656	P&Z–O	Pre	C	1923	None	A
Jamestown, N. Y.	42,638	P–O	...	C	1922	...	A
Johnson City, Tenn.	25,332	P–..	Pre	C	....	None	No
Joliet, Ill.	42,365	None	...	C	1926	R	..
Kearny, N. J.	39,467	None	...	C	1922	...	..
Kenosha, Wis.	48,765	P–O	Yes	C	1924	RLT	M
Kingston, N. Y.	28,589	..–..	...	UA	1928	...	..
Kokomo, Ind.	33,795	P–O	...	C	1925	...	M
La Crosse, Wis.	42,707	P–O	Yes	C	1938	...	M
Lewiston, Me.	38,598	None	...	..	None	...	..
Lexington, Ky.	49,304	P&Z–O	Yes	C	1930	RLT	M
Lima, Ohio	44,711	P–U	Yes	U	1924	...	..
Lorain, Ohio	44,125	P–..	No	C	1926	R	A
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	39,566	P–..	...	..	....	...	..
Lubbock, Tex.	31,853	Z–O	Pre	..	None	None	No
Lynchburg, Va.	44,541	P–O	Yes	C	1930	None	M
Mansfield, Ohio	37,154	P–O	...	C	1930	...	M
Marion, Ind.	26,767	P–O	...	C	1928	...	M
Marion, Ohio	30,817	P–O	...	U	1930	...	..
Mason City, Iowa	27,080	P–O	Pre	C	1927	LT	M
Massillon, Ohio	26,644	P–O	...	..	....	...	M
Maywood, Ill.	26,648	Z–O	...	C	1922	...	..
Melrose, Mass.	25,333	P–O	...	C	1924	...	..
Meriden, Conn.	39,494	Z–O	...	C	1927	...	..
Miami Beach, Fla.	28,012	Z–U	Yes	UA	1930	None	No
Michigan City, Ind.	26,476	P–O	...	C	1925	...	M
Middletown, Conn.	26,495	P–O	...	..	....	...	..
Middletown, Ohio	31,220	P–O	...	C	1932	...	..
Mishawaka, Ind.	28,298	P–O	...	C	1925	None	M
Moline, Ill.	34,608	P–U	Yes	C	1929	...	M
Montclair, N. J.	39,807	P–O	App	C	1921	...	M
Muncie, Ind.	49,720	P–O	Pre	C	1923	...	M
Muskegon, Mich.	47,697	P–O	App	C	1925	None	A
Nashua, N. H.	32,927	P–O	No	..	1930	None	..
New Brunswick, N. J.	33,180	P–O	...	U	1924	...	..

TABLE X.—CITY PLANNING DATA FOR 364 CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	Type of Commission and Status	Master Plan	Zoning Ordinance Type	Zoning Ordinance Year Adopted	Basic Surveys Made	Control of Plats
25,000 to 50,000—continued							
Newburgh, N. Y.	31,883	P–O	...	UH	1923	RT	..
New Castle, Pa.	47,638	P–O	...	C	1925	...	..
New London, Conn.	30,456	P–O	...	C	1930	...	A
Newport, R. I.	30,532	P–O	No	U	1927	None	No
Newport News, Va.	37,067	None	No	C	1937	None	No
Norristown, Pa.	38,181	Z–O	Yes	C	1935	L	..
Norwalk, Conn.	39,849	P&Z–U	...	C	1929	...	..
Norwood, Ohio	34,010	P–O	...	C	1929	...	..
Ogden, Utah	43,688	P–U	...	C	1931	...	..
Orange, N. J.	35,717	P–O	Pre	C	1922	...	..
Orlando, Fla.	36,736	P–O	...	C	1927	...	M
Oshkosh, Wis.	39,089	P–O	Yes	C	1926	LT	M
Ottumwa, Iowa	31,570	..–..	...	U	1926	...	..
Paducah, Ky.	33,765	P–O	...	..	....	...	..
Parkersburg, W. Va.	30,103	None	...	..	....	...	..
Petersburg, Va.	30,631	P–O	...	..	....	...	..
Pittsfield, Mass.	49,684	P–O	...	C	1927	...	..
Plainfield, N. J.	37,469	P–U	...	C	1923	...	..
Port Huron, Mich.	32,759	Z–O	...	U	1935	...	..
Portsmouth, Ohio	40,466	P–O	...	..	....	...	M
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40,478	P–O	Pre	C	1929	...	M
Raleigh, N. C.	46,897	P–O	...	C	1923	RL	M
Revere, Mass.	34,405	P–O	...	C	1929	...	..
Richmond, Ind.	35,147	P–O	Pre	C	1923	RT	M
Riverside, Calif.	34,696	P–O	App	HU	1931	None	M
Rock Island, Ill.	42,775	Z–O	...	..	....	...	..
Rocky Mount, N. C.	25,568	P–O	...	C	1927	...	..
Rome, N. Y.	34,214	..–..	...	C	1933	...	..
Royal Oak, Mich.	25,087	P–O	...	C	1931	...	..
Salem, Mass.	41,213	P–O	App	U	1926	...	A
Salem, Ore.	30,908	P–O	...	U	1926	...	..
San Angelo, Tex.	25,802	...	...	C	1940	...	..
San Bernardino, Calif.	43,646	P–O	Yes	UA	1927	L	A
Santa Ana, Calif.	31,921	P–O	...	C	1939	L	M
25,000 to 50,000—continued							
Santa Barbara, Calif.	34,958	P–O	...	C	1930	...	A
Sharon, Pa.	25,622	P&Z–O	...	C	....	...	M
Sheboygan, Wis.	40,638	P–O	...	C	1926	L	M
Sioux Falls, S. D.	40,832	..–..	...	C	1928	...	..
South Gate, Calif.	26,945	P–O	No	C	1929	None	M
Spartanburg, S. C.	32,249	None	No	..	None	None	No
Stamford, Conn.	47,938	P&Z–O	...	C	1926	...	..
Steubenville, Ohio	37,651	P–O	...	C	....	...	M
Superior, Wis.	35,136	...	...	I	1939	...	..
Taunton, Mass.	37,395	P–O	...	U	1925	...	..
Teaneck tp, N. J.	25,275	P–O	...	C	1927	...	M
Tucson, Ariz.	36,818	None	Pre	C	1940	L	No
Tyler, Tex.	28,279	P–O	Yes	UA	....	None	M
University City, Mo.	33,023	P–O	Pre	C	1928	RLT	M
Waltham, Mass.	40,020	P–O	...	C	1925	...	A
Warren, Ohio	42,837	P–O	...	C	1925	...	M
Warwick, R. I.	28,757	P–O	No	C	1930	None	A
Watertown t, Mass.	35,427	P–O	...	C	1926	...	..
Watertown, N. Y.	33,385	P–O	Pre	U	1922	...	..
Waukegan, Ill.	34,241	P–O	Yes	C	1924	...	..
Wausau, Wis.	27,268	P–..	...	C	1924	...	..
Wauwatosa, Wis.	27,769	P–..	...	C	1921	...	..
West Hartford t, Conn.	33,776	P&Z–..	...	C	1924	...	..
West Haven t, Conn.	30,021	Z–..	...	C	1931	...	..
W. New York, N. J.	39,439	..–..	...	C	1922	...	..
West Orange, N. J.	25,662	P–O	...	C	1935	...	A
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	33,693	P–O	...	C	1926	...	..
White Plains, N. Y.	40,327	P–O	Yes	C	1927	R	M
Wichita Falls, Tex.	45,112	..–..	Yes	C	1920	...	..
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	29,853	..–..	...	C	1929	...	..
Williamsport, Pa.	44,355	P–..	No	..	1931	RT	M
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	27,191	..–..	...	C	1931	...	..
Woonsocket, R. I.	49,303	..–..	...	C	1923	...	..
Yakima, Wash.	27,221	P–O	No	C	1938	None	M
Zanesville, Ohio	37,500	P–O	...	..	....	...	..

Professional Organization: Planning

American Society of Planning Officials

The American Society of Planning Officials was organized to promote efficiency of public administration in land and community planning. Any person holding an elective or appointive position with a public planning body or one who is an officer, executive, staff member, technician, or consultant of a planning body is eligible for active membership. Anyone definitely interested in land and community planning, but not connected with a public planning body, may become an associate member entitled to all of the privileges of the Society except the right to vote. The Society had 752 members on January 1, 1941.

The activities of the Society may be classified under five divisions:

1. Emphasis has been placed on the Society's function as a national clearinghouse of planning information. Inquiries pertaining to every phase of city, county, regional, and state planning or zoning have been answered during the year.

2. The Society issues a monthly *News Letter* and special bulletins on various phases of planning.

3. The Society, through its field service by staff members, attempts to meet the growing demand for advisory assistance from planning bodies at all levels of government.

4. Staff members participated in a number of county, city, state, and regional planning conferences throughout the United States, and in planning schools held by institutes of government and civic groups. Jointly with three other organizations, the Society sponsored the annual National Conference on Planning held in July, 1940, in San Francisco. Three major research reports were published in preliminary form during the year: *A Planning Manual for Zoning,* in two volumes, is undoubtedly the most comprehensive and modern statement of the zoning process which has yet been written. The second report, *Personnel for Planning,* was made by a joint committee of the Society and the American Institute of Planners. The third report deals with the subject of highways and transportation and their relation to other planned development.

5. Three checklists on technical aspects of planning were prepared for distribution. Members received, in addition to all ASPO publications, 10 publications from other organizations.—WALTER H. BLUCHER, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

Sources of Information: Planning

Services of National and Federal Agencies

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PLANNING OFFICIALS—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

- Works with all agencies and individuals, official and private, in correlating and integrating planning programs, housing programs, etc., with the programs of federal, state, and local units of government.
- Advises and co-operates on problems of planning administration in general and the major divisions of planning in particular.

Assists in developing legislation for state, regional, and local planning, and urban and rural zoning.

Offers field service to planning organizations.

Maintains, in the Public Administration Clearing House, a personnel service for planners and planning commissions.

AMERICAN PLANNING AND CIVIC ASSOCIATION—*901 Union Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.*

Promotes public understanding and support of national, regional, state, and local planning, parks, housing, and civic improvement.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—*Department of Agriculture*

Information is furnished and advice given upon request on rural zoning, county planning, and other methods of improved land use.

EXTENSION SERVICE—*Department of Agriculture*

Promotes the establishment of county land-use planning committees in agricultural counties with the county agent serving as secretary, and assists in directing the work of such committees.

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION—*Department of Agriculture*

Demonstrates, through its three Greenbelt towns, contemporary town planning design in operation.

LAND PLANNING DIVISION—*Federal Housing Administration*

Establishes subdivision standards in connection with the insurance of loans on individual properties located in undeveloped areas.

Offers a limited consulting and advisory service to cities and towns contemplating the creation of a planning commission or the enactment or revision of zoning ordinances or subdivision control regulations.

NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD—*Executive Office of the President*

Makes available to local communities through state planning boards, information regarding planning procedures, surveys and projects.

Provides in its reports detailed information on national, state, and local planning in relation to land use, public works, water resources, mineral resources, population, etc.

Formulates, initiates, and conducts studies for co-ordinated national, state, and local planning.

Supplies up-to-date bibliographies of material relating to city, county, regional, state, and national planning.

Supplies on request copies of existing state planning laws, some of which define the relations of the state board to local planning agencies.

Reviews existing planning and zoning legislation and makes recommendations for revision.

Sources of Statistics: Planning

National Resources Committee. Status of City and County Planning in the United States. Circular X, May 15, 1937. 61pp. (Now being brought up to date by the National Resources Planning Board.) Gives status of planning including information on long-range financial plan and control of plats; also type of planning body, 1936 appropriation, etc., for 1,201 cities.

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Public Welfare

Developments in 1940

By Fred K. Hoehler

Director, American Public Welfare Association, Chicago

Public welfare in the year 1940 was characterized chiefly by the further refinement of administrative procedures and by the emergence of two new and important problems—the development of merit systems in the selection of personnel and the impact of the national defense program on local public welfare administration.

Under the 1939 amendments to the Social Security Act the federal Social Security Board has the power to require methods of administration relating to the establishment of personnel standards on a merit basis. During 1940 all states were concerned with the development of plans for approval by the federal agency. This development was particularly significant since it represents the first major attempt to select all employees in one functional field on a merit basis, regardless of the governmental jurisdiction in which they are employed. In most governmental units which already have civil service agencies there has been no reason for the re-examination of personnel. In about 40 states, however, state and county staff members concerned with the administration of public assistance either have taken examinations or will do so in the near future. In many jurisdictions this concern with merit selection of personnel has stimulated further interest in other aspects of personnel management. Local public welfare administrators have been increasingly active in the stimulation of in-service training programs and have been eager to develop service rating procedures as an aid to administration.

The other major problem which arose during the year, and which will continue through the coming year, is the impact of the national defense program on local public welfare agencies. It was widely anticipated that the development of new industrial centers for defense production would bring about new movements of population with all of the problems of housing, health, recreation, and dependency which attend such mass movements. The problem has been particularly acute in some of the smaller communities in which large industrial plants are being built. In one such community with a population of about seven hundred people a factory is being set up to employ between twelve and fifteen thousand workers. The entire community must undergo a complete change in order to adjust itself to its new character. For the public welfare agency this problem of adjustment will be further complicated by the influx of unemployed persons seeking employment who will be left without resources when it is discovered that there is no employment available there for them. Through the United States Employment Service an effort is being made to control such unplanned migration, but it may be reasonably anticipated that the problem will remain an important one even though its effect may be minimized to a certain extent.

In other defense centers public welfare agencies are finding themselves faced with new problems of care for dependent persons. New workers coming into the community are able to pay more for housing rentals and for boarding accommodations than can the relief recipients, the aged, and the children receiving boarding home care. The uncontrolled operation of the law of supply and demand in the housing field will result in the moving of the dependent group to housing accommodations that are dangerously substandard unless rapid steps are taken to meet such housing shortages.

It is to be expected that the increased industrial activity involved in the defense program will relieve to a certain extent the need for public relief. The problem facing public welfare administrators is that of keeping the public and their elected representatives sufficiently well informed so that the reduction in relief loads will keep step with the re-employment of relief recipients, and will not precede it. Increasing employment created by expenditures for national defense and general economic recovery unfortunately will not "solve" the problem of relief. There are at the most conservative estimates about seven to eight million unemployed in addition to several million people in families where the breadwinner is unemployable because of age, handicap of one sort or another, and because of a widowed mother with dependent children.

In June, 1940, 5,300,000 households were receiving public aid (exclusive of social insurance and farm loans). Nearly one-third of this group were receiving assistance not primarily because of unemployment but through other causes that have rendered the breadwinner unable to work. Case load analyses already undertaken in a few cities have shown that persons who have been classified as "employable" for purposes of certification to federal work programs are frequently unemployable in relation to defense production. For example, many of the women employed on WPA sewing projects would be unsuited to other work. Alert administrators have therefore recognized the necessity of analyzing case loads and reviewing employability in terms of the demands of the defense program. A lack of specific information on this point could well have a harmful effect on the welfare services through ill-considered and unjustified retrenchment.

Local public welfare agencies have also been called upon for service to local draft boards. Investigations relative to dependency have been undertaken and in most communities a formalized procedure has been adopted for the furnishing of necessary information in an orderly fashion to the selective service officials. Public welfare officials generally have recognized the importance of confining such service to an informational and investigative level without injecting any factors of judgment which would trespass upon the authority and responsibility of the local draft boards.

One danger of which local officials must be aware in a national emergency of this sort is the danger of losing qualified personnel to temporary agencies. It may be necessary to speed up the development of sound compensation plans in order to protect the quality of local public welfare services.

Relatively little legislative activity in the public welfare field characterized the year 1940. On the federal level the "Little Hatch Act" limited the political activity of state and local employees paid in whole or in part from federal funds. In the states there were some important liberalizations in the public assistance programs. Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, Ohio, and Virginia authorized larger monthly old age assistance grants, and Ohio made possible a larger maximum monthly grant to the needy blind. There was, furthermore, a trend toward the easing of lien requirements for old age assistance, notably in California, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Nebraska. In Kentucky, Mississippi, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Virginia the eligibility age for aid to dependent children was extended from 16 to 18 years for children still attending school. New state programs under the Social Security Act were inaugurated in Mississippi, which provided legislation for aid to dependent children; and in Kentucky, where acts were passed for both aid to dependent children and aid to the needy blind. There was some legislation lowering residence requirements for public assistance, particularly in Mississippi and Rhode Island. The machinery for interstate cooperation continued to grow, with legal provisions made for interstate agreements relative to dependent persons in Louisiana, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Virginia.

As in the preceding years, the program of general relief continued to be the stepchild among public welfare programs. In all but a few states general relief was characterized by emergency financing, recurring crises, and a general lack of planning. This condition was aggravated by the so-called "18-month rule" governing WPA employment late in 1939. This provision provided mandatory lay-offs for persons employed as long as 18 months. Roughly 775,000 workers were dropped from WPA employment in July and August of 1939. Three months later investigators found that only 13 per cent of these workers had found jobs. The economic needs of the other 87 per cent had had to be met either by general relief or by already hard-pressed families and friends. Such arbitrary adjustments in the program of the Work Projects Administration inevitably upset any attempt at state and local planning for general relief and suggest at least a moral responsibility of the federal government to participate in the financing of a general relief program.

The year also saw the further extension of the stamp plan for the distribution of surplus commodities. The stamp plan for distribution of surplus foods was extended to many more cities and counties, and a plan for the distribution of cotton goods on a similar basis was undertaken experimentally.

A growing concern with administrative developments in local public welfare programs was reflected late in the year by the organization of the National Council of Local Public Welfare Administrators within the American Public Welfare Association. The group was formed primarily in order to provide a continuing organization for the interchange of information and the discussion of policies on the local level. It is expected that the new Council will prove valuable in fostering cooperation among the thousands of local agencies that are concerned with the actual operation of the many public welfare programs that make up an important part of our basic national defense.

During the coming year we may expect to see an increased effort to develop federal participation in programs of general relief. There will also be legislative efforts made to provide a well-rounded program of medical care for recipients of public assistance. Another proposal stimulated by the needs of national defense will be for the establishment of allotments for the dependents of men called for military service. These programs are all consistent with the drive to increase the strength of our home defense. Much of the strength of British resistance in the European war has been attributed to the recognition of the need for strong programs of social security. It seems clear that this nation, too, will find its strength not alone in arms but in the basic security of all of its people.

Professional Organization: Welfare

American Public Welfare Association

Problems of financing, organizational structure, personnel, administrative management, supervisory relationships, and administrative relationships between different levels of government were among the problems on which the American Public Welfare Association was asked to give assistance by correspondence and field visits. As in the past, the Association has assisted state and local public welfare agencies with personnel problems, preparing written tests, and assisting with written and oral examinations.

The Association has been particularly active during 1940 in making community and agency studies. Such projects were undertaken in Texas, Tennessee, Minnesota, and the state of Washington. Particular emphasis was placed this year on the need for coordination of welfare services, especially on the local level.

The Association has cooperated with the National Resources Planning Board in a study of national relief policy. Toward the end of the year a committee of the Association was established to follow through on the important question of a national policy.

The joint committee, with the American Statistical Association, has continued to publish papers on relief statistics and to promote improvement of practices through committee meetings and conference sessions. A full-time staff member has been added to serve the Advisory Committee on Public Welfare Accounting. The Committee on Medical Care has taken significant action in relation to the administration of public medical services and has been served by a special consultant on medical care throughout the year.

The Association has issued the monthly *Public Welfare News,* and a number of publications covering legislation, medical social work, institutional care of the chronically ill, administrative processes, supervision, and case reviews. The first issue of the *Public Welfare Directory* was published during the year, as well as numerous bibliographies.—FRED K. HOEHLER, director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

Sources of Information: Welfare

Services of National and Federal Agencies

AMERICAN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Maintains staff which gives technical and consultive advice on public welfare legislation and administration.

Serves as a clearinghouse for information and experiences on all problems in the field of public welfare particularly for the current problems arising from new relationships between local, state, and federal governments arising out of the new federal programs.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL SOCIAL WORKERS—*844 Rush Street, Chicago*

Maintains and improves standards of medical social work in hospitals and clinics and in extramural programs for medical care.

Has a study council for research into functional and educational problems of medical social field.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS OF SOCIAL WORK—*University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh*

Develops and maintains standards of professional education for the field of social work.

Provides advice and consultation to educational institutions interested in establishing schools of social work in accordance with membership standards of the Association.

Initiates and furthers curriculum revisions in the light of changing needs in the field of practice.

American Association of Social Workers—*130 East 22 Street, New York*

Promotes modern and adequate programs of service in the field of public and private social work.

Promotes the use of qualified personnel in these services in the public field through the application of civil service standards.

American Prison Association—*135 East 15 Street, New York*

Maintains a free clearinghouse on advice and information on the administration of prisons, reformatories, workhouses, and jails, on the construction of penal and correctional buildings, and on the treatment of the criminal offender, both inside and outside of institutions.

American National Red Cross—*Washington, D. C.*

Gives impartial aid to war sufferers and to victims of calamities and disasters.

Services to the American people include aid to public health nursing and family health education, instruction classes in first aid and life saving, a coast-to-coast system of highway emergency first aid stations to succor injured motorists, community service through members of the Junior Red Cross in the schools and adult volunteers who transcribe Braille for blind readers and give other essential services; a program of civilian relief.

Child Welfare League of America—*130 East 22 Street, New York*

Offers field service, studies of community programs in child welfare and of single agencies, community planning in children's work, assistance to non-social service groups, information and correspondence service—on problems dealing primarily with dependent children.

Family Welfare Association of America—*122 East 22 Street, New York*

Gives advice and information through field contacts, correspondence, and publications on matters relating to committee, board, and staff organization, relief and case work standards, relations with other community agencies, and so on.

Advises on training and development of personnel in connection with administration of public relief.

National Probation Association—*1790 Broadway, New York City*

Conducts city, county, and statewide surveys of courts and probation departments.

Drafts laws to extend and improve probation, parole, and juvenile courts.

Assists judges in securing competent probation officers.

Arranges special conferences and institutes for the training of probation officers.

Serves as a clearinghouse for information on probation, juvenile courts, and domestic relations courts, and the prevention of delinquency.

Public Administration Service—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Make surveys of the organization of public welfare agencies in collaboration with the American Public Welfare Association.

Surveys both operating and supervisory agencies and makes recommendations regarding the improvement of administrative, financial, accounting, records, personnel, and technical social service procedures.

Develops plans for the administration of public welfare activities on a statewide basis, including appropriate allocation of functions to operating agencies, procedures for the co-ordination of activities of agencies at the various levels of government, and integration with other governmental activities.

Prepares manuals of instructions and installs improved procedures for all types of welfare and relief work.

Bureau of Home Economics—*Department of Agriculture*

Makes available data based on research in foods, nutrition, household textiles, clothing, and household equipment.

Bureau of Labor Statistics—*Department of Labor*

Issues bulletins on building construction, wages, industrial relations, retail prices, and cost of living in cities, rent changes, and the cooperative movement.

Children's Bureau—*Department of Labor*

Makes studies in fields of child dependency, neglect, delinquency, child guidance, community services for children, children's institutions, training schools for socially maladjusted children, child labor and youth employment, including studies made at request of local officials if resources permit, and gives informational and consultative service in these and related fields.

Publishes reports on research studies and on standards for social services for children and for regulation of child labor developed in conference with professional and community groups.

Collects and publishes current statistics on juvenile courts, issuance of employment certificates, and social and health services in urban areas.

Consults with state welfare agencies on the development and execution of state plans for child-welfare services. Publishes information on the development of state and local programs.

Administers child-labor provisions of Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 which in effect prohibit employment in establishments producing goods for shipment in interstate commerce of persons under 16, and of persons under 18 in occupations found and declared to be particularly hazardous. Sets up standards under which in most states state employment or age certificates, issued usually by local school authorities, are accepted as satisfactory proof of age for the purposes of the Federal Act.

Maintains a registry of European children admitted to the United States for the period of the war and develops standards for their supervision and care.

Distributes general report and other publications of White House Conference on Children in a Democracy (January 18-20, 1940) including recommendations intended to stimulate during the coming decade greater effort, national, state, and local, toward the more complete realization of the goals set for American childhood.

Civilian Conservation Corps—*Federal Security Agency*

Provides basic training to youths who have had little or no previous work experience. Their families likewise benefit through the monthly allotment of a portion of their $30 a month cash wage; real wages of CCC enrollees are estimated to represent the equivalent of $66.25 per month. Selection is conducted by local officials representing the state departments of public welfare and assistance, which in turn are appointed by the director of the CCC as state selecting agencies.

Farm Security Administration—*Department of Agriculture*

Makes carefully supervised rehabilitation loans to help farm families on or near relief to become permanently self-supporting. Such loans are available only to farm families which cannot obtain credit on reasonable terms from any other source.

Makes subsistence grants in emergency cases to farm families which are the victims of flood, drouth, or other calamities.

Establishes camps with sanitary housing conditions in areas where migratory laborers are numerous.

SURPLUS MARKETING ADMINISTRATION—*Department of Agriculture*

Purchases surplus agricultural commodities and distributes them through state welfare departments to certified relief families and for use in free school lunches. Directs the new food order and cotton order stamp plans through which added food and cotton products buying power is given needy families in cities where the plan is in operation. Conducts the new fluid milk utilization programs through which fluid milk is made available to relief families at 5 cents a quart and to school children at one cent a half pint, in cities where these plans have been placed in effect. Encourages the diversion of surplus agricultural commodities to export markets and to by-products and new uses through indemnity programs, and regulates the flow of certain food products to market through marketing agreements and orders.

FEDERAL SURPLUS COMMODITIES CORPORATION

Purchases surplus commodities and distributes them through state welfare departments to certified relief families and for use in free school lunches. Also directs the new Food Order Stamp Plan, through which added food buying power is given needy families in cities where the plan is in operation.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION—*Department of Agriculture*

Issues publications (popular and technical)—covering foods and nutrition, community organizations, consumer and producer relations, institutional home economics, marketing grades and standards, park care and planting, and community gardening.

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD—*Federal Security Agency*

Charged with the responsibility of analyzing and approving state plans for operation of employment-security systems, old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind; certifying from time to time to the Secretary of the Treasury amounts to be paid as federal grants to states with approved plans for aid to the needy aged, to the blind, and to dependent children, and to states with approved plans for operation of employment-security systems; administering old-age and survivors insurance; studying and making recommendations as to the most effective methods of providing social security; making and publishing such regulations as may be necessary to the efficient administration of the functions imposed upon it.

Co-operates with state agencies administering old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and employment security and furnishes technical assistance on these subjects.

Furnishes legislative reference service to the states.

Reports current operations under the old-age and survivors insurance, employment security, and public assistance programs of the Social Security Act, and results of research in the field of social security. Current data on these subjects are summarized in a monthly publication, the Social Security Bulletin, on sale by the Superintendent of Documents.

Distributes free in limited quantities publications explaining the provisions of the act for which it is administratively responsible.

UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE—*Department of Agriculture*

Co-operates with municipal relief and welfare authorities in providing unemployment relief work. Supervises some of the work done by such agencies as the Civilian Conservation Corps, National Youth Administration, and Emergency Relief Administration.

Offers emergency aid after public disasters; such as salvaging the timber blown down in the 1938 New England hurricane and rescuing life and property during and after floods.

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION—*Federal Works Agency*

Administers a work program for the unemployed who are in need of assistance.

Operates, through state Work Projects Administrations, a program of useful projects initiated and sponsored by states, counties, municipalities, and other local public bodies. (Various federal agencies conduct a limited number of projects similar to those of the WPA with funds that WPA has allocated for this purpose.)

Receives and reviews in the state and local WPA offices project applications from public bodies; suitable proposals are forwarded to Washington for final approval.

Supervises assignment of employable relief workers to WPA projects.

Prescribes rules and regulations regarding hours, working conditions, and other matters pertaining to the program.

Operates projects to make clothes and can food for distribution to families on local relief rolls.

Provides personnel to do rescue and rehabilitation work in times of flood, storm, and other disasters.

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Public Health

Developments in 1940

By W. F. Walker, Dr.P.H.

Director, Division of Health Studies, The Commonwealth Fund, New York

Public health service in 1940 experienced a consolidation of the gains made in recent years rather than material extension of the program either in scope or extent. With the recent changes at the federal level in the administrative and financial relationships to local health work in mind, a committee of the American Public Health Association carefully reviewed the minimum functions and organization principles for health activities at the local, state, and federal levels and set forth in its Yearbook an outline of these functions and principles which is the most recent crystallization of American practice.

At the suggestion of the federal agencies concerned with local health work, state health departments are cooperating in the development and installation of a merit system for the appointment and promotion of public health personnel. It is believed that this will have a material influence on raising the standards of workers employed at both the state and local levels and not only safeguard the increased expenditures which have recently been made but also be reflected in improved service.

The improvement in local services referred to last year, particularly in the increased facilities for the treatment of syphilis and the chemotherapy of pneumonia, continues and is rapidly being extended to new areas.

There is continual extension of full-time public health services in the rural districts as rapidly as the availability of personnel and local economic resources will permit. One need but contrast 1940 with 1933 to realize the development in this field. The state of Washington may be mentioned, for example, where the percentage of population under full-time health supervision has increased from 43.0 to 74.6 per cent.

Sanitation. During 1940 attention was again directed to the sanitation aspects of the public health program, particularly to the means of disposal of mixed municipal refuse and of garbage. During the spring of 1940 a committee of experts appointed by the Surgeon General reported on the question of the use of mixed municipal refuse for land-fills as carried out in New York City. Since the dumping of waste at sea was discontinued six years ago by order of the United States Supreme Court, New York City has depended mainly upon two methods for disposal of refuse and garbage: destruction by incineration and sanitary land-fills. The latter became a prominent health controversy in the city during 1938 and 1939 resulting in the indictment of the commissioner of health and the commissioner of sanitation. The land-fills operated for the disposal of municipal wastes involve an entirely different procedure than that used in the old refuse or garbage dumps.

The modern fills as operated in New York City depend upon preliminary preparation by staking out the areas to be filled and the depths and saving the topsoil for subsequent use as covering material. The refuse is brought in by large self-emptying covered collection trucks and is discharged into these low or excavated areas. The material is mixed city rubbish which includes from 3 to 10 per cent garbage and food refuse. Heavy tractor bulldozers level off and compact the refuse. A six-inch sand cover is placed over the new material. A raw edge slope of limited extent is exposed to allow subsequent operations at the fill. When the fill reaches the desired grade, a clean cover of two feet of sand or soil is added. Special emphasis is put on adequate covering material applied on the surface and the face of the fill. As an added precaution there is a sand-filled boundary trench at the base of the slope. The slope is given as much consideration as the top to prevent rat harborages, fires, or fly nuisances. Where the slope of the fill ends and the marsh begins a clean sand seal of several feet thickness is provided which will prevent rodents from burrowing and finding new homes in the refuse land-fills. A six-foot snow fence is maintained at appropriate points to trap paper and litter that may be blown away from the fill.

Objection was raised to the fill on the possible presence of disease causing bacteria which may present a health hazard and on the question of the gases produced by fermentation giving rise to spontaneous combustion or causing odor nuisances. After public hearings, an agreement to dismiss the indictments of the city commissioners was reached between the district attorney's office and the corporation counsel and approved by the court, and the matter of whether such fills constituted a public nuisance or endangered the public health was left to a committee appointed by the Surgeon General. This committee definitely cleared land-fill operations, as practiced in New York, of being an actual or potential health hazard. Among the more important recommendations made by the committee regarding sanitary precautions are the following:

1. The disposal of wastes by the land-fill method should be planned as an engineering project. Operation and maintenance should be under the direction of a sanitary engineer.

2. Waste building material, concrete, or other bulky waste material which may furnish rat harborage should not be used for the final surface or side slopes, but should be promptly incorporated within the fill.

3. The final covering for surface and side slopes should be maintained at a depth of approximately 24 inches.

4. Inspection for, and control of, rodents should be maintained until the fills are stabilized.

5. After the active period of filling operation is completed, a maintenance program should be continued until the fill has become stabilized so as to insure prompt repair of cracks, depressions, and erosion of the surface and side slopes.

6. Studies of the varied problems involved in land-fill operations should be continued and should include researches into the biological, chemical, and physical activities, as well as the engineering, economic, and administrative aspects of the subject.

This decision is of particular importance to health officers and commissioners of sanitation in cities that have waste areas which are suitable for land-fill and therefore offer an inexpensive and convenient method of disposal of mixed refuse.

Though one sanitation problem was solved another was further revealed this year. It has long been known that trichinosis in the human was associated with eating uncooked pork and was spread to swine largely through the practice of feeding raw garbage. Recent studies at the National Institute of Health and elsewhere indicate that the incidence in the country may be as high as 16 to 18 per cent. There is ample evidence that the rate is higher around cities in which it is the usual practice to feed municipal garbage to hogs and it is lower in the country. Studies have shown that the percentage of infection and the number of larvae among hogs fed raw garbage are much higher than in those fed either on grain or cooked garbage.

Recent studies of 964 cities over 10,000 population show that in 53 per cent municipal garbage is to some extent being fed to hogs. This situation indicates plainly that the methods of garbage disposal have not kept pace with the marked improvements during recent years in other municipal sanitation services. While adequate protection in many of these cities has been provided through pasteurization against the transmission of tuberculosis and other diseases through milk, no such safeguard has been interposed into this vicious circle. The persistence of such an outmoded method of garbage disposal is accounted for in part by the revenue which many cities derive from the sale of refuse. With the present burden of taxation any method of garbage disposal which appears to reap a saving to the municipality appeals to the city officials and taxpayers. Though the responsibility for the actual collection and disposal of garbage may not rest with the health department, health officials should assume the leadership necessary to remedy the situation. The general application of any suitable method or methods of processing garbage so that its value as an animal food might be safely served would solve the present problem. Though the economic factor is at present considered an important one and there is vociferous pressure brought to bear by the organized garbage feeders, the conservation of the public health of citizens is the only consideration which should be permitted to govern.

Health Conservation Contest. During 1940 the health conservation contests for cities was again carried on, financed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. A total of 72 cities and 104 counties submitted schedules on the basis of their 1939 activities. The following cities received first awards in their respective population groups:

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, won the award for cities over 500,000 population. This is the third time Milwaukee has achieved the highest honor in this group. Local interest in public health is shown by the civic authorities providing the facilities for a good health program and the health agencies on their part make good use of the facilities so provided.

Memphis, Tennessee, was awarded first place among cities of 250,000 to 500,000 population. The public health program in Memphis has expanded materially in the last several years, particularly in the fields of maternal and child hygiene and venereal disease control.

Two Connecticut cities, New Haven and Hartford, tied for first place in the third population group which covers cities from 100,000 to 250,000 population. New Haven's public health program has been in operation for a considerable time while Hartford has developed its program more recently and has made marked advances within the last three or four years.

Newton, Massachusetts, with its highly developed education program, excellent record in preventable disease reduction, and an effective program for the welfare of mothers, infants, and children, won first place in the group of 50,000 to 100,000.

In the group 20,000 to 50,000, again there was a tie with Greenwich, Connecticut, and Plainfield, New Jersey, as the winners. Plainfield has an excellent program on communicable disease control and maternity hygiene, while Greenwich excelled in its tuberculosis control program. This is the third time Greenwich has won such an award.

In the group under 20,000, Englewood, New Jersey, for the third successive year won first place. Englewood has a well-rounded public health program which embraces all the usual lines of public health activity and shows a fairly high attainment for each and all of them.

Defense Program. The development of the national defense program during 1940 has served to focus the attention of the entire nation sharply upon the state of public health and the facilities for maintaining it at the maximum level. Military and lay authorities have agreed that the first line of defense in war and peace is a people living in an environment so controlled that preventable disease and premature death will be at a minimum. A health and medical committee of the National Defense Council has been appointed and national defense committees have been created in the American Public Health Association, the American Medical Association, and the American Hospital Association.

As a result of the stimulus of the national defense program, health problems are being re-examined, health facilities evaluated, and plans for the coordination of health services have been made at national, state, and local levels with close tie-up between the civilian and military forces. Work is rapidly progressing on recommended uniform sanitary codes to cover all fields of sanitation which may be adopted by state departments of health in order to simplify the problems of extra-cantonment sanitation where such zones overlap state lines.

Though we may be staggered by the magnitude of the health problems which full defense imposes upon us we may take heart in the favorable change which has taken place in the health problems since 1917 as shown in the comparative mortality experience from important causes for 1917 and 1939 (see Table 1). Most of this improved status is a direct result of better local health service.

Table 1

Deaths from Certain Specific Causes per 100,000 Population, U. S. Registration Area: 1917 and 1938

Cause of death	Deaths per 100,000 population 1917	 1939
Typhoid fever	13.5	1.5
Malaria	3.2	1.3
Measles	14.3	0.9
Scarlet fever	4.2	0.7
Whooping cough	10.5	2.3
Diphtheria	16.6	1.5
Pulmonary tuberculosis	129.4	43.2
Heart disease	153.8	276.2
Pneumonia	150.5	59.4
Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years	64.3	11.6
Total from these causes	560.3	398.6

Source: Mortality Statistics, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Practically the entire growth of public health work outside of large cities has taken place during the period since the last war. There were but 30 counties having full-time health departments in 1917. In 1940, 1,399 counties were receiving full-time service. This phenomenal growth is to a considerable degree paralleled in cities by the extension and improvement of service. These gains should indicate the importance of preventing, so far as possible, the disruption of these services by unnecessary draft of public health personnel for military purposes.

Health Department Expenditures, Personnel and Statistics: 1940

DATA on the 1940 health expenditures in cities over 100,000 by municipal health departments, by state and federal agencies, and by voluntary agencies are shown in Table XI-A. Information on the number of health department employees, salary and tenure of the health officer, and pertinent vital statistics of the community for the same group of cities is given in Table XI-B. The figures on expenditure and personnel give some indication of the facilities of the department in relation to the population for which it is responsible, while the infant mortality rates and the tuberculosis death rates particularly afford some indication of the results of public health service.

The task of securing satisfactory expenditure figures for public health services in the various cities is complicated because the expenditures of voluntary agencies and of federal and state agencies must be reckoned with to a far greater extent than in practically any other field of municipal activity, with the possible exception of education. Detailed information on official and nonofficial health expenditures, personnel, organization, etc., were last compiled in 1923 and 1929 in studies of municipal health departments made by the American Public Health Association and the White House Conference on Child Health Protection, respectively. The United States Bureau of the Census collects certain information on finances and personnel, but some municipal administrators and health officers believed that the wide interest and rapid developments in this field in recent years justified the collection and publication of health data on a somewhat different basis than that used by the Bureau of the Census. Accordingly, the YEAR BOOK, with the cooperation of the Committee on Administrative Practice (W. F. Walker, Dr.P.H., chairman of the executive committee) of the American Public Health Association sent a questionnaire on January 22, 1941, to the health officers of all cities over 100,000 population. Sixty-four cities had replied by March 1, 1941, and the data supplied by these cities were used in the preparation of the material presented in this summary. Nearly all of the other cities over 100,000 had reported by March 15 when the YEAR BOOK went to press and are included in Tables XI-A and XI-B.[1] It is believed that the inclusion of these additional cities in this summary, had time permitted, would not greatly affect or change the figures. Great care has been exercised in tabulating information for individual cities and any explanations or variations reported by health officers are included in the footnotes. Any errors discovered by health officers and others who use these data should be directed to the attention of the editors of the YEAR BOOK.

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[1] The cities that reported late or not at all and are not included in the figures of this summary article are: Albany, Cambridge, Fall River, Fort Wayne, Gary, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Jersey City, Kansas City (Missouri), Memphis, Minneapolis, Newark, New Haven, Oklahoma City, Philadelphia, Richmond, St. Louis, San Antonio, San Diego, San Francisco, South Bend, Spokane, Springfield, Tampa, Utica, Wilmington, Yonkers, and Youngstown.

The expenditure classification used in Table XI-A follows in a general way the classification used in the City Health Conservation Contest Fact-Finding Schedule, in which the American Public Health Association has set up certain activities as being common to the program of the majority of cities and considered to be the minimum essential services. These include general administration of the department, vital statistics, prevention of tuberculosis, venereal disease, other communicable diseases, services for maternal and child health, promotion of the health of the school child, diagnostic laboratory service, control of milk and foods, sanitary inspections, public health nursing (columns a to k in Table XI-A). Because the hospitalization of acute communicable diseases, tuberculosis medical services for the poor, industrial hygiene, plumbing inspection, garbage collections, are sometimes, but not usually, responsibilities of the official health department, these latter items have been uniformly excluded in figuring the costs of public health service as reported in columns a to k inclusive in Table XI-A. However, in cities where these services are included in the health department the expenditures reported are lumped in one figure in the column, "Other Health Department Expenditures," in Table XI-A and explained in footnotes.

TABLE I

PUBLIC HEALTH EXPENDITURES IN 64 CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION: 1940*
(in thousands of dollars)

Population Group	Cities Reporting		Health Dept. Exp. for Essential Activities: 1940		Federal, State, and Vol. Exp.: 1940		Total Per Capita
	Number	Population (000 omitted)	Total	Per Capita	Total	Per Capita	
Over 500,000	11	18,985	$14,650	$ .74	$2,775	$ .15	$ .89
200,000 to 500,000	20	6,158	3,655	.60	636	.10	.70
100,000 to 200,000	33	4,380	2,755	.63	526	.12	.75
Total	64	29,523	$21,060	.71	$3,937	.13	.84

* Three cities over 500,000, nine between 200,000 and 500,000, and 16 between 100,000 and 200,000 returned incomplete schedules or failed to return in time to be included.

Expenditures for Public Health Service. In Table I is set forth the expenditure for public health service in 1940 for 64 cities over 100,000 population, showing both the expenditure for the essential activities as reported by the health department and expenditures in these same fields made from state funds or by voluntary agencies. The highest average expenditure is in the population group over 500,000 and amounts to 74 cents per capita through the official health department, and 89 cents per capita when state, federal, and voluntary funds are included. The cities between 200,000 and 500,000 spend on the average the lowest amount per capita. The average expenditure for the 64 cities over 100,000 reporting by March 1 was 84 cents per capita as compared with $1.19 in 1929.

TABLE 2

NUMBER OF HEALTH PERSONNEL EMPLOYED IN 64 CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION: 1940

Population Group	Personnel Per 100,000 Population							
	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Medical and Dental	Nursing	Bact., Lab. Tech. and P. H. Engrs.	Sanitarians and Veterinarians	Others
Over 500,000..........	41.9	35.7	6.2	2.2	12.5	2.3	4.8	14.6
200,000 to 500,000.....	34.9	30.2	4.7	3.5	9.7	2.0	5.9	10.4
100,000 to 200,000.....	33.4	27.9	5.5	4.1	9.1	2.9	5.9	8.6

Considering the range of expenditures in cities of various groups, one city spends as little as 14 cents per capita, and the highest expenditure, $1.82, is in the group from 200,000 to 500,000 in a city with an outstanding public health program. The upper quartile for both the larger and the smaller group is very close to the recommended expenditure for these essential services of $1.00 per capita. (See Table 3.)

Personnel. In Table 2 is shown the total number of full-time and part-time employees of the health departments in these 64 cities, exclusive of employees of voluntary agencies or state agencies working within the city, although it may include personnel paid from federal funds through the local health department. Health personnel for the purpose of this summary has been classified into five major groups: physicians and dentists, public health nurses, laboratory personnel, sanitary inspectors and veterinarians, and others. The total ranges from 33.4 employees per 100,000 in the smaller cities to 41.9 in the largest. It is of interest that the medical and dental personnel are proportionately higher in the smaller cities than in the larger group, while the nursing personnel is proportionately greater in cities over 500,000. It should be emphasized that the personnel tabulated is that employed by the health department and does not include voluntary agencies. Twenty-four cities report voluntary agencies doing some public health nursing service.

From the personnel reported, it appears that the highest ratio of public health nurses to population for the group over 500,000 is only 1 to 8,000, although in one city of this group the ratio is 1 to 4,000. In the group of cities from 200,000 to 500,000 where the ratio is 1 nurse to a little more than 10,000 people, three cities have a ratio of 1 nurse to 5,000 or better. In the group of smaller cities, only two cities have a ratio of 1 nurse in

TABLE 3

VITAL STATISTICS, EXPENDITURES, SALARIES, AND PERSONNEL IN CITIES OVER 100,000 *

	Cities over 500,000		200,000 to 500,000		100,000 to 200,000	
BIRTH RATE	1940	1929	1940	1929	1940	1929
Number Cities Reporting	11	...	20	...	28	...
Lowest	14.5	...	15.0	...	12.3	...
Lower Quartile	15.0	...	17.4	...	17.2	...
Median	18.3	...	18.8	...	20.1	...
Upper Quartile	21.5	...	22.8	...	20.1	...
Highest	22.9	...	24.0	...	29.0	...
INFANT MORTALITY						
Number Cities Reporting	11	11	19	19	20	20
Lowest	28.8	59.0	28.5	43.0	24.5	26.0
Lower Quartile	34.9	61.0	32.1	56.0	34.1	54.0
Median	39.3	69.0	40.9	66.0	36.5	65.0
Upper Quartile	46.2	73.0	49.9	77.0	45.9	72.0
Highest	47.1	74.0	65.0	94.0	57.6	98.0
TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY						
Number Cities Reporting	11	11	19	19	25	25
Lowest	34.7	45.6	22.0	24.6	18.9	20.0
Lower Quartile	44.9	65.5	31.0	43.7	28.0	35.0
Median	51.6	73.4	40.0	57.2	34.8	48.2
Upper Quartile	60.0	91.3	65.0	76.2	42.0	64.2
Highest	95.2	106.4	101.0	140.9	95.6	147.0
	CENTS PER CAPITA IN 1940					
TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR ESSENTIAL SERVICES	Health Dept.	State and Vol.	Health Dept.	State and Vol.	Health Dept.	Vol. State and
Number Cities Reporting	11	11	20	20	33	33
Lowest	.45	0	.37	0	.14	0
Lower Quartile	.65	.01	.53	.05	.53	.10
Median	.87	.03	.64	.09	.73	.13
Upper Quartile	.98	.09	.77	.17	.98	.31
Highest	1.20	.27	1.82	.48	1.36	.68
SALARY OF HEALTH OFFICER: 1941						
Number Cities Reporting	11	...	19	...	33	...
Lowest	$ 5,300	...	$ 3,600	...	$1,800	...
Lower Quartile	6,750	...	4,000	...	3,500	...
Median	7,100	...	5,220	...	4,500	...
Upper Quartile	9,250	...	6,500	...	5,300	...
Highest	11,000	...	10,000	...	7,500	...
TOTAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL: 1941			PER 100,000 POPULATION			
Number Cities Reporting	11	...	20	...	33	...
Lowest	10.0	...	18.7	...	8.7	...
Lower Quartile	24.3	...	25.2	...	24.6	...
Median	39.9	...	29.5	...	31.6	...
Upper Quartile	60.9	...	36.8	...	42.1	...
Highest	65.3	...	75.2	...	67.8	...

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* For an explanation of quartiles and medians see article "How to Use the Year Book," page 15.

the health department to 4,000 population. One public health nurse rendering a generalized service to 2,000 people has been advanced as an ideal. But only 28 of the 64 cities reporting have a ratio of nursing personnel in the health department to population of better than 1 to 10,000, and only six of these have a ratio of better than 1 to 5,000.

For this entire group of cities, 11,569 employees in the health departments provide service for a population of 29,523,000, an average of 39.2 employees per 100,000, which is an increase of five persons per 100,000 over the ratio of personnel in cities of this size in 1929. Table 3 shows a range of 8.7 to 75.2 employees per 100,000. In 1929 this range was from 10.0 to 70.0 per 100,000. In 1929, 27 per cent of the cities in this group had a ratio of 4 employees per 100,000 population or better; at the present time 31 per cent of the cities equal or exceed this ratio.

Appointment of the Health Officer. The health officer is appointed by the mayor in six of the eleven largest cities, in seven of the intermediate cities, and in five of the smallest group. In all council-manager cities except three the health officer is appointed by the city manager. In about one-third of the 64 cities the health officer is appointed by a health board or by the council. In a few cities the council is by law designated as the local board of health.

Use of the Appraisal Form. Of the 64 cities, 29 have at some time used the *Appraisal Form for Local Health Work* of the American Public Health Association to check their current activities against the standards of practice as set up by that organization. Thirty of the cities have participated in the Health Conservation Contest sponsored by the United States Chamber of Commerce and use this as a means of developing lay interest in public health service. These cities have been enrolled an average of three out of the last five years; 25 per cent of the cities have been entered at least four times in the last five years.

Vital Statistics. The birth rate ranges from 12.3 per 1,000 population to 29.0, although the median rates of the three groups varies within narrow limits, 18.3 and 20.1. Infant mortality, which shows a remarkable drop in comparison with previous reviews, varies from a rate of 24.5 deaths in the first year of life per 1,000 live births to a high of 65.0. Although the median rates for the three groups of cities are within a range of five points, cities over 500,000 show a remarkably low rate, all being under 47.0. (See Table 3.)

The improvement in tuberculosis mortality is equally striking, although the range here is a little wider, from 18.9 to 101.0. The range in the group of major cities is very much less. Favorable population groups no doubt account to a large extent for the very low rates, and unfavorable racial groups play a large part in the high rates registered.

Table XI-A

EXPENDITURES FOR HEALTH WORK IN CITIES OVER 100,000: 1940

This table lists all cities over 100,000, including the few whose health officers did not report. Columns a to k show the amounts expended in 1940 for activities generally considered to be minimum essential services. Leaders (. . . .) in a column indicate information was not reported but an item for that service may be included in expenditures by federal and state governments or by voluntary agencies as explained in footnotes.

a—includes general administration and health education
b—vital statistics
c—prevention of tuberculosis (excluding costs of hospitals and hospitalization)
d—prevention of venereal disease (excluding cost of hospitals and hospitalization)
e—all other prevention of communicable diseases (excluding amount shown in c and d, and excluding cost of hospitals and hospitalization)
f—maternal and child hygiene including preschool work
g—laboratory service
h—food and milk control
i—sanitation inspection (excluding cost of plumbing and housing inspection, mosquito and rodent control, and industrial hygiene)
j—school health, exclusive of physical education, but including this service even if provided by board of education
k—public health nursing (excluding expenditures for nursing service which are included in other classifications above)

Amount shown under "State and Federal Expenditures" does not include WPA funds; neither the amount shown here nor under "Expenditures of Voluntary Agencies" is included in columns a to k or in the last column, "Total Health Department Expenditures." "All Public Health Nursing" includes all amounts spent for nursing included in columns a to k inclusive. "Other Health Department Expenditures" include all other expenditures of the health department not shown in columns a to k and which are explained in footnotes. The last column, "Total Health Department Expenditures," includes amounts shown in columns a to k, except amount shown in column j if school health item was provided by school board. Last column also includes amount under "Other Health Department Expenditures." (*) refers to notes on page 312.

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	HEALTH DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES: 1940 (in thousands of dollars) Gen. Administration a	Vital Statistics b	T. B. Prevention c	V. D. Prevention d	Communicable Dis. Prev. e	Mat. and Child Hygiene f	Lab. Service g	Food and Milk h	Sanitation Insp. i	School Health j	Public Health Nursing k	Total (a to k)	State and Federal Expenditures 1940	Exp. of Voluntary Agencies	All Public Health Nursing	Other Health Dept. Exp.	Total Health Dept. Exp. 1940
Over 500,000																		
Baltimore, Md.	859	$ 34.7	$ 24.7	$ 6.1	$ 61.7	$ 17.9	$ 29.2	$ 70.0	$ 54.0	$ 26.8	$ 11.3	$ 202.2	$ 538.7	....	....	$ 202.2	$ 304.1*	$ 842.8
Boston, Mass.	771	31.2	8.9	44.4	4.2	39.2	75.9	28.1	109.9	130.9	215.9*	238.6	927.2	....	....	....	178.6*	889.9
Buffalo, N. Y.	576	21.0	14.9	33.9	14.0	9.4	182.4	57.6	74.1	72.0	....	....	479.3	$ 15.8*	....	115.5	16.5*	495.8
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	270.1	79.5	*	217.8	194.0	632.6	178.8	283.6	55.3	144.6	(f)	2056.3	147.6*	....	455.4	600.8*	2657.1
Cleveland, Ohio	878	17.2	11.5	109.1	(e)	82.1	160.5	38.3	69.0	54.9	187.7*	(a–j)	730.3	20.4*	$ 55.1*	163.0	55.0*	542.7
Detroit, Mich.	1,623	193.9	28.1	237.5	88.7	173.9	169.9	99.9	220.4	83.2	369.2	(a–j)	1675.4	27.3*	1909.4*	710.0	2211.2*	3876.0
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,504	*	15.7	47.7	55.6	102.4	46.8	....	124.2	157.7	*	127.2	677.3	....	....	174.2	45.8*	723.3
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	26.0	8.4	16.2	7.9	26.4	17.6	26.7	79.4	52.3	61.1	191.4	513.3	7.1*	....	191.4	177.0*	690.3
New York, N. Y.	7,455	961.4*	217.6	193.9	133.2	161.7	102.7	631.2	549.0	270.8	423.9	1742.4	5387.7	281.3*	*	1742.4	*	5669.0*
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,931	78.0	11.5	68.7	*	94.7	127.8	63.1	66.5	113.8	442.0*	(a–j)	1062.1	....	....	144.5	3329.7*	4028.2

Pittsburgh, Pa.	672	17.5	4.7	7.1	12.0	41.0	26.8	29.2	84.8	43.8	130.0	71.8	468.7	....	....	134.9	385.1*	853.8
St. Louis, Mo.	816	12.9	14.3	15.3	47.0	49.8	23.4	37.8	192.4*	36.6	55.4	141.9*	626.7	71.5*	....	146.1	11.9*	626.7
San Francisco, Calif.	635	122.9	18.3	40.4	5.4	35.3	20.5	41.2	173.1	....	157.9	91.9	706.9	....	....	212.6	3242.3*	3949.1
Washington, D. C.	663	36.8	12.0	27.5	25.5	37.9	36.3	43.8	75.6	47.5	114.7	153.6	611.1	176.3*	....	153.6	1826.2*	2649.7*
200,000 to 500,000																		
Akron, Ohio	245	10.8	(a)	(k)	7.9	15.3	(k)	6.7	28.6	5.8	(k)	49.9	125.1	3.8*	....	49.9	None	125.1
Atlanta, Ga.	302	19.9	0.9	*	10.0	....	20.4	9.7	37.4	1.9	20.0	5.0*	125.3	28.7*	42.0*	45.4	53.8*	179.1
Birmingham, Ala.	268	11.2	7.8	4.4	6.4	3.7	14.3	16.2	45.7	20.1	5.3	22.2	157.2	37.2*	....	22.2	None	183.8*
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	18.3	6.0	35.6	17.3	7.5	18.3	11.7	54.8	16.2	54.5	7.2	247.3	19.4*	2.4*	73.3	32.5*	279.8
Columbus, Ohio	306	6.7	1.7	0.0	3.0	1.1	6.0	6.7	42.9	14.7	26.1*	16.4	125.3	....	....	16.4	37.5*	136.7
Dallas, Tex.	295	8.2	8.1	*	17.5	19.8	17.2	11.5	52.7	7.5	36.1*	....	178.5	21.9*	27.3*	32.6	30.1*	172.5
Dayton, Ohio	211	14.1	3.3	4.1	10.3	2.7	6.1	7.4	11.2	31.3	13.6	19.6	123.6	....	....	39.2	0.3	124.0
Denver, Colo.	322	26.5	5.7	14.0	10.0	(a)	....	26.7	42.1	18.0	68.5	(a)	211.4	6.2*	....	....	627.2*	838.6
Houston, Tex.	385	14.0	3.4	....	23.0	14.0	....	5.7	64.2	....	....	....	124.3	36.1*	....	....	....	124.3
Indianapolis, Ind.	387	21.8	....	28.9	11.9	....	35.6	6.1	12.8	22.1	80.9	....	220.2	....	....	145.4	745.8*	966.0
Jersey City, N. J.	301	(not reporting)																
Kansas City, Mo.	399	66.1	4.4	8.0	2.9	3.0	7.9	5.1	31.3	16.7	60.0*	....	205.2	....	....	20.0	1023.9*	1169.1
Louisville, Ky.	319	10.2	3.2	35.2	12.7	29.4	21.2	10.9	47.3	7.4	34.9	....	212.4	25.6*	98.0*	60.3	869.8*	1082.1
Memphis, Tenn.	293	13.9	3.7	5.4	3.0	None	13.6	13.0	40.2	34.6	4.5	65.4	197.2	40.1*	42.4*	69.9	355.8*	553.0
Minneapolis, Minn.	492	19.8	14.0	35.9	15.8	7.2	None	16.6	58.5	(h)	144.3*	None	312.1	9.0*	4.7*	143.7	None	167.8
Newark, N. J.	430	67.6	*	24.8	60.0	62.0	81.0	45.0	103.0*	96.0	205.0*	....	744.4	....	58.5*	200.0	138.7*	703.1
New Orleans, La.	495	113.7	19.9	3.0	6.3	29.1	4.0	20.2	68.1	17.4	6.0	15.5	303.0	....	....	15.5	....	303.0
Oakland, Calif.	302	12.1	5.4	4.6	14.8	1.2	1.5	6.2	73.5	25.8	72.4*	31.9	249.4	19.2*	2.5*	39.0	32.8*	209.7
Oklahoma City, Okla.	204	9.2	1.6	....	10.6	5.6	4.0	8.2	14.5	10.5	9.9	17.4	91.5	....	18.3*	17.4	142.2*	233.7
Omaha, Neb.	224	8.7	1.1	....	1.3	9.4	....	5.3	9.6	14.0	21.0*	5.0	75.4	0.3	67.8*	5.0	92.5*	146.9
Portland, Ore.	305	14.3	4.2	15.2	20.9	10.0	....	10.7	49.3	33.1	45.5*	....	203.1	3.7*	24.8*	15.1	89.6*	247.3
Providence, R. I.	254	20.2	8.9	2.1	....	14.8	35.9	0.9	22.9	4.3	50.0*	(c e f)	160.0	....	....	32.4	13.5*	123.5
Rochester, N. Y.	325	30.0	9.4	2.0	8.4	3.4	18.8	37.0	28.2	(h)	13.5	120.9*	271.7	....	....	135.3	38.1*	309.8
St. Paul, Minn.	288	9.0	7.2	16.0	9.9	22.8	13.4	9.2	15.1	(e)	*	(c)	102.6	3.6*	....	....	None	103.0
San Antonio, Tex.	254	12.9	3.1	8.1	16.3	10.9	9.6	8.2	34.8	20.7	21.9*	16.4	162.9	22.1*	....	31.1	None	141.0
San Diego, Calif.	203	10.1	4.6	2.1	5.9	6.9	8.2	6.3	17.5	....	....	....	61.6	5.6*	....	12.2	13.6*	75.3
Seattle, Wash.	368	17.3	4.1	24.8	16.3	16.5	33.1	24.4	40.0	32.2	49.5*	3.3	261.5	5.5*	38.1*	72.6	723.5*	935.6
Syracuse, N. Y.	206	20.0	10.6	10.9	16.4	16.1	11.4	19.6	29.6	(h)	85.1*	58.3	278.0	30.5*	68.9*	58.3	91.9*	295.5
Toledo, Ohio	282	20.0	3.1	2.0	13.6	27.1	....	11.0	30.9	19.1	39.2*	9.2	175.2	10.3*	12.0*	41.6	179.9*	315.9
100,000 to 200,000																		
Albany, N. Y.	131	(not reporting)																
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	8.4	6.4	2.2	2.4	2.6	13.5	13.6	1.8	7.6	27.1	(j f)	85.6	....	....	40.6	71.6*	157.2
Cambridge, Mass.	111	13.9	....	3.5	(e)	6.4	6.9	(h)	16.3	10.7	42.2	(j)	99.8	....	....	36.9	116.7*	216.5
Camden, N. J.	118	5.6	6.3	....	....	2.0	15.1	7.4	(i)	5.2	25.6	....	67.2	9.4*	5.6*	31.1	42.0*	109.2
Canton, Ohio	108	28.3	1.7	....	....	1.6	....	2.1	10.3	1.9	....	2.9	48.8	10.8*	2.4	....	0.5	49.3
Charlotte, N. C.	101	8.1	1.5	1.2	19.1	1.2	2.1	5.9	11.9	....	....	30.1	81.0	17.7*	....	31.4	19.1*	100.1
Chattanooga, Tenn.	128	6.6	....	....	10.0	2.1	....	5.0	(i)	14.2	(k)	6.1	44.1	....	....	8.2	7.8*	51.8
Des Moines, Iowa	160	8.5	....	3.6	(e)	9.4	....	4.2	11.5	15.1	....	....	52.3	....	44.7*	....	....	52.3
Duluth, Minn.	101	8.8	2.7	3.5	7.4	7.0	1.7	....	10.9	6.4	13.3*	....	61.7	....	....	6.5	21.4*	69.9
Elizabeth, N. J.	110	8.7	1.5	....	4.7	8.6	13.4	4.6	7.2	8.4	6.1	....	63.2	61.2*	....	19.6	20.3*	83.5
Erie, Pa.	117	16.7	....	2.0	....	25.0	7.5	3.6	4.1	11.2	24.0*	....	94.0	5.0*	20.0*	9.7	6.2*	80.2

TABLE IX-A.—EXPENDITURES FOR HEALTH WORK IN CITIES OVER 100,000: 1940—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	HEALTH DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES: 1940 (in thousands of dollars)												State and Federal Expenditures 1940	Exp. of Voluntary Agencies	All Public Health Nursing	Other Health Dept. Exp.	Total Health Dept. Exp. 1940
		Gen. Administration a	Vital Statistics b	T. B. Prevention c	V. D. Prevention d	Communicable Dis. Prev. e	Mat. and Child Hygiene f	Lab. Service g	Food and Milk h	Sanitation Insp. i	School Health j	Public Health Nursing k	Total (a to k)					
100,000 to 200,000—continued																		
Fall River, Mass.	115	13.4	....	11.6	6.3	6.2	11.0	5.1	4.4	1.6	22.0	....	81.7	....	....	11.0	290.1*	371.7
Flint, Mich.	152	12.8	3.5	....	2.1	2.9	....	6.9	16.1	2.3	....	22.7	69.2	8.6*	39.0*	31.3	6.1*	75.3
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	43.8
Fort Worth, Tex.	178	11.6	1.6	3.6	9.5	9.3	5.0	8.3	25.5	13.5	40.8*	6.5	135.2	30.4*	....	15.0	12.4*	106.7
Gary, Ind.	112	....	....	....	1.5	4.0	1.0	5.5	2.1	2.1	6.5*	1.7	23.3	....	....	1.7	2.7*	20.6
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164	21.2	(a)	6.8	9.6	(a)	....	5.8	16.3	(a)	8.6	30.5	98.8	4.8*	52.9*	30.5	174.1*	272.8
Hartford, Conn.	166	10.4	11.1	9.1	10.6	10.2	3.7	12.3	20.9	12.2	77.3*	30.2	208.0	5.2*	119.7*	36.9	None	130.7
Jacksonville, Fla.	173	7.8	3.6	....	....	5.8	6.5	....	28.4	39.4	....	32.2	123.7	....	....	....	40.9*	174.6
Kansas City, Kan.	121	4.3	0.1*	0.5	1.0	4.7	2.3	2.4	13.7	7.5	3.7	None	40.1	47.8*	34.4*	4.2	23.4*	63.5*
Knoxville, Tenn.	112	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16.4*	....	91.0	30.3*	3.7*	....	....	104.9
Long Beach, Calif.	164	8.7	2.9	4.7	8.0	5.1	0.8	7.5	15.2	4.2	53.1*	2.5	112.7	2.0*	....	6.4	5.2*	64.8
Lowell, Mass.	101	6.1	1.2	3.7	7.4*	1.0	None	0.9	7.2	2.7	17.8	5.7	53.6	....	....	21.5	222.4*	276.0
Miami, Fla.	172	5.7	3.2	7.2	12.4	2.3	(k)	11.3	26.6	19.9	....	7.8	96.4	3.8*	....	7.8	6.2*	102.6
Nashville, Tenn.	167	8.2	1.2	5.3	9.2	7.4	....	5.2	13.6	15.4	18.6	29.3	113.4	7.6*	12.0*	29.3	None	113.4
New Bedford, Mass.	110	10.9	0.8	4.2	13.1	1.6	11.6	0.9	8.1	1.9	19.2*	....	72.3	....	....	14.3	116.6*	188.9
New Haven, Conn.	161	13.1	9.6	10.1	6.0	15.0	19.5	9.8	7.4	15.9	(f)	37.7	144.1	18.0*	110.4*	53.8	8.0*	152.1
Norfolk, Va.	144	3.6	1.7	....	.9	5.5	1.6	11.7	2.7	17.1	17.3*	3.1	65.1	0.4	....	9.3	52.1*	99.9
Paterson, N. J.	140	21.0	5.2	1.6	3.5	2.8	12.5	17.4	10.0	12.2	37.8*	9.7	136.7	13.9*	....	30.0	2.5*	102.2
Peoria, Ill.	105	12.7	1.8	9.4	2.2	6.4	5.5	1.9	9.6	2.4	20.4	27.5	99.8*	19.1*	6.2*	27.5	....	75.3*
Reading, Pa.	111	3.9	1.8	*	*	2.8	29.3	4.8	14.4	1.4	36.7*	2.4	97.4	....	....	31.7	61.2*	122.0
Richmond, Va.	193	5.5	3.7	9.5	12.5	9.5	20.6	11.3	25.5	11.9	....	....	110.0	....	....	....	17.5*	127.5
Sacramento, Calif.	106	9.5	3.0	2.5	27.5	(k)	9.2	9.1	35.0	8.6	24.9*	19.0	148.3	8.8*	....	19.0	45.9*	169.3
Salt Lake City, Utah	150	13.8	4.4	....	3.0	2.7	3.8	3.0	18.1	25.1*	14.9	(a–k)	88.8	0.8	....	24.0	10.0*	98.8
Scranton, Pa.	140	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19.5	....	....	....	12.0	31.5
Somerville, Mass.	102	13.1	*	5.5	*	0.6	....	(h)	6.6	6.0	21.9	....	53.6	....	....	11.8	74.7*	128.3
South Bend, Ind.	101	2.1	1.8	None	8.1	0.6	....	4.3	3.5	*	19.9*	....	40.3	1.4*	21.0*	....	1.7*	34.9
Spokane, Wash.	122	7.1	3.4	None	19.4*	2.4	None	7.1	4.1	9.3	18.7*	(d)	71.5	....	....	4.3	15.9*	68.7
Springfield, Mass.	150	(not reporting)																
Tacoma, Wash.	109	10.5	1.6	2.4	7.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	9.6	2.3	17.5*	5.5	62.4	7.6*	12.7*	19.3	2.9*	47.8
Tampa, Fla.	108	5.0	1.4	4.4	3.0	4.5	....	....	18.7	(h)	....	4.8	41.8	....	....	4.8	18.3*	60.1
Trenton, N. J.	125	68.3	(a)	18.1	(c)	(a)	(a)	3.4	(a)	(a)	36.2*	(a)	126.0	....	....	....	....	90.2
Tulsa, Okla.	142	51.4	....	....	....	....	(k)	7.7	7.5	7.3	....	7.5	81.4	....	....	7.5	....	81.4
Utica, N. Y.	101	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	61.2
Wichita, Kan.	115	3.8	*	*	*	2.2	....	4.4	16.9	4.5	19.7*	4.5	56.0	....	6.0*	....	34.8*	71.1
Wilmington, Del.	113	*	1.6	*	1.0	*	*	1.4	7.3	8.1	22.3*	*	41.6	....	....	....	125.9*	145.2
Worcester, Mass.	194	18.7	1.6	3.8	....	11.5	3.8	5.4	20.3	19.5	....	48.7	136.5	....	....	56.3	29.5*	162.7
Yonkers, N. Y.	143	5.5	4.9	4.7	9.3	4.6	15.6	25.5	6.9	8.9	(k)	44.3	130.4	9.3*	4.8*	44.3	113.4*	243.8
Youngstown, Ohio	168	4.8	....	*	8.1	1.6	*	3.2	15.7	10.2	5.1	1.5	50.2	....	....	....	124.7*	174.9

TABLE XI-B

PERSONNEL, VITAL STATISTICS, AND OTHER HEALTH DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 100,000: 1941

Information in this table was reported to the YEAR BOOK by city health officers in February and March, 1941. Employees classified in the first 10 columns are full-time employees. But when no full-time employees were reported, the part-time employees, if any, are shown, and these are indicated by a dagger (†). "Total Part-Time Employees" include all such employees in department even if not classified. Under "Health Officers," the principal administrative officer and district health officers are shown. "Clinicians" include medical personnel. "Bacteriologists" also include laboratory technicians. "Sanitation Officers" generally include food, meat, and milk inspectors. "Other Employees" may include employees in health department activities indicated in footnotes at the end of table. "Statisticians, Clerks" also include secretarial help. Under "Years Health Officer in Office," is shown the number of years the present health officer has held the position. After the annual salary of the health officer, "M" indicates he is appointed by the mayor, "B" by a health board, "A" by the city manager, and "C" by the city council. The column headed "APHA Appraisal Form Used" shows whether the appraisal form for local health work of the American Public Health Association has been used in appraising health conditions in that city. The column, "Number Years in Health Contest," shows number of years out of the last five, 1936 to 1940, inclusive, the city was entered in the contest. Leaders (. . . .) indicate the information was not reported. Birth and death rates are per 1,000 population, infant mortality rates per 1,000 live births, and tuberculosis rates per 100,000 population. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at end of table.

City	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN HEALTH DEPARTMENT: 1941												Yrs. H. O. in Office	Salary Health Officer, Appointed by	APHA Appraisal Form Used	No. Yrs. in Health Contest	VITAL STATISTICS: 1940			
	Health Officers	Clinicians	Dentists	Nurses	Bacteriologists	Public Health Engrs.	Sanitation Officers	Veterinarians	Statisticians, Clerks	Other Empls.	Total Full-Time Empls.	Total Part-Time Empls.					Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	T. B. Death Rate
Over 500,000																				
Baltimore, Md.	17	38†	5†	158	26	..	15	20	76	98	410	66*	10	$7,000 M	No	5	16.1	13.2	46.2	95.2
Boston, Mass.	13	7	16	125	7	..	79	3	42	83*	375	53*	1	7,000 M	Yes	1	21.5	14.7	46.1	59.1
Buffalo, N. Y.	1	21†	8†	62	14	0	51	1	27	71	227	34	24	6,750 B	No	5	18.3	12.0	39.3	44.9
Chicago, Ill.	29	12	17	232	75	20	42	62	126	399	1,014	160*	19	10,000 M	Yes	0	15.0	10.7	28.8	54.8
Cleveland, Ohio	6*	19	6†	104	16	..	51*	6	46	10	258	46*	11	5,300 *	Yes	3	18.7	11.3	34.9	51.6
Detroit, Mich.	5	12	5	412	38	5	87	23	106	45	738*	110*	22	10,000*B	Yes	2	18.7	8.3	37.5	44.7
Los Angeles, Calif.	25	38†	..	86	15	1	120	3	70	7	327	38	16	7,200 B	Yes	..	14.5	11.6	40.7	60.0
Milwaukee, Wis.	2	5†	4	95	4	..	21	4	29	114	273*	8*	1	6,500 M	Yes	2	15.1	9.5	32.5	34.7
New York, N. Y.	33	29	1	908	176	4	249*	21	497	534	2,452	523	7	11,000 M	Yes	0	14.5	10.3	34.9	49.0
Philadelphia, Pa.	2	103†*	18†	517*	21	0	1	10	158	883	1,592	123	1	10,000 M	Yes	0	15.6	12.5	42.9	61.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.	6	26	0	99	10	0	21	0	33	211	406	33	5	8,000 M	Yes	4	22.2	13.0	46.9	50.6
St. Louis, Mo.	1	8	3	103	9	..	113	3	30	7	277	54*	8	6,000 M	Yes	5	16.5	12.3	35.4	42.8
San Francisco, Calif.	2	14	17†	350	9	..	25	9	64	1,084	1,557	85	10	10,000 *	. . .	..	13.9	14.2	31.0	66.1
Washington, D. C.	10*	4	21†	98	17	2	23	9	70	70	303	101	6	8,500 *	Yes	0	22.9	13.3	47.1	89.3
200,000 to 500,000																				
Akron, Ohio	1	4	0	37	2	0	12	2	9	3	70	4	14	. . . . B	No	..	17.2	8.8	31.0	26.1
Atlanta, Ga.	3	9	1	32	3	4	14	1	7	30	104	23*	40	4,000 C	No	..	23.9	14.1	47.0	91.5

Table XI-B.—Personnel, Vital Statistics, and Other Health Department Data for Cities Over 100,000: 1941—Continued

City	Number of Employees in Health Department: 1941												Yrs. H. O. in Office	Salary Health Officer, Appointed by	APHA Appraisal Form Used	No. Yrs. in Health Contest	Vital Statistics: 1940			
	Health Officers	Clinicians	Dentists	Nurses	Bacteriologists	Public Health Engrs.	Sanitation Officers	Veterinarians	Statisticians Clerks	Other Empls.	Total Full-Time Empls.	Total Part-Time Empls.					Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	T. B. Death Rate
200,000 to 500,000—continued																				
Birmingham, Ala.	*	..	..	18	5	1	19	2	10	6	61*	29*	24	$ 6,000 B	No	..	23.7	13.1	64.6	71.1
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	20	1†	47	6	0	15	7	16	13	125	2	3	6,500 B	Yes	1	15.0	12.8	40.9	65.0
Columbus, Ohio	1	2	0	21	2	0	8	10	6	11	61	..	11	4,500 B	No	0	15.7	12.1	35.6	31.0
Dallas, Tex.	1	10	0	17*	3	1	16	5	10	21	84	..	10	5,400 A	Yes	5	23.5	11.8	56.4	40.6
Dayton, Ohio	1	3†	..	21	2	4	10	2	6	7	53	9	4	4,000 A	No	0	23.7	13.2	32.1	39.2
Denver, Colo.	1	21†	0	7	5	0	15	0	11	3	42	52*	2	4,000 M	Yes	..	21.3	13.8	48.5	39.0
Houston, Tex.	1	14	..	22	4	1	26	1	12	5	86	11*	4	6,000 M	...	..	24.0	11.6	49.9	69.4
Indianapolis, Ind.	5	23†	17†	71	3	..	18	3	7	...	107*	46*	29	5,690 M	...	1	...	...	....	....
Jersey City, N. J.	(not reporting)																			
Kansas City, Mo.	1	5	2	321	19	..	23	1	45	510	927	..	1	7,500 A	No	1	17.3	12.7	48.2	54.1
Louisville, Ky.	4	3	3†	45	9	1	26	1	16	4	109	22*	7	5,000 M	Yes	5	17.8	12.9	49.7	53.7
Memphis, Tenn.	1	4	2	51	12	2	54	2	16	4	148	18*	13	5,100 C	Yes	3	15.8	11.4	44.2	82.1
Minneapolis, Minn.	2	0	0	28*	3	1*	22	0	25	7	88	1	21	6,240 *	Yes	2	20.0	10.6	30.0	31.2
Newark, N. J.	1	80†	14†	73	27	1	90	3	41	80	316	94	26	9,000 *	No	5	19.9	11.7	35.1	71.9
New Orleans, La.	3	12	0	12	7	0	3	1	26	118	182	..	8	5,220 C	No	..	22.7	15.3	65.0	....
Oakland, Calif.	1	12†	1†	19	6	9	36	1	13	2	87	13	7	6,300 A	Yes	1	18.8	11.6	38.6	40.0
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1	..	..	10	2	..	7	..	15	27	147*	..	14	4,800 A	No	..	20.5	10.5	....	....
Omaha, Neb.	1	..	..	6	1	..	18	1	5	3	35	8	2	3,600 M	Yes	3	15.9	9.9	....	....
Portland, Ore.	1	8*	..	23*	4	..	21	10	13	6	86	14	4	5,000 C	Yes	3	17.8	14.3	28.5	26.2
Providence, R. I.	3	1	1†	22	4	..	1	..	14	3	48	27*	6	6,500 M	Yes	2	22.8	12.4	37.1	....
Rochester, N. Y.	2	20†	0	73	15	0	16	0	14	5	125	21	9	7,500 *	Yes	0	17.5	10.7	33.0	35.4
St. Paul, Minn.	1	6†	..	13	2	1	12	1	10	7	47	7	7	4,000 *	No	..	18.6	10.7	28.5	24.0
San Antonio, Tex.	4	15†	..	21	2	1	17	8	13	3	69	17	1	5,500 M	Yes	1	26.7	13.6	101.2	135.0
San Diego, Calif.	4	1	..	8	1	..	10	2	7	1	34	2	21	5,400 A	No	0	19.7	11.6	32.4	55.7
Seattle, Wash.	1	12	3†	89	6	..	15	6	10	104	243	33*	8	5,000 M	Yes	1	17.4	13.6	31.3	46.5
Syracuse, N. Y.	1	3	5†	44	12	..	3	1	28	30	122	33*	3	10,000 M	Yes	3	21.3	12.2	42.0	36.2
Toledo, Ohio	1	13	..	27	3	1	16	7	11	13	92	10*	0	8,000 B	Yes	1	18.8	13.1	51.2	60.0
100,000 to 200,000																				
Albany, N. Y.	(not reporting)																			
Bridgeport, Conn.	1	2	2†	36	3	0	4	0	10	34	90	4	0	6,000 B	No	..	20.4	11.2	34.6	28.0
Cambridge, Mass.	1	1†	1	19	3	0	9	1	5	0	39	20*	21	3,500 B	Yes	0	16.9	12.5	33.5	38.8
Camden, N. J.	1	2	0	10	3	0	2	0	6	...	24	1	18	5,000 C	No	0	29.0	13.1	34.1	51.0
Canton, Ohio	1	..	..	2	2	1	1	4	2	2	15	..	18	3,175 M	Yes	..	23.1	11.4	34.4	35.0
Charlotte, N. C.	1	1	2	26	3	..	2	3	10	4	52	9*	11	3,900 A	No	..	26.5	11.1	51.6	29.0
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1	3	..	7	6	..	7	..	2	9	35	..	2	4,200 M	...	2	...	...	....	....
Des Moines, Iowa	1†	0	0	3	2	0	5	0	3	0	13	1	9	3,000 C	Yes	5	...	...	....	....
Duluth, Minn.	1	2†	..	4	2	1*	5	1	2	8	24	2	9	4,000 C	Yes	0	19.9	11.8	31.0	17.8
Elizabeth, N. J.	2	10†	2	14	2	2	6	0	2	6	36	11	43	3,500 M	Yes	4	14.0	9.9	24.5	39.1

Erie, Pa.		..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	...	33	4	14	4,500	B	No	5	22.1	12.0	42.0	25.0
Fall River, Mass.	1	15†	..	15	1	..	5	1†	8	...	30*	19	2	4,800	B	No	..	18.8	12.9	47.0	39.7
Flint, Mich.	1	6†	..	17	2	1	1	2	8	11	43	6	4	6,000	A	Yes	3	17.2	6.8	43.8	....
Fort Wayne, Ind.	3	2	..	4	1	..	6	1	2	6	24	..	6	2,364	M	...	..	18.9	11.5	33.8	23.2
Fort Worth, Tex.	1	1*	1†	9	2	1	15	2	9	5	45	9*	1	5,000	A	Yes	..	21.1	11.4	45.9	38.8
Gary, Ind.	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	2	...	7	..	2	2,220	B	No	..	...	...	....	....
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1	2	2	19	17†	1	10	2	8	10†	45	31*	0	6,000	A	Yes	5	17.2	10.0	31.9	18.9*
Hartford, Conn.	1	3	2†	4	4	..	3	1	13	10*	39	6*	1	6,500	B	Yes	5	24.2	8.3	29.9	37.3
Jacksonville, Fla.	1	1	1	16	4	1	32	2	4	14	76	8*	16	5,670	C	No	0	19.6	13.3	49.6	77.0
Kansas City, Kan.	1	5†	2†	10	1	1	12	0	3	1	29	11	2	5,000	C	Yes	3	20.1	13.1	45.4	42.0
Knoxville, Tenn.	1	10†	1†	11*	7	1	11	1†	13	15	59	12	11	5,300	A	Yes	1	20.0	10.0	51.6	52.0
Long Beach, Calif.	2	1	1†	5	4	..	7	1	6	2	28	3	20	4,500	A	No	0	18.4	10.0	33.4	23.0
Lowell, Mass.	1	21†	2	18*	3*	..	5*	0	4	3	36*	25*	10	4,224	B	No	0	...	...	....	....
Miami, Fla.	1	1	..	8	2	..	17	1	11	9	50	8*	8	4,000	A	No	..	17.4	11.2	50.2	49.9
Nashville, Tenn.	2	..	1†	25	1	0	17	1†	12	8	65	7	14	4,500	M	Yes	0	17.4	13.7	57.6	95.6
New Bedford, Mass.	1	5†	0	11	1	0	1	1†	5	...	19	10	4	4,500	B	No	..	16.3	10.7	41.3	41.7
New Haven, Conn.	1	5	2	30	5	1†	11	0	7	...	61	68*	6	7,000	B	Yes	5	13.6	11.2	35.8	36.5
Norfolk, Va.	1	1	..	6	4	..	10	1	..	1	24	3	8	4,500	A	Yes	0	20.9	10.5	48.7	29.9
Paterson, N. J.	1	1	..	17	11	..	12	1†	11	5	58	1	18	7,500	B	No	0	13.1	10.0	36.0	36.0
Peoria, Ill.	2	5†	0	18	1	1	5	0	6	4	37	6	4	6,000	B	No	5	15.5	11.1	32.0	....
Reading, Pa.	1	0	0	16	2	0	3	2	2	4	30	..	21	3,000	C	No	5	12.3	11.4	35.2	46.0
Richmond, Va.	1†	12†	1†	20	0*	0	5	1	5	11	42	14	17	....	M	...	..	...	...	....	....
Sacramento, Calif.	1	14†	2†	14	4	0	..	2	9	...	30	16	11	6,000	A	No	5	25.7	16.2	42.1	34.8
Salt Lake City, Utah	1	1	0	14	2	0	17	3	6	3	47	2	5	3,300	M	Yes	1	28.0	12.4	40.3	21.3
Scranton, Pa.	1	0	0	4	2	..	3	..	..	7	17	..	..	....		...	..	...	...	....	....
Somerville, Mass.	1†	..	7†	7	2	0	3	1†	1	1	14	9	40	3,200	B	No	..	...	8.8	43.0	27.0
South Bend, Ind.	2†	..	..	6	..	..	5	..	2	1	14	2	7	2,084	M	No	..	...	...	....	....
Spokane, Wash.	1	0	1†	2	4	0	8	0	5	...	20	6	22	3,600	C	Yes	0	22.4	13.9	39.1	14.0
Springfield, Mass.	(not reporting)																				
Tacoma, Wash.	1	7†	..	13	..	..	2	1†	5	4	25	8	2	4,800	..	Yes	5	14.2	11.5	33.3	22.8
Tampa, Fla.	1	0	1	4	1	0	9	0	2	1†	18	3	10	5,000	M	Yes	2	18.0	12.1	51.0	35.0
Trenton, N. J.	1	7	2†	15	1	..	8	1†	9	...	41	12	42	6,500		No	0	23.1	16.1	39.9	69.7
Tulsa, Okla.	2	0	0	5	4	0	4	1	4	4	24	..	2	4,800	B	Yes	..	...	...	....	....
Utica, N. Y.	1	5†	2†	5	..	..	6	1†	3	2	19	9	21	4,000	M	No	..	20.3	12.7	....	....
Wichita, Kan.	1†	..	0	1†	2	0	2	1	1	11	17	4	8	2,700	A	No	0	22.4	11.1	65.7	15.4
Wilmington, Del.	1†	..	..	1	2	..	9	..	3	...	15	2	5	1,800	B	No	..	22.5	13.8	45.9	58.0
Worcester, Mass.	1	..	6†	30	1	..	16	1†	7	7*	62	15	10	5,000	B	No	..	19.8	13.3	35.5	41.0
Yonkers, N. Y.	1	14†	2†	36	6	0	5	1†	8	57	113	18	5	9,000	A	No	5	14.3	8.8	25.8	47.6
Youngstown, Ohio	1†	1†	1†	3	1	0	5	2	3	23	37	3	1	2,394	M	No	..	23.0	8.7	22.3	....

NOTES ON HEALTH DEPARTMENT DATA IN TABLES XI-A AND XI-B

(An asterisk in table refers to these notes; cities are in alphabetical order without regard to population. All money amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.)

AKRON, OHIO: The $3.8 federal and state funds are for venereal disease prevention. Health board is appointed by mayor.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA: Generalized public health nurses are used, and tuberculosis control is under the antituberculosis association. Salaries of school board health nurses are not included in colums "j" and "k." State and federal expenditures include $4.1 for general health work, $6.0 for vital statistics, $15.0 for prevention of venereal disease, $3.6 for food and milk control. The $42.0 by voluntary agencies is for tuberculosis prevention. "Other health expenditures" include $20.0 for syphilis clinic, $13.2 for medical poor relief, and $20.6 for mosquito, rabies, and rodent control. Health board is appointed by mayor. Part-time employees include nine clinicians.

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND: "Other health expenditures" include $170.1 for communicable disease hospital, $38.8 for health centers, $21.0 for plumbing inspection, $7.7 for industrial hygiene, $53.3 for meat inspection, $4.3 for occupational diseases, and $8.8 for miscellaneous. Total part-time employees include 23 administrative officers, 38 clinicians, and 5 dentists. No health board.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA: The $37.2 state and federal funds include $8.0 for venereal disease, $11.6 for maternal and child hygiene, and $16.7 for public health nursing. In addition to total full-time employees shown, there are 18 employees, including the health officer, who serve both county and city and are paid by Jefferson County; because the local health department is a combined city-county unit with health officer having jurisdiction in all municipalities in the county. The 29 part-time employees include 23 clinicians and 5 nurses paid by the state. Of the total health expenditures of $183.8, the city provides $133.4. Health board is appointed by county medical society.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS: School health item of $215.9 is provided by school board. "Other health expenditures" include $4.9 for communicable disease work; $70.6 for tuberculosis hospital; and $103.1 for detention hospital, maintenance of health units, and garage and auto service. The 53 part-time employees are clinicians. "Other employees" include 11 full-time dental hygienists. No health board.

BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT: "Other health expenditures" includes $55.5 for communicable diseases and $16.1 for dental hygiene. The health board is appointed by the mayor.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK: The state provided $15.8 for venereal disease prevention. "Other health expenditures," $16.5, include stationery, car allowance, postage, telephone, and so on. The health board is appointed by the mayor. Expenditures do not include the Adam Memorial Hospital at Perrysburg.

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS: "Other health expenditures" includes $10.4 for communicable diseases and $106.3 for tuberculosis sanitarium. Part-time employees include 12 on administrative staff and 7 dentists. Health board appointed by mayor.

CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY: The $9.4 under state and federal expenditures include $1.0 for vital statistics, $2.5 for venereal disease work, $1.3 for maternal and child hygiene work, and $4.0 for laboratory service. Voluntary agencies provided $5.6 for tuberculosis prevention. "Other health expenditures" include $42.0 for communicable disease hospital. No health board.

CANTON, OHIO: The $10.8 state and federal expenditures was for general administration and for venereal disease prevention. The health board is appointed by the mayor.

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA: The $17.7 state and federal expenditures include $15.5 for prevention of venereal disease, $0.9 for maternal and child hygiene work, and $1.3 for public health nursing. "Other health expenditures" of $19.1 were for medical poor relief. School health not handled by health department. The nine part-time employees are clinicians.

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE: "Other health expenditures" include $4.9 for medical poor relief and $2.9 for smoke abatement work. No health board.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS: Tuberculosis work is handled by the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium which is separate from the health department. The item of $147.6 federal and state funds is for venereal disease prevention. "Other health expenditures" include $435.3 for communicable disease hospital, $94.7 for plumbing inspection, $70.8 for industrial hygiene. Total part-time employees include 148 administrative employees and 12 clinicians. Health board is appointed by mayor.

CINCINNATI, OHIO: The $19.4 federal expenditures are for venereal disease control, and the $2.4 by voluntary agencies is for tuberculosis prevention. Under "other health expenditures," $32.5, is for medical poor relief. Hospitals are not operated by the health department. Health board is appointed by mayor.

CLEVELAND, OHIO: The $20.4 in state and federal funds are for venereal disease control. Expenditures by voluntary agencies include $3.0 for prevention of tuberculosis and $52.1 for food and milk control. The amount shown in column "i," $54.9, was provided by the department of public safety and the $187.7 for school health was in school board budget. "Other health expenditures" include $50.0 for medical poor relief and $5.0 miscellaneous. "Sanitation officers" include some employees paid by voluntary agencies under "food and milk control" in Table XI-A. Total part-time employees include 2 in the administrative office, 27 physicians, 6 dentists, and 11 others. The health officer is appointed by the director of public health and welfare under civil service.

COLUMBUS, OHIO: Tuberculosis prevention is done by a private agency; school health funds, $26.1, provided by the school board. "Other health expenditures" include $3.5 for communicable disease and $34.0 for general hospital. The health board is appointed by the mayor.

DALLAS, TEXAS: Tuberculosis field nursing service is provided by the local association and the school health item by the school board. The $21.9 state and federal expenditures includes $18.7 for venereal disease prevention, $2.1 for prevention of communicable diseases, and $2.1 for maternal and child hygiene work. Voluntary agency item includes $14.0 for tuberculosis prevention and $13.3 for maternal and child hygiene work. "Other health expenditures" include $19.4 for emergency hospital, and $10.7 for animal shelter. In addition to 17 nurses the school board employs 16. The city manager appoints a health board with approval of council.

DAYTON, OHIO: No health board.

DENVER, COLORADO: The $6.2 federal-state item is for venereal disease control. "Other health expenditures" include $28.5 for communicable disease hospital, $574.0 for tuberculosis and general hospital and medical poor relief, $7.1 for plumbing inspection, $17.5 for garbage collection. Part-time employees include 31 part-time nurses. No health board.

Des Moines, Iowa: Expenditures by volunteer agencies include $13.9 for maternal and child hygiene work, $1.5 for venereal disease prevention, $7.1 for general administration, and $1.4 for communicable disease nurses. The city council is ex officio board of health.

Detroit, Michigan: The $27.3 state and federal expenditures item was for venereal disease prevention. "Other health expenditures," $159.5 for communicable disease hospital, $1,900.0 for tuberculosis hospital, $141.0 for obstetrics hospital, $10.7 for industrial hygiene. Expenditures by voluntary agencies include $915.6 by the Detroit Community Fund, $97.7 by the board of education, $169.5 by the Children's Fund of Michigan, and expenditures by other private and official agencies. Hospital employees are not included in employee figures. Part-time employees include 105 clinicians and 5 dentists. In addition to salary the health officer receives certain fees. The health board is appointed by the mayor.

Duluth, Minnesota: The $13.3 for school health work was provided by the school board. "Other health expenditures" include $5.0 for communicable disease hospital, and $16.3 for garbage collection. Not included in health expenditures is an item for chest clinics conducted jointly twice a week by county and city. The public health engineer is paid by the state. The health board is appointed by the city council.

Elizabeth, New Jersey: The $61.2 state and federal expenditures include $10.6 for prevention of tuberculosis, $1.0 for venereal disease prevention, $24.6 for school health work, and $25.0 for public health nursing. "Other health expenditures" of $20.3 include $11.6 for communicable disease hospital, $5.9 for plumbing inspection, and $2.8 for miscellaneous items. There is a board of health.

Erie, Pennsylvania: Federal expenditures of $5.0 are for venereal disease. School board provided $20.0 of school health item. Voluntary agencies spent $20.0 for prevention of tuberculosis. "Other health expenditures" include $1.6 for tuberculosis hospital and $4.6 for plumbing inspection work. The health board is appointed by the mayor with approval of the council.

Fall River, Massachusetts: "Other Health Expenditures" include $28.2 for communicable disease, $92.0 for tuberculosis, $121.9 for general hospital, out-patient department $13.9; medical poor relief $8.5; plumbing inspection $2.6; garbage collection $8.0; and miscellaneous $15.0.

Flint, Michigan: The $8.6 state and federal funds were divided $2.9 for public health nursing, and $5.7 for prevention of venereal disease. Of the $39.0 spent by voluntary agencies, $14.0 was for general health administration, and $25.0 for school health work. "Other health expenditures" of $6.1 were for plumbing inspection. There is no health board.

Fort Wayne, Indiana: Health board is appointed by mayor.

Fort Worth, Texas: The $30.4 for state and federal expenditures include $1.1 for tuberculosis prevention, $19.0 for venereal disease prevention, $2.7 for communicable disease prevention, $2.4 for maternal and child hygiene, $1.8 for food and milk control, $1.8 for sanitary inspection, and $1.6 for health nursing. Other health expenditures include $3.0 for garbage collection and $9.4 for miscellaneous. In addition to the one full-time clinician there are four part-time clinicians. Other part-time employees include 1 dentist, 1 bacteriologist, 1 laboratory technician. School health item of $40.8 provided by board of education. No health board.

Gary, Indiana: "Other health expenditures" of $2.7 are for plumbing inspection. Mayor appoints health board. School health item provided by school board.

Grand Rapids, Michigan: The $4.8 state and federal funds include $3.3 for venereal disease prevention and $1.5 for food and milk control. The $52.9 spent by voluntary agencies include $8.1 for tuberculosis prevention and $44.8 for public health nursing. "Other health expenditures" of $174.1 include $19.5 for communicable disease hospital, $115.7 for tuberculosis hospital, $20.8 for general hospital, $13.4 for medical poor relief, $4.6 for plumbing inspection. Part-time bacteriologists are state laboratory employees. Tuberculosis rate is for sanatorium only. No health board.

Hartford, Connecticut: The item for school health work is provided by the board of education. State and federal expenditures include $1.2 for tuberculosis prevention, $0.7 for general administration, $3.2 for maternal and child hygiene work. Expenditures by voluntary agencies included $23.9 for general health administration and health education and $95.8 for health nursing work. Part-time employees include three clinicians, "other employees" include sanitary inspectors and dental hygienists. The health board is appointed by the mayor.

Houston, Texas: The $36.1 item for federal-state expenditures includes $24.1 for venereal disease, $8.7 for communicable disease prevention, $1.5 for laboratory service, $1.8 for food and milk control. Part-time employees are clinicians. Health board appointed by mayor.

Indianapolis, Indiana: "Other health expenditures" include $64.2 for tuberculosis hospital, $678.5 for general hospital, and $3.1 for medical poor relief supplies. Health board appointed by mayor. Hospital employees are not included in total employees shown in table.

Jacksonville, Florida: "Other health expenditures" includes $13.6 for mosquito control, $4.2 for dental clinic, and $23.1 for dog pound, supplies, and miscellaneous. No health board.

Kansas City, Kansas: City clerk handles vital statistics. Federal and state expenditures include $1.4 for general administration, $1.0 for vital statistics, $0.5 for tuberculosis prevention, $22.6 for venereal disease prevention, $5.8 for communicable disease prevention, $11.8 for maternal and child hygiene, $1.6 for food and milk control, $3.0 for school health work. Expenditures by voluntary agencies are mostly by the state university, county, and the board of education. "Other health expenditures" are for garbage collection. In addition to the total health expenditures, the city in 1940 spent about $40.0 of city funds for sanitary drainage and mosquito control work. Vital statistics rates include nonresidents. No health board.

Kansas City, Missouri: Item for school health work of $60.0 provided by school board. "Other health expenditures" include $21.4 for communicable disease hospital, $178.2 for tuberculosis hospital work, $797.8 for general hospital, $12.0 for medical poor relief, and $14.5 for miscellaneous. No health board.

Knoxville, Tennessee: School health item of $16.4 was provided by the school board. The $30.3 state and federal funds include $9.2 provided by the state for the joint city-state laboratory which serves the city and 23 counties, and $21.1 for venereal disease prevention. The item of $3.7 spent by voluntary agencies was for tuberculosis prevention. Five additional nurses are employed by school board. No health board.

Long Beach, California: A generalized inspection plan is followed so that the same personnel are used for food control and sanitary inspection. School board provided the $53.1 for school health. The $2.0 state and federal funds were for general health administration. "Other health expenditures" include $0.2 for general hospital work, $2.1 for medical poor relief, and $2.9 for miscellaneous. There are two part-time clinicians. No health board.

Los Angeles, California: "General administrative expenses" totaled $51.3 which are included in other figures. "Other health expenditures" include $1.7 for industrial hygiene during last six months of 1940, and $44.0 for miscellaneous. The state aids the city with venereal disease clinics and industrial hygiene work through social security funds. The school board does the school health work. The health board is appointed by the mayor, with the approval of the council.

Louisville, Kentucky: The $25.6 for federal and state expenditures include $16.8 for venereal disease prevention, $6.1 for maternal and child hygiene, $1.4 for food and milk control, $1.3 for sanitation inspection. The item of $98.0 spent by voluntary agencies includes $61.9 for general health administration and education, $2.1 for maternal and child hygiene, and $34.0 for public health nursing. "Other health expenditures" include $37.3 for communicable disease hospital, $347.0 for tuberculosis (handled jointly with the county), $473.3 for general hospital, $7.6 for medical-poor relief, $1.9 for industrial hygiene, and $2.7 for city hall clinics. Part-time employees include 19 clinicians. No health board.

Lowell, Massachusetts: The item for venereal disease prevention includes state and federal funds. "Other health expenditures" include $73.5 for tuberculosis and communicable disease hospital work, $3.7 for plumbing inspection, $122.4 for garbage and ash collection, and $22.8 for miscellaneous including pensions. Employee figures do not include employees at isolation hospitals or in the ashes and waste division. Included in the 18 nurses are 10 school nurses who work only during the school year. The three "bacteriologists" include the milk inspector and two assistants. Five sanitation officers include one meat, two plumbing, and two health inspectors. Part-time employees include 21 physicians. The health board is appointed by the mayor.

Memphis, Tennessee: Item of $40.1 federal-state funds includes $2.0 for tuberculosis prevention, $33.9 for venereal disease prevention, $2.2 for maternal and child hygiene, and $1.9 for public health nursing. The item of $42.4 spent by voluntary agencies includes $20.3 for general health administration and $21.3 for tuberculosis prevention. "Other health expenditures" include $21.5 for communicable disease hospital, $78.5 for tuberculosis hospital, $233.8 for garbage collection, $22.0 for malaria control. All part-time employees are clinicians. No health board.

Miami, Florida: The $3.8 state and federal funds are for venereal disease prevention. "Other health expenditures" of $6.2 are for auto allowance. Part-time employees include seven clinicians and one clerk. No health board.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin: The $7.1 federal and state funds are for venereal disease work. "Other health expenditures" include $96.6 for communicable disease hospital, $73.9 for tuberculosis hospital, and $6.6 for maintenance of health centers. Municipal hospitals employ 30 nurses, two clerks, and 57 others not shown in the table. Part-time employees are permanent employees. No health board.

Minneapolis, Minnesota: The $9.0 item for state and federal funds includes $3.0 for venereal disease, $0.3 for diphtheria antitoxin, and $5.7 for sanitation inspection. The $4.7 provided by voluntary agencies is for tuberculosis prevention. School health item provided by school board. Three nurses are provided by voluntary agencies and social security funds; the public health engineer is paid through social security funds. Health officer is appointed by board of public welfare. No health board.

Nashville, Tennessee: All expenditure figures are for 1939. State and federal funds of $7.6 were for school health work, and the $12.0 by voluntary agencies for public health nursing. No health board. Vital statistics are for 1939.

Newark, New Jersey: Vital statistics work costs $21.0 in city clerk's budget. The $58.5 voluntary expenditures include $49.0 for public health nursing, and $9.5 for tuberculosis prevention. "Other health expenditures" include $116.0 for medical poor relief, and $22.7 for plumbing inspection. School health item provided by school board except $25.0 for parochial schools. Health officer is appointed by director of public works who is one of the city commissioners. No health board.

New Bedford, Massachusetts: Other health expenditures include $13.7 for communicable disease hospital, $98.3 for tuberculosis hospital, and $4.7 for plumbing inspection. Part of school health item provided by school board. The health board is appointed by the mayor with the approval of the council.

New Haven, Connecticut: The $18.0 state and federal item includes $3.3 for venereal disease prevention, $3.5 for maternal and child hygiene, $6.1 for sanitation inspection, $2.2 for health nursing. "Food and milk" includes meat control. The item for voluntary agencies includes $109.6 for health nursing. "Other health expenditures" include $3.1 for communicable disease hospital, $4.2 for tuberculosis hospital, $0.7 for medical poor relief. Part-time employees include 14 clinicians, 46 nurses, and 2 dentists. Mayor appoints health board.

New Orleans, Louisiana: The health board is appointed by the city council.

New York, New York: General administration includes $203.1 for district health administration of health centers and $48.7 for health education. The $281.3 state and federal expenditures include $28.4 for general administration, $104.5 for prevention of venereal disease, $49.2 for maternal and child hygiene work, $20.3 for laboratory service, and $78.9 for nursing work. Expenditures by voluntary agencies for preventive health work are not available, but in 1929 it was estimated that such agencies spent $2,000. "Total health department expenditures" include the $281.3 state and federal item. The health department handles the licensing of master plumbers, and the department's food inspectors also inspect plumbing in food establishments, as well as in lying-in institutions. Prevention of tuberculosis, garbage collection, housing inspection, food control, school health work, industrial hygiene and plumbing inspection work are largely handled by other municipal departments or by state agencies. Total health expenditures do not include any capital outlay for health center buildings. Part-time employees include 460 clinicians and 63 dentists. Under "sanitation officers" are included food, milk, and sanitary inspectors. "Other employees" include laborers, laboratory helpers, technicians, chemists, and others. The health board is appointed by the mayor.

Norfolk, Virginia: The item for school health work is provided by the school board. "Other health expenditures" include $9.0 for communicable disease hospital, $36.4 for tuberculosis hospital, and $6.7 for medical poor relief. No health board.

Oakland, California: The item under "food and milk" includes $41.9 for the milk and laboratory divisions. The $72.4 for school health work was provided by the school board. The $19.2 federal and state funds are for venereal disease prevention, and voluntary agencies provided $2.5 for tuberculosis prevention. "Other health expenditures" include $1.1 for emergency hospital, $26.7 for plumbing inspection, $4.9 for industrial hygiene. No health board.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: Item for voluntary agencies includes $15.9 for tuberculosis prevention and $2.4 for maternal and child hygiene. "Other health expenditures" include $10.7 for communicable disease hospital, $8.2 for plumbing inspection, $123.3 for garbage collection. "Total employees" include 85 garbage collection employees. No health board.

Omaha, Nebraska: Expenditures by voluntary agencies include $5.0 for prevention of tuberculosis, $22.1 for maternal and child hygiene work, and $37.4 for public health nursing. "Other health expenditures" include $10.5 for communicable disease hospital, $7.4 for plumbing inspection, and $74.5 for garbage collection by contract. School health item provided by school board. The county takes care of all tubercular patients and indigent sick. No health board.

Paterson, New Jersey: The $13.9 state and federal item includes $1.0 health administration, $3.3 venereal disease prevention, $6.7 maternal and child hygiene, $1.4 school health work, and $1.4 health nursing. School board provided $34.5 of school health item. Other health expenditures of $2.5 are for plumbing inspection. Health board is appointed by mayor.

Peoria, Illinois: The item for state and federal funds includes $4.5 for venereal disease, $0.5 for maternal and child hygiene, $1.2 for laboratory service, $1.0 for food and milk control, $0.5 for sanitation inspection, and $11.3 for public health nursing. Over one-half of the item provided by voluntary agencies was for school health work. The total of $99.8 for items "a" to "k" includes expenditures of such tax-supported agencies as the tuberculosis association, school board, and overseer of poor. Total of $75.3 in last column is amount spent by public health board. Health board is appointed by mayor.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: All expenditure figures are for 1939. Venereal disease work is not a city function. The $442.0 for school health work includes $367.5 provided by board of education. "Other health expenditures" include $372.4 for communicable disease hospital, $31.6 for tuberculous children, $671.6 for general hospital, $14.4 for medical poor relief, $26.9 for plumbing inspection, $26.4 for housing inspection, and $1,186.4 for care of mental patients. Part-time employees include 103 clinicians; in addition the school board provides 14 full-time and 94 part-time clinicians. The school board also provides 99 full-time nurses not shown in table. Health board is appointed by city council on recommendation of public health director and mayor.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: "Other health expenditures" include $101.9 for communicable disease hospital, $231.4 for tuberculosis hospital, $37.4 for plumbing inspection, $10.4 for weights and measures, and $4.0 for smoke regulation. Total part-time employees include 31 part-time clinicians. No health board.

Portland, Oregon: The $3.7 under "state and federal expenditures" was for prevention of venereal disease, and the $24.8 under "voluntary agencies" was for maternal and child hygiene work. "Other health expenditures" include $25.6 for communicable disease hospital, $56.5 for medical poor relief, and $5.5 for miscellaneous. School health item was provided by school board. In addition to the eight physicians shown under "clinicians" there are 13 part-time physicians. In addition to the 23 full-time nurses, there are 16 nurses on the school board payroll. No health board.

Providence, Rhode Island: "Other health expenditures" of $13.5 were for medical poor relief. School board provides school health item. The state handles the venereal disease work. Total part-time employees include 24 clinicians. The city council is ex-officio board of health.

Reading, Pennsylvania: Tuberculosis prevention work is handled by the state and county, each of which has a clinic, and venereal disease prevention and medical poor relief by the state. "Other health expenditures" include $4.6 for plumbing inspection, and $56.7 for garbage collection and disposal. School board provides school health item. The council acts as a board of health.

Richmond, Virginia: "Other health expenditures" include $13.0 for medical poor relief, and $4.6 for plumbing inspection. Laboratory works on contract basis. Mayor appoints health board.

Rochester, New York: The item of $120.9 for public health nursing includes medical and nursing supervision of school children which is a function of the health bureau, and all nurses and physicians assigned to public and parochial schools are health bureau employees. Municipal hospitals are operated separately from the bureau of health. The hospitals in 1940 (communicable disease, general) spent $506.3, which is not included in the table. "Other health expenditures" include $19.2 for medical poor relief, $10.3 for plumbing inspection, and $8.6 for miscellaneous items. Health officer is appointed by commissioner of public safety. No health board.

Sacramento, California: The $8.8 state and federal expenditures are for prevention of venereal disease. "Other health expenditures" include $10.2 for plumbing inspection, and $35.7 for the city pound, emergency hospital, and the dental clinic. School health item was provided by school board.

St. Louis, Missouri: Item for "food and milk" includes $44.0 for meat control and "public health nursing" includes $35.7 for dental hygiene. Federal and state expenditures include $29.6 for vital statistics, $31.0 for venereal disease prevention, $7.2 for maternal and child hygiene, $3.7 for school health. "Other health expenditures" of $11.9 are for office and other salaries in visiting nurses' section. Hospitals, medical poor relief, and other functions are performed by other departments, by the state, or by private agencies. Part-time employees include 20 diagnosticians of communicable diseases, 8 bacteriologists, 15 dentists, 5 tuberculosis center physicians. In addition to total employees listed there are 42 full-time and 13 part-time employees paid from federal funds. Vital statistics are for 1939. No health board. All data supplied by Governmental Research Institute.

St. Paul, Minnesota: The $3.6 item under "state and federal expenditures" was for sanitary inspection work. The school board handles school nursing and health education work. The health officer is appointed by the public safety commissioner. No health board.

Salt Lake City, Utah: City does not handle tuberculosis prevention. The item for sanitation inspection includes plumbing and housing inspection. "Other health expenditures" include $10.0 for emergency hospital. Health board is appointed by mayor and commission.

San Antonio, Texas: The $22.1 item for federal and state includes $19.7 for venereal disease and $2.4 for maternal and child hygiene. School health item provided by school board. Mayor appoints health board.

San Diego, California: The $5.6 federal-state item is for venereal disease prevention. "Other health expenditures" item of $13.6 is for plumbing inspection. Not shown in table is an item of $8.9 for operation of city pound. The city manager appoints the health board.

San Francisco, California: "Other health expenditures" include $44.8 for communicable disease hospital, $121.1 for tuberculosis hospital, $2,748.0 for general hospital, $59.6 for medical poor relief, $39.9 for plumbing inspection, $17.4 for industrial hygiene, $32.2 for housing inspection, $179.2 for miscellaneous. The state health department provides some public health nursing work, and the state relief administration provides medical service to employable unemployed. The health officer is appointed by the chief administrative officer of the city, who also appoints the health board. San Francisco, being a city and county, performs some health functions commonly associated with county government. All data were supplied by San Francisco Bureau of Governmental Research.

Seattle, Washington: The $5.5 federal and state expenditure item was for venereal disease work. The $38.1 by voluntary agencies includes $18.8 for tuberculosis prevention and $19.3 for nursing service. The item for school health work was provided by school board. "Other health expenditures" include $9.1 for communicable disease hospital, $242.7 for tuberculosis hospital, $33.3 for general hospital, $15.4 for plumbing inspection, $386.7 for garbage collection and disposal (under contract) and $36.4 for miscellaneous items. Part-time employees include 30 part-time clinicians. No health board.

Somerville, Massachusetts: Vital statistics work is handled by the city clerk's office, and prevention of venereal disease by the state. "Other health expenditures" include $26.1 for communicable disease work, $44.9 for tuberculosis work in hospitals, and $3.7 for miscellaneous items. The health board is appointed by the mayor.

South Bend, Indiana: Police department handles sanitation inspection and school board provides $16.0 for school health work. "Other health expenditures" of $1.7 are for plumbing inspection. Mayor appoints health board. A mill tax raises $40,000 the city contributes to two local hospitals. State and federal funds of $1.4 are for venereal disease prevention, and voluntary agency funds of $21.0 for tuberculosis prevention.

Spokane, Washington: Item for venereal disease prevention includes $7.6 for remodeling clinic, and item for school health work was paid by school board. "Other health expenditures" include $11.4 for communicable disease hospital, and $4.5 for plumbing inspection. The city commission appoints health board.

Syracuse, New York: The item $85.1 for school health work includes $74.4 provided by the school board. The $30.5 federal and state funds includes $8.0 for venereal disease and $22.5 for laboratory service. Voluntary agency item of $68.9 includes $26.1 for tuberculosis prevention, and $42.9 for nursing service. "Other health expenditures" include $54.8 for communicable disease hospital, and $37.1 for medical poor relief. County expenditures of $266.5 for tuberculosis hospital not shown. County also provides medical service for nonambulatory cases. Total part-time employees include 21 clinicians, 5 dentists, 4 veterinarians, and 3 clerks. No health board.

Tacoma, Washington: The $7.6 state and federal item is for venereal disease prevention. School board provided school health item. Expenditures by voluntary agencies include $0.7 for maternal and child hygiene and $11.9 for nursing work. "Other health expenditures" include $0.5 for communicable disease work and $2.4 for plumbing inspection. There is no health board.

Tampa, Florida: "Other health expenditures" include $4.5 for drugs and $13.8 miscellaneous.

Toledo, Ohio: The total for school health work is provided by the school board. A total of $9.3 of the federal and state funds was for venereal disease prevention. Voluntary agency expenditures include $3.0 for general administration, $2.5 for venereal disease work, and $6.5 for prevention of communicable diseases. "Other health expenditures" include $6.8 for communicable disease work in the hospital, $146.5 for general hospital, $26.6 for medical poor relief. Part-time employees include 7 clinicians. The health board is appointed by the mayor with the approval of the council, the board being established in October, 1940, when the Toledo Health District was created.

Trenton, New Jersey: School board provides the $36.2 for school health work. No health board.

Tulsa, Oklahoma: Health board is appointed by city commission.

Utica, New York: Health officer is appointed by commissioner of public safety. No health board.

Washington, D. C.: The $176.3 under "state and federal expenditures" were federal grants to the District of Columbia under the social security and venereal disease acts and this amount is included in the last column. "Other health expenditures" include $45.3 for hospital communicable disease work, $842.3 for tuberculosis hospital work, $911.8 for general hospital, $26.8 for medical poor relief. Number of employees does not include employees of hospitals and the hospital permit bureau. "Health officers" include directors of several divisions of the department. "Total part-time employees" include 68 clinicians. The health officer is appointed by the board of commissioners of the District of Columbia. No health board.

Wichita, Kansas: Vital statistics work is performed by the city clerk, tuberculosis by a local group and by the county clinic, prevention of venereal disease by the county clinic, school health work by the school board. Private agencies provide about $6.0 for nursing. "Other health expenditures" include $0.7 for communicable disease in hospitals, $30.7 for garbage collection, and $3.4 for miscellaneous. The county handles medical care of indigents. The health officer is a part-time official. City manager appoints the health board.

Wilmington, Delaware: The cost of general health administration, tuberculosis prevention, communicable disease work, maternal and child hygiene, and public health nursing is borne by state and/or federal funds, and the school board provides $22.3 for school health work. "Other health expenditures" include $2.5 for medical poor relief, $2.4 for plumbing inspection, $92.0 for garbage collection, and $29.0 for incineration. Mayor appoints health board.

Worcester, Massachusetts: "Other employees" are dental hygienists. Mayor appoints health board. "Other health expenditures" include $17.3 for dental clinics and $12.2 for school physicians.

Yonkers, New York: The $9.3 federal and state funds include $7.5 for laboratory service and $1.8 for nursing. Voluntary agencies provide $4.8 for laboratory service. "Other health expenditures" include $50.6 for communicable disease hospital, $42.7 for tuberculosis hospital, $11.2 for plumbing inspection. No health board.

Youngstown, Ohio: The visiting nurse association handles all tuberculosis prevention work and maternal and child hygiene work, with county doing some tuberculosis work. "Other health expenditures" include $14.3 for communicable disease hospital work, $83.0 for hospitalization of indigent sick, $12.6 for municipal hospital, $12.6 for burials, and remainder for miscellaneous items. No health board.

Professional Organization: Health

American Public Health Association

The American Public Health Association is the professional society of all workers in public health in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Cuba. During its 69 years of existence it has sought to bridge the gap between the scientific knowledge of health as discovered in the research laboratory and the actual performance in municipal and state health agencies. The present membership of approximately 7,000 individuals includes representatives of ten sections with widely varying interests in the health field. In addition to the health officers' section, there are sections on maternal and child health, epidemiology, food and nutrition, industrial hygiene, laboratory work, public health education, engineering, public health nursing, and vital statistics. Twenty-one regional associations are affiliated with the American Public Health Association and there are, in addition, a western and a southern branch.

As a voluntary professional association designed to protect and promote public health, the Association publishes a monthly journal, *The American Journal of Public Health;* conducts an annual meeting; issues a yearbook containing reports of technical committees, pertinent data relating to the Association, and information concerning affiliated societies and branches. The central office operates an up-to-date list of openings in public health work and a record of available personnel.

The Association, in co-operation with the United States Chamber of Commerce, conducts city and rural health conservation contests in which several hundred American municipalities participate annually. Recognition is awarded to cities and counties having outstanding public health programs.

Among recent special activities of interest to cities are an Association report on the *Control of Communicable Diseases,* including information required by those formulating sanitary codes; the *Standard Methods of Water Analysis,* and *Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy Products,* publications which for many years have been universally recognized in North America; the *Appraisal Form for Local Health Work;* a monograph on *Community Health Organization;* a report on *Basic Principles of Healthful Housing;* a study on *Swimming Pools and Other Bathing Places;* reports on educational qualifications of health officers, school health educators, nurses in industry, statisticians, and of personnel in environmental sanitation; studies on legislation relating to occupational disease; and a report on diagnostic procedures.

During 1941, the Association will continue important studies on evaluation of administrative procedures, on educational qualifications of other types of public health personnel, on housing and its relation to health, and will continue to support governmental efforts to extend and expand public health services throughout the United States.—REGINALD M. ATWATER, M. D., executive secretary, 1790 Broadway, New York.

Sources of Information: Health

Services of National and Federal Agencies

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION—*1790 Broadway, New York*

Maintains a free information and consultation service on any problem in health administration, and makes surveys of health department activities with recommendations for improving health service.

Conducts annual city and rural health conservation contests in conjunction with the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Promotes standards for the guidance of public health workers.

Collects data on health department expenditures and personnel for cities and counties of various sizes.

Maintains an employment service which records all known vacancies in the public health field and keeps up to date a list of available health personnel.

Distributes free of charge an annually compiled list of more than a thousand books on health and allied subjects.

American Social Hygiene Association—*1790 Broadway, New York*

Makes surveys and gives advice regarding the organization and function of municipal health departments in planning or carrying out their programs for the control and prevention of syphilis and gonorrhea, including technical services of clinics for the diagnosis and treatment of syphilis and gonorrhea, and other so-called venereal diseases.

Makes surveys of environmental conditions, and offers consultant services regarding the activities of police departments, courts, and other law enforcement offices in dealing with prostitution and sex delinquency; similar services regarding quackery and other illegal medical practices in the diagnosis and treatment of syphilis and gonorrhea; also consultant services relating to sex education programs for the community—in homes, schools, and churches, and in other agencies.

Provides advice and materials for the use of health departments and other official bodies in carrying on popular social hygiene educational work for the general public, including pamphlets, exhibits, motion pictures, talking slide films, etc.

National Committee for Mental Hygiene—*1790 Broadway, New York*

Functions as a national consultation bureau to cities and communities interested in child guidance work; assists in organizing psychiatric clinics for children and adults, and in the training of psychiatric personnel; co-operates with public school systems in establishing special classes, child guidance departments, and other mental health services; and advises public welfare departments, child-caring and family agencies, juvenile and criminal courts, probation officers, health officials, and others dealing with mental health problems.

Advises hospital executives on administrative and professional problems in the care and treatment of the mentally ill; assists architects and institutional officials in planning new construction; and maintains a file of building plans for this purpose.

National Organization for Public Health Nursing—*1790 Broadway, New York*

Promotes the development of standards and extension of public health nursing.

Maintains a central information bureau and advisory and consultation service on organization and administrative problems.

National Tuberculosis Association—*1790 Broadway, New York*

Acts as a clearinghouse for information and assists in developing higher standards among agencies engaged in tuberculosis work.

Public Administration Service—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Makes surveys and advises as to organizational and administrative problems of public health agencies and departments, and makes appraisals of their programs and activities.

Conducts surveys of management methods and service standards of hospitals and other public institutions, and designs and installs accounting, cost accounting, other financial, and reporting systems for them.

Designs forms and procedures for recording and reporting vital statistics and keeping other records.

Agricultural Marketing Service—*Department of Agriculture*

Conducts standardization and inspection services for farm products, including a number of food products. Quality grades have been established for meat, poultry, eggs, and butter, and for canned fruits and vegetables. In a few canning plants all products are carefully inspected for wholesomeness and quality as they are packed into cans, and the quality designations may be carried on the label, such as "U. S. Grade A."

Conducts inspection of dressed poultry for condition and wholesomeness at poultry dressing and evisceration plants.

Bureau of Animal Industry—*Department of Agriculture*

Furnishes information on federal meat inspection which may be utilized as a basis for municipal meat-inspection services.

Furnishes information and advice regarding anthrax, tuberculosis, rabies, trichinosis, and other animal diseases that are communicable to man.

Bureau of Biological Survey—*Department of the Interior*

Aids in directing work of rat control in cities, although concerned chiefly with wildlife research and management.

Bureau of the Census—*Department of Commerce*

Publishes annual reports giving total number of births and deaths for each city of more than 10,000. Deaths are classified by cause of death.

Publishes *Weekly Health Index* giving for 92 large cities, on the basis of telegraphic returns, current information on total number of deaths and number of infant deaths.

Publishes *Weekly Accident Bulletin* giving for approximately 146 large cities weekly reports on the number of deaths due to motor vehicle accidents.

Publishes *Vital Statistics—Special Reports.* Many issues of this series contain data, for cities of various sizes, relating to total births, total deaths, infant deaths, accident fatalities, etc.

Bureau of Dairy Industry—*Department of Agriculture*

Acts in an advisory capacity on methods of farm and city milk plant inspection.

Advises local officials on laboratory control of milk and its products.

Supplies sample score cards to be used in rating dairies.

Bureau of Mines—*Department of Interior*

Makes available information on studies of the effects on health of breathing dusts, or poisonous or asphyxiating gases, vapors, or fumes.

Makes surveys on the extent of pollution of harbor waters by oil discharged by steamers.

Conducts sanitary surveys in mining towns.

Advises cities on problems of stream pollution caused by acid mine drainage, and wastes from mineral-dressing plants.

Makes studies of disposal of waste waters from oil wells.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU—*Department of Labor*

Makes studies in fields of child growth and development, maternal care, maternal and child-health services, and services for crippled children, including studies made at the request of local officials if resources permit, and gives informational and consultation service in these and related fields.

Issues bulletins and folders for parents on child care and training frequently distributed by local health departments.

Publishes reports on research studies and technical bulletins for physicians on the care of the mother and child, and for public-health workers on the conduct of maternal and child-health services.

Administers grants to states under the Social Security Act for maternal and child-health services and services for crippled children.

Publishes information on the development of state and local programs.

Collects and publishes reports of local maternal and child-health activities administered or supervised by state health agencies, and reports on the state registration of crippled children and services rendered crippled children under the administration of the state crippled children's agencies.

COAST GUARD—*Treasury Department*

Enforces health laws relating to quarantine.

Assists vessels in distress; helps in flood relief work.

Co-operates with civil authorities in times of national disasters and emergencies.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Issues cease and desist orders and secures injunctive orders from the courts in connection with the prevention of false advertisements of food, drugs, devices, and cosmetics.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION—*Federal Security Agency*

Enforces the food, drug, and cosmetic act and six other acts; supplies information on the legal labeling of foods, drugs and devices, cosmetics, and caustic poisons.

Supplies information as to composition of food, methods of analysis, etc.

Advises on administrative procedure in food inspection.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE—*Federal Security Agency*

Investigates and issues reports on the cause and control of disease.

Makes reports on health administration practices and matters of interest to state and municipal health officers.

Makes surveys of state, city, and county health administration at request of duly constituted officials in so far as personnel and funds of the Public Health Service permit.

Under the Social Security Act and the Venereal Disease Control Act (1938), makes grants-in-aid to states for improving state and local health services and providing better qualified public health personnel for public health agencies, and for developing more effective control of the venereal diseases.

Provides advisory and consultant services for state health departments in connection with general public health work, venereal disease control activities, industrial hygiene and other special programs.

Under the National Cancer Act (1937), loans radium to responsible hospitals for the treatment of cancer patients; provides advisory services for the development of state cancer control programs.

Upon request gives expert advice and assistance in the event of epidemics or unusual outbreaks of disease when such service is not available through other agencies.

Makes sanitary surveys of physical conditions such as water supply, sewerage system, garbage disposal, and other matters affecting public health.

Makes available a standard milk ordinance and standard milk control code, and recommends what is considered satisfactory compliance.

Makes milk sanitation surveys and computes ratings for cities which have adopted standard milk ordinance and co-operates with states and municipalities in milk sanitation.

Examines specimens and makes reports without cost in rare or unusual cases of disease affecting public health.

Assists in organizing county health departments, many of which serve small cities.

Prepares and distributes directories of state, city, and county health officers.

Supervises the manufacture and sale of biological products used in the prophylaxis and treatment of human diseases.

Conducts the United States quarantine stations to prevent the introduction of diseases from abroad into the United States.

Operates an institution for the treatment of persons suffering from leprosy to which persons from any section of the country may be sent, and two hospitals for the care and treatment of drug addicts.

Compiles and publishes state laws and regulations relating to public health.

Supplies free information service on local health problems; participates in local health education programs.

Makes available annual summaries of the number of cases of and deaths from important notifiable diseases in states.

Publishes current mortality and morbidity statistics which are valuable to health officers.

Makes available weekly through the *Public Health Reports* (free to health officers of states and large cities; subscription price $2.50 a year) current information on prevalence of disease, results of investigation on control and prevention of disease, and abstracts of court decisions relating to public health.

Issues monthly *Venereal Disease Information* containing articles and abstracts relating to clinical and administrative matters concerning venereal disease control (50 cents a year).

Issues information quarterly on important state and local activities for the betterment of negro health and assists state and local organizations in an annual National Negro Health Week program.

Prepares health education materials, including pamphlets, posters, exhibits, lantern slides, and motion pictures.

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION—*Federal Works Agency*

Operates projects for the construction and improvement of hospitals, sanatoriums, clinics, etc.; water and sewer systems and treatment plants.

Provides personnel needed to supplement and expand the regular work of local health agencies and public hospitals.

Sources of Statistics: Health

Journal of the American Medical Association. May 13, 1939. Vol. 112, pp. 1941-45; contains data on typhoid fever and deaths from this cause in the larger cities. May 20, 1939, pp. 2043-46 contains similar data on diphtheria. (Annual.) 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago. Typhoid in the large cities of the United States in 1937. Typhoid deaths in 93 cities.

International City Managers' Association. The Municipal Year Book, 1940. pp. 300-7. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Lists all city and city-county hospitals and sanatoriums in the United States that are registered and approved by the American Medical Association, giving name of institution, type of service, year established and ownership, number of beds and bassinets, number of births, average daily census, number of admissions, and whether or not approved by American College of Surgeons—for 265 cities.

United States Bureau of the Census. Weekly Health Index. Washington, D. C. Total deaths (excluding stillbirths) and deaths under one year for 88 cities. Last number for each year gives annual figures.

—Vital Statistics—Special Reports. Washington, D. C. The state reports issued in 1939 contained tables giving number of deaths in institutions and from motor vehicle accidents in cities over 100,000; number of deaths from certain rare causes in cities over 10,000; and number of births and deaths classified by race and residence, and also number and rate of infant deaths for counties and cities over 10,000.

—Mortality statistics. (Annual.) Birth statistics. (Annual.) Population statistics. Analyses of census material.

United States Public Health Service. Public Health Reports. (Weekly.) Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. For 140 cities, cases of communicable diseases: diphtheria, influenza (cases and deaths), measles, pneumonia (deaths), scarlet fever, smallpox, tuberculosis (deaths), typhoid fever, whooping cough.

Selected Standard References: Health

An Official Declaration of Attitude of the American Public Health Association on Desirable Minimum Functions and Suitable Organization of Health Activities. The Association, 1790 Broadway, New York. 1941.

Appraisal Form for Local Health Work. American Public Health Association, 1790 Broadway, New York. 1938. 200pp. $1.60.

Basic Principles of Healthful Housing. American Public Health Association, 1790 Broadway, New York. 1939. 25 cents.

City Health Administration. By Carl E. McCombs. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1927. 524pp. $5.50.

Community Health Organization. Edited by Ira V. Hiscock. Commonwealth Fund, 41 East 57 Street, New York. 1939. 318pp. $2.50.

Control of Communicable Diseases. American Public Health Association, 1790 Broadway, New York. 1935. 79pp. 30 cents. (New edition in press.)

Milk Ordinance and Code. United States Public Health Service. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 1940. 160pp. 35 cents.

Principles and Practices in Public Health Nursing. By National Organization for Public Health Nursing, Inc., 1790 Broadway, New York. 1932. $1.75.

Public Health Administration in the United States. By Wilson G. Smillie. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1936. 458pp. $3.50.

Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy Products. American Public Health Association, 1790 Broadway, New York. 1939. $2.50. (New edition in press.)

Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Sewage. (Eighth edition.) American Public Health Association, 1790 Broadway, New York. 1936. $2.50.

New Books and Pamphlets: Health

ECONOMIC STUDY OF MILK DISTRIBUTION IN MAINE MARKETS. Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono. 1939. 674pp.

HOSPITAL PUBLIC RELATIONS. By Alden B. Mills. Physicians' Record Company, 161 West Harrison Street, Chicago. 1939. 361pp. $3.75.

INFLUENCE OF A PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAM ON A RURAL COMMUNITY. By W. Frank Walker and Carolina R. Randolph. Commonwealth Fund, 41 East 57 Street, New York. 1940. 106pp. 25 cents.

MILK ORDINANCE AND CODE. United States Public Health Service. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1940. 160pp. 35 cents.

MOSQUITO CONTROL; PRACTICAL METHODS FOR ABATEMENT OF DISEASE VECTORS AND PESTS. By William B. Herms and Harold F. Gray. Commonwealth Fund, 41 East 57 Street, New York. 1940. 317pp. $3.50.

NEW PLANS OF MEDICAL SERVICE; EXAMPLES OF ORGANIZED LOCAL PLANS OF PROVIDING OR PAYING FOR MEDICAL SERVICE IN THE UNITED STATES. Bureau of Cooperative Medicine, 5 East 57 Street, New York. 1940. 72pp. 15 cents.

OPERATION OF SWIMMING POOLS AND BATHING BEACHES. New York State Department of Health, Albany. 1940. 40pp.

ORDINANCE AND CODE REGULATING EATING AND DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS. United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. 1940. 35pp.

PLUMBING AND PUBLIC HEALTH. United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. 1940. 118pp. 30 cents.

PLUMBING MANUAL; REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PLUMBING OF THE CENTRAL HOUSING COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH, DESIGN, AND CONSTRUCTION. National Bureau of Standards. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1940. 70pp. 20 cents.

PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF THE INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE PROBLEM IN THE UNITED STATES. By J. J. Bloomfield and others. United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. 1940. 132pp. 20 cents.

PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION IN NORTH CAROLINA. By William A. McIntosh and John F. Kendrick. North Carolina Department of Health, Raleigh. 1940. 190pp.

PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION IN THE UNITED STATES. By Wilson G. Smillie. The Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1940. 553pp. $3.75.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ELIMINATION OF SMOKE TO MAYOR OF ST. LOUIS. City Clerk, City Hall, St. Louis, Missouri. 1940. 14pp.

SMOKE ABATEMENT CODE OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND, 1939. Regional Association of Cleveland, Housing Center, West Mall Drive, Cleveland. 1940. 8pp.

SUMMARY DIGEST OF STATE LAWS PROVIDING FOR CHARITY HOSPITAL SERVICE. By Mamie Owen. Council of State Governments, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 4pp. 25 cents.

SURVEY OF MUNICIPAL GARBAGE DISPOSAL METHODS AS RELATED TO THE SPREAD OF TRICHINOSIS. By Willard H. Wright. United States Public Health Service. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1940. 10pp. 5 cents.

TENTH ANNUAL YEAR BOOK OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION, 1940-41. The Association, 1790 Broadway, New York. 1941. $1.50.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE OF STATE AND TERRITORIAL HEALTH OFFICERS. United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. 1940. 184pp.

YOUR HEALTH CENTER; A GUIDE TO BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF WHAT YOUR HEALTH DEPARTMENT OFFERS. New York City Department of Health, 125 Worth Street, New York. 1940. 23pp.

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AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH. American Public Health Association, 1790 Broadway, New York. $5.

HOSPITALS. American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago. $2.

MEDICAL CARE. (Quarterly.) Committee on Research in Medical Economics, Inc., 1790 Broadway, New York.

MENTAL HYGIENE. (Quarterly.) National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 1790 Broadway, New York. $3.

MILK DEALER. Olsen Publishing Company, 505 West Cherry Street, Milwaukee. $2.

MODERN HOSPITAL. 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. $3.

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING ABSTRACTS. (Weekly.) Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING. National Organization for Public Health Nursing, 1790 Broadway, New York. $2 to members, $3 to nonmembers.

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS. (Weekly.) U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency. (Order from Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.) $2.50.

Housing

Developments in 1940

By Coleman Woodbury

Executive Director, National Association of Housing Officials, Chicago

This account of 1940 developments, like the similar one for 1939, omits all but the most incidental references to the activities of the Federal Housing Administration, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and the Farm Security Administration. The work of these agencies is of vital importance to the over-all housing program but is likely to be of less immediate interest to municipal officials than the work of local housing authorities, the United States Housing Authority, and other agencies engaged in the provision of housing facilities for urban families of low income.

The year 1940 was marked principally by the movement of the bulk of the USHA-local authority program into construction and occupancy changes. At the end of the year 344 USHA-aided public housing projects were under construction or completed, and 39,500 dwelling units in these projects were occupied. The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii, and 37 of the 38 states having public housing enabling legislation were represented by loan contracts with USHA at the end of the year. Of the total of $800,000,000 authorized by Congress for loan by USHA, $691,627,500 was under loan contract. The success of the program is also indicated by the average rentals and tenant income in the developments partially or wholly occupied at the end of 1940. For the country as a whole the median shelter rent was $12.78 per family unit per month and the median family income was $799 per year. In the North the corresponding figures were $14.85 per month and $911 per year; in the South, $10.05 and $650.

A few non-USHA activities in the low-rent field were of special interest. In New York City, Vladeck City Homes, the first development to be financed by the municipal occupancy tax, was completed and tenanted by the New York City Housing Authority. Also in New York the 3,528-unit Fort Greene Houses, the first project to be developed by state funds administered by the New York State Division of Housing, was put under construction by the New York City Housing Authority.

In Philadelphia, group remodeling by Arthur H. Binns was extended to a second group of about 20 dwellings to rent for $25 per month for four rooms. As yet there have been no authoritative financial statements on Mr. Binns's work and in spite of the encouragement now offered by the Federal Housing Administration in the form of mortgage insurance for group remodeling and rehabilitation, no work comparable to that of Mr. Binns has been undertaken elsewhere in the country.

The growth of organized opposition to the public housing program was noticeable during 1940. This opposition has been led largely by groups engaged in general real estate or home-financing activity. There is still no effective, adequately financed, nationwide organization engaged in the promotion of either an all-around or a limited public housing program.

During the latter part of the year public and official interest was centered largely on housing problems of the national defense program. Congress appropriated $250,000,000 for such housing, and the United States Housing Act of 1937 was amended to permit the expenditure of some of the funds of the United States Housing Authority for defense housing purposes.

Significant progress was made in the administration of local housing agencies. The movement of the public program into management stages has resulted in an increase of the number of contacts between housing authorities and both public and private local agencies. Good progress is being made in developing welfare and recreational activities centered in housing developments in such a way that they are part of regular municipal programs. Their benefits, of course, are available to entire neighborhoods rather than to housing developments exclusively.

Authorities in Chicago and Los Angeles engaged outside professional assistance in examining and revamping authority organization and procedure. The mandatory application of civil service procedure for personnel in housing authorities in Connecticut, New York, and Michigan continues. In addition, authorities including those in Pittsburgh, Gary (Indiana), Chicago, Great Falls (Montana), Louisville (Kentucky), and Los Angeles either continued or prepared for the adoption of informal types of merit system procedures for their personnel.

Little significant housing legislation was passed other than the defense housing acts by Congress. The second session of the 76th Congress failed to take any action on bill S-591 aimed to increase the bonding power of the United States Housing Authority and to enable it to participate more effectively in a rural housing program. This inaction seems due to a bloc in the House of Representatives that is very critical of USHA and to general preoccupation with defense problems.

The highest state courts continued to sustain state public housing legislation. Favorable decisions were handed down in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Maryland, Nebraska, Texas, and Virginia.[1]

The great need is for broadening the scope of public housing programs and working out better forms of cooperation between public and private enterprise. A definite "No Man's Land" exists between the upper income limits of public housing and the lower income limits of private housing operations meeting decent standards of construction, design, and occupancy. Also, in many communities the public program might well reach farther down into the lowest income group. Efforts to produce housing at the nonprofit and limited profit level still lag badly.

Growing interest in the subject of neighborhood rehabilitation, and especially the proposal for neighborhood rebuilding by private enterprise, are likely to be singularly unfruitful unless coordination of the plans and activities of the public housing authorities and private groups can be worked out.

Low-Cost Public Housing

During 1940 the low-rent public housing program being assisted by the United States Housing Authority grew by leaps and bounds. In the 1940 Municipal Year Book, the handful of communities in which local authorities had projects open for occupancy were cited as a sort of roll of honor. By the end of January, 1941, no less than 147 low-rent projects built under the USHA program were partially or completely tenanted. The number of dwelling units ready for occupancy in these projects amounted to 43,891, while the number of units actually occupied by that time was slightly less, because the homes had only recently become available for occupancy. Some public housing projects without federal assistance have been constructed in New York under the state housing law which was revised in 1939 to provide state financial aid to local authorities, but data about these projects are not included in Table XII-A.

USHA loan contracts had been signed as of January 31, 1941, covering low-rent projects with a total estimated development cost of $771,505,000. These contracts call for the construction of 514 large-scale projects comprising 162,015 dwelling units in 236 localities, which are to be available only to very low income families from substandard quarters. Table XII-A lists the communities having USHA-aided projects open for occupancy as of January 31, 1941, and gives estimated costs and other data on the USHA-aided projects under loan contract; the figures given represent estimates made at the time loan contracts were executed. In addition to the loan contracts indicated by Table XII-A, USHA funds totaling around $15,000,000 have been set aside for slum clearance and low-rent public housing in the following communities: Birmingham and Dothan, Alabama; Kern County and Upland, California; Chicago and Tazewell County, Illinois; Fort Wayne, Indiana; New Orleans, Louisiana; Montgomery County, Maryland; Hinsdale, Massachusetts; New York City and Peekskill, New York; Beaver County, Erie, McKeesport, and Montgomery County, Pennsylvania; Woonsocket, Rhode Island; Aiken, South Carolina; Waxahachie, Texas; Hopewell and Portsmouth, Virginia; King County and Seattle, Washington; Washington, D. C.; and in Puerto Rico.

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[1] Missouri should have been included in the states having favorable high court action prior to 1940, making a total of 20 at the end of 1939 instead of 19 as reported in the 1940 Municipal Year Book.

Under the terms of these contracts, 358 projects, involving a total of 120,974 units, either were under construction or had been completed by the end of January, 1941. The average net construction cost on projects authorized for main construction award during 1940 (that is, the cost of erecting the structure and installing heating, plumbing, and electricity) was only $2,564 per dwelling unit, or $236 less per unit than the comparable average on projects placed under construction during the previous year. The over-all cost of new housing (net construction plus a pro rata share of architects' fees, carrying charges, administrative expense, and contingencies; the cost of dwelling equipment; land for present development; and nondwelling facilities) in projects authorized for main construction award during 1940 was $4,070 per dwelling unit, or $365 per unit less than the corresponding average for 1939.

The rents achieved in projects undertaken under the USHA program continue to be as low as, or lower than, rents for substandard shelter in the same communities. On the basis of schedules approved by the end of January, 1941, the average shelter rent for a dwelling in a public housing project was $12.70 a month. The average monthly shelter rent, plus utilities furnished in the projects, was $18 per unit. In Southern projects shelter rents are down to an average of $10.08 per month per family, while in the North the average is $14.66. The average annual family income anticipated in the projects with management programs approved is only $794.

Data on 49 projects built under the program of the former Housing Division of the Public Works Administration and transferred to the USHA in 1937 appear in Table XII-B. It will be noted that rents in these early experimental projects, which were built directly by the federal government under financing methods differing from those adopted in the present decentralized program, are considerably higher than those in USHA projects. By January, 1941, 40 of these 49 projects had been leased to local housing authorities for operation. Complete decentralization of this inherited phase of the USHA program in most instances awaits the adoption of state enabling legislation and the creation of local housing authorities in which the management of the remaining nine projects can be vested.

No account of the public housing program in 1940 would be complete without reference to the defense housing activities of local authorities. Authority for utilizing the tried and tested public housing framework in the solution of housing problems arising from the national defense emergency was provided in two pieces of legislation enacted by Congress in June and October, 1940. By the end of January, 1941, 50 defense housing projects were included under the USHA program. Funds supplied local authorities by the USHA are being used for the construction of 19 of these projects, comprising a total of 6,400 dwelling units. Defense projects built with USHA funds in six key defense areas have already opened. The communities represented are Montgomery, Alabama; Pensacola, Florida; Portsmouth, Virginia; Columbus, Georgia; Corpus Christi, Texas; and East Moline, Illinois.

The Army and Navy have also received USHA funds for defense housing being built under their supervision. The one Army and three Navy housing projects for which funds have been allocated as of January 31, 1941, will provide additional homes totaling 1,725. One such project built by the Navy, at Mare Island, California, is already open for occupancy.

Funds supplied by the Federal Works Agency are being used by local authorities in the building and completion, under USHA supervision, of 27 other projects assigned by early 1941 under the Lanham Defense Housing Act. A total of 11,550 dwelling units are expected to be provided in these projects. The defense housing phase of the USHA program thus includes a total of 50 projects to date, involving the construction of nearly 20,000 units.

Table XII-A

USHA HOUSING COSTS AND RENTS IN 236 CITIES

This table shows selected data on USHA-aided housing projects under loan contracts, supplied by the United States Housing Authority and corrected to January 31, 1941. A dagger (†) after the name of a city indicates that the total number of projects includes one or more defense housing projects. The figure given for number of dwelling units includes units in all projects. Where two figures are given in a column, as in the average number of rooms per dwelling unit, the two columns on costs per dwelling unit, and on rents, the figures are the lowest and the highest for all projects. Rents are shown in the last column only for projects on which rents have been approved by the USHA. The maximum rents shown for Rock Island County, Montgomery, and Pensacola are for defense housing projects. For an explanation of data in certain columns see notes at end of table.

City and Number of Projects	Number of Dwelling Units	Number of Dwelling Units Occupied	Average Number of Rooms Per Dwelling Unit	Estimated Over-all Cost of New Housing Per Dwelling Unit[1]	Estimated Net Construction Cost Per Dwelling Unit[2]	Estimated Cost Entire Project[3] (000 omitted)	Approved Average Monthly Shelter Rent Plus Utilities Per Unit[4]
Over 500,000							
Allegheny Co., Pa. 9....	839	...	4.47-4.72	$4,752-5,295	2,998-3,136	$4,211	....
Baltimore, Md. 9......	4,893	298	3.98-4.30	4,226-5,406	2,620-3,506	27,866	$13.57-22.38
Boston, Mass. 8........	5,510	149	3.75-4.53	4,392-5,451	2,960-3,657	31,923	....
Buffalo, N. Y. 3.......	1,613	1,502	3.47-3.96	4,637-5,286	3,309-3,690	9,362	19.88-21.01
Chicago, Ill. 2.........	3,053	...	4.24-4.85	5,546-5,643	3,850-3,920	18,215	20.67
Cleveland, Ohio 6......	3,438	1,119	3.91-4.50	4,789-5,374	3,101-3,631	20,073	20.81-22.81
Detroit, Mich. 8.......	5,805	170	4.03-4.76	4,500-5,850	2,992-4,072	33,479	....
King Co., Wash. 1.....	50	...	4.18	3,007	2,013	158	....
Los Angeles, Calif. 7....	2,648	69	3.89-4.55	3,711-4,432	2,294-2,628	11,582	16.00
Los Angeles Co., Cal. 3.	1,359	285	4.25-4.80	4,276-5,103	2,597-2,806	6,316	18.92
New York, N. Y. 9.....	11,915	7,669	4.01-4.90	4,350-5,607	2,666-3,526	61,560	22.64-24.80
Philadelphia, Pa. 5.....	3,036	561	3.76-5.68	5,032-5,791	3,450-3,857	17,365	18.94
Pittsburgh, Pa. 5.......	3,814	867	3.79-4.56	5,452-5,824	3,333-3,565	23,070	20.87
St. Louis, Mo. 2.......	1,380	...	4.31-4.42	4,723-4,977	3,141-3,297	7,761	....
San Francisco, Calif. 11.	3,176	117	3.62-4.55	3,853-5,474	2,329-3,040	14,885	19.12
Washington, D. C. 9....	2,669	103	3.91-4.64	4,422-5,484	2,908-3,635	14,592	23.90
200,000 to 500,000							
Akron, Ohio 2.........	550	141	4.06-4.21	4,358-4,534	2,574-2,994	2,852	17.93
Atlanta, Ga. 7.........	3,721	1,152	3.84-4.23	3,143-4,853	2,146-2,974	17,430	15.89-17.12
Birmingham, Ala. 3....	2,246	854	3.95-4.25	4,217-4,947	2,302-3,273	10,786	15.51
Cincinnati, Ohio 4......	2,779	228	3.78-4.11	4,390-4,979	2,510-3,232	14,197	....
Columbus, Ohio 4......	1,371	424	3.56-4.32	3,921-4,217	2,639-2,761	6,004	....
Dallas, Tex. 2.........	1,278	...	4.39-4.40	4,233-4,234	2,578-2,588	5,961	....
Dayton, Ohio 5........	1,190	199	4.08-5.14	3,969-4,806	2,594-3,194	5,215	19.82
Denver, Colo. 5........	761	36	4.05-4.55	3,487-4,591	1,996-2,933	3,211	17.81
Houston, Tex. 6.......	2,554	360	4.07-4.60	3,294-4,544	2,284-2,735	10,780	15.19
Jersey City, N. J. 4....	1,583	...	4.07-4.20	4,656-5,101	3,183-3,212	8,432	....
Louisville, Ky. 4.......	2,788	1,455	4.05-4.39	3,797-5,048	2,558-3,271	14,473	15.33-18.30
Memphis, Tenn. 3......	1,878	1,282	4.09-4.38	3,779-4,557	2,633-2,852	8,972	12.61-17.36
Newark, N. J. 6.......	2,317	581	4.08-4.20	4,770-5,420	3,145-3,483	13,153	19.55-24.36
New Orleans, La. 6.....	4,606	...	3.63-4.36	5,363-5,678	3,232-3,419	28,126	....
Oakland, Calif. 3.......	950	...	4.07-4.10	3,657-4,397	2,330-2,733	4,321	....
Omaha, Neb. 2........	794	687	4.28-4.55	4,289-4,311	2,840-3,072	3,815	20.20-21.17
Providence, R. I. 4.....	1,454	...	4.30-4.56	4,250-4,568	2,873-3,028	6,822	....
San Antonio, Tex. 5....	2,872	...	3.90-5.50	2,938-3,891	2,020-2,584	10,140	9.84
Seattle, Wash.† 2......	850	...	3.38-4.05	3,735-3,831	2,080-2,500	3,564	....
Syracuse, N. Y. 1......	678	670	4.00	5,241	3,346	4,367	21.61
Toledo, Ohio 6.........	1,272	496	3.50-4.57	3,202-4,808	2,230-3,182	5,563	18.94-21.81
100,000 to 200,000							
Beaver Co., Pa. 4.......	346	...	4.73-5.04	4,520-5,322	2,879-3,160	1,705	....
Bridgeport, Conn. 2.....	1,755	632	4.08-4.57	4,327-4,706	2,872-3,077	9,008	20.70

TABLE XII-A.—USHA HOUSING COSTS AND RENTS IN 236 CITIES—Continued

City and Number of Projects	Number of Dwelling Units	Number of Dwelling Units Occupied	Average Number of Rooms Per Dwelling Unit	Estimated Over-all Cost of New Housing Per Dwelling Unit [1]	Estimated Net Construction Cost Per Dwelling Unit [2]	Estimated Cost Entire Project [3] (000 omitted)	Approved Average Monthly Shelter Rent Plus Utilities Per Unit [4]
100,000 to 200,000—continued							
Cambridge, Mass. 1	328	...	4.09	$ 5,246	$ 3,305	$2,017	....
Camden, N. J. 2	575	...	4.09-4.30	4,618-4,959	3,033-3,042	2,990	....
Charlotte, N. C. 3	816	520	4.17-4.38	3,050-3,185	2,115-2,150	2,583	$ 9.36-11.73
Chattanooga, Tenn. 2	934	933	4.05-4.23	4,260-4,460	2,787-2,908	4,384	12.68-13.94
Columbus, Ga.† 5	1,508	747	4.16-4.78	3,272-3,908	2,111-2,560	5,571	11.18-12.81
Elizabeth, N. J. 2	828	422	4.07-4.35	4,634-4,979	3,210-3,339	4,550	21.63
Erie, Pa. 1	226	...	4.54	4,375	2,809	995	....
Fall River, Mass. 2	576	...	4.36-4.46	4,093-4,289	2,662-2,944	2,602	15.12
Fort Wayne, Ind. 1	120	...	4.58	2,836	1,791	342	....
Fort Worth, Tex. 3	574	497	4.11-4.19	3,875-4,459	2,600-2,934	2,576	....
Gary, Ind. 3	799	127	4.00-4.31	3,692-4,079	2,397-2,735	3,141	15.41
Hartford, Conn.† 4	1,713	...	4.24-4.68	4,185-4,491	2,790-3,040	7,748	....
Jacksonville, Fla. 3	1,306	229	3.68-4.34	3,177-4,142	1,959-2,618	5,036	12.61-13.37
Knoxville, Tenn. 3	764	555	4.14-4.35	3,794-4,973	2,428-3,047	3,586	10.68-12.79
Lowell, Mass. 1	534	...	4.20	4,798	3,032	3,044	....
Miami, Fla. 3	1,075	1,072	3.88-4.06	2,955-4,119	2,168-2,733	3,647	9.90-15.95
Nashville, Tenn. 4	866	...	4.09-4.67	3,450-3,926	2,357-2,696	3,508	10.96-11.96
New Bedford, Mass. 2	398	...	4.32-4.33	5,030-5,185	3,086-3,088	2,237	....
New Haven, Conn. 3	1,051	175	4.21-4.56	4,569-4,858	2,986-3,123	5,655	....
Norfolk, Va.† 1	500	...	4.43	3,600	2,342	1,800	....
Peoria, Ill. 3	1,255	...	4.06-4.75	3,899-4,224	2,572-2,806	5,718	16.69-24.39
Ponce, Puerto Rico 5	1,156	...	2.50-4.10	451-2,300	114-1,261	1,868	0.50- 7.41
Reading, Pa. 1	400	53	4.31	5,013	3,118	2,005	19.88
Richmond, Va. 2	569	...	4.08-4.09	3,707-3,707	2,413-2,413	2,220	....
Rock Island Co., Ill.† 1	97	6	4.40	4,150	2,775	415	40.64
Sacramento, Calif. 2	318	...	4.15-4.28	3,539-3,990	2,331-2,700	1,255	....
Sacramento Co., Calif. 1	170	...	4.45	3,131	2,027	555	....
St. Clair Co., Ill. 2	449	...	4.29-4.33	4,188-4,653	3,029-3,081	2,140	....
San Juan, Puerto Rico 4	1,038	...	4.04-4.09	2,086-3,098	1,419-1,468	2,793	....
Scranton, Pa. 1	238	...	4.38	5,067	3,067	1,206	....
Tampa, Fla. 3	1,182	636	4.32-4.44	3,397-3,554	2,325-2,344	4,352	13.25-15.19
Trenton, N. J. 2	494	414	3.84-4.08	4,758-4,798	3,052-3,282	2,699	20.49-23.54
Utica, N. Y. 1	213	203	4.35	4,717	3,224	1,000	22.44
Yonkers, N. Y. 1	552	552	4.08	4,956	3,512	3,307	24.78
Youngstown, Ohio 1	618	618	4.01	4,963	3,454	3,150	20.09
Honolulu, T. H. 3	732	221	4.11-4.45	4,388-5,114	2,489-2,893	3,741	18.80
50,000 to 100,000							
Allentown, Pa. 1	322	322	4.69	4,991	3,258	1,607	21.77
Atlantic City, N. J. 1	375	...	4.28	4,829	3,020	2,062	20.46
Augusta, Ga. 3	611	335	4.20-4.40	3,544-4,519	2,490-3,189	2,619	11.52-13.95
Austin, Tex. 5	332	328	3.27-4.17	3,490-3,871	2,142-2,702	1,288	10.98-13.36
Champaign Co., Ill.† 1	100	...	4.44	4,475	2,556	465	....
Charleston, S. C.† 6	1,128	430	4.16-4.47	3,524-4,487	2,370-2,826	4,968	9.02-14.36
Charleston, W. Va. 2	536	170	4.15-4.20	4,423-4,676	3,107-3,107	2,417	15.51-20.36
Chester, Pa. 3	1,046	...	4.14-4.50	4,317-4,913	2,849-3,272	5,318	....
Clackamas Co., Ore. 3	200	...	4.08-4.58	3,467-3,850	2,085-2,500	738	....
Columbia, S. C. 2	480	480	3.90-4.22	4,560-4,910	3,101-3,309	2,058	10,89-13.56
Corpus Christi, Tex.† 5	724	277	3.65-4.66	3,235-3,882	2,158-2,289	2,791	13.21-13.29
Covington, Ky. 2	431	...	4.39-4.59	4,692-4,701	3,063-3,220	2,165	18.28-19.54
Decatur, Ill. 1	440	...	4.33	3,803	2,525	1,848	....
Delaware Co., Ind. 1	112	112	4.31	4,095	2,806	475	....
E. Baton Rouge, La. 2	130	...	4.22-4.26	3,820-3,863	2,248-2,329	500	....
El Paso, Tex. 3	663	349	4.01-4.32	3,634-3,724	2,367-2,552	2,829	14.25
Fresno, Calif. 3	225	...	4.45-4.84	3,077-3,315	1,920-2,000	759	....
Galveston, Tex. 1	230	...	4.40	3,715	2,416	960	....
Hammond, Ind. 1	400	...	4.55	4,085	2,717	1,634	....
Harrisburg, Pa. 3	460	460	4.24-5.50	4,920-5,122	3,123-3,539	2,171	19.93-21.69

TABLE XII-A.—USHA HOUSING COSTS AND RENTS IN 236 CITIES—Continued

City and Number of Projects	Number of Dwelling Units	Number of Dwelling Units Occupied	Average Number of Rooms Per Dwelling Unit	Estimated Over-all Cost of New Housing Per Dwelling Unit [1]	Estimated Net Construction Cost Per Dwelling Unit [2]	Estimated Cost Entire Project [3] (000 omitted)	Approved Average Monthly Shelter Rent Plus Utilities Per Unit [4]
50,000 to 100,000—continued							
Holyoke, Mass. 2......	387	148	4.45-4.59	$4,604-5,199	$3,120-3,350	$2,063	....
Huntington, W. Va. 3..	500	399	4.00-4.13	4,542-4,791	3,100-3,215	2,336	$16.06-19.90
Lawrence, Mass. 1.....	291	...	4.41	4,617	3,000	1,591	....
McKeesport, Pa. 1.....	206	...	4.16	5,111	3,034	1,089	21.47
Macon, Ga. 4..........	786	464	3.89-4.63	3,354-3,991	2,222-2,560	2,846	10.73-14.22
Mayaguez, Puerto Rico 2	813	...	2.50-4.10	558-1,842	139-1,220	1,065	....
Mobile, Ala. 2..........	398	394	3.83-4.42	4,237-4,481	2,760-3,060	1,834	....
Montgomery, Ala.† 3...	710	203	4.28-4.41	3,319-3,602	2,262-2,321	2,520	22.70
Montgomery Co., Md. 1	200	...	5.13	2,500	1,855	500	....
New Britain, Conn. 1...	340	...	4.57	4,585	3,059	1,559	....
Pawtucket, R. I. 1......	310	...	4.50	4,571	3,085	1,417	....
Phoenix, Ariz. 5........	560	...	3.48-4.12	2,462-3,314	1,681-2,180	1,936	....
Portsmouth, Va.† 2.....	500	107	4.37-4.45	3,513-3,710	2,379-2,379	2,160	....
St. Petersburg, Fla. 2...	454	242	4.02-4.07	3,340-4,150	2,306-2,930	1,773	12.87
Savannah, Ga. 3.......	991	337	3.90-4.30	3,288-4,560	2,219-2,971	4,214	10.59
Shreveport, La. 1.......	270	...	4.30	3,695	2,396	1,129	....
Springfield, Ill. 1.......	600	...	4.48	4,173	2,943	2,831	....
Vigo Co., Ind. 1........	150	...	5.50	2,600	2,048	390	....
Waco, Tex. 2..........	242	...	4.01-4.06	3,296-3,525	2,243-2,290	920	....
Wheeling, W. Va. 1.....	300	...	4.18	4,030	2,694	1,209	....
25,000 to 50,000							
Alexander Co., Ill. 3....	549	....	4.32-5.60	2,347-4,911	1,620-2,996	2,282	....
Alexandria, Va. 2.......	240	...	4.05-4.35	4,009-4,138	2,609-2,749	1,000	....
Anniston, Ala. 1........	164	164	4.17	3,472	2,391	612	13.82
Butte, Mont. 1.........	225	...	4.19	4,290	3,072	1,069	19.68
Colquitt Co., Ga. 1.....	56	...	5.50	2,000	1,545	112	....
Danville, Ill.2..........	229	...	4.30-4.38	4,149-4,181	2,663-2,732	1,002	....
Darlington Co., S. C. 1..	200	...	5.50	2,020	1,625	404	....
Fort Smith, Ark. 1......	176	...	4.50	3,492	2,365	692	....
Great Falls, Mont. 1....	156	56	4.21	4,461	2,964	703	20.46
Hamtramck, Mich. 1...	300	...	4.13	4,582	2,923	1,404	....
Henry Co., Ill. 1........	128	...	4.43	3,921	2,480	519	....
High Point, N. C. 1.....	450	...	4.13-4.19	3,460-3,584	2,217-2,315	1,699	....
Kokomo, Ind. 1........	176	176	4.33	4,029	2,815	705	17.45
Laredo, Tex. 1.........	272	...	4.06	3,246	2,160	929	....
Lee Co., Miss. 1........	300	...	6.00	2,113	1,697	634	....
Lexington, Ky. 2.......	292	...	4.10-4.22	3,884-4,568	2,682-3,012	1,324	....
Lonoke Co., Ark. 1.....	300	...	5.50	2,093	1,650	628	....
Lowndes Co., Ga. 1.....	56	...	5.50	2,000	1,545	112	....
Meridian, Miss. 4.......	378	168	4.04-4.28	3,299-3,460	2,270-2,372	1,367	10.90-14.42
Middletown, Conn. 1...	208	...	4.66	4,327	2,935	900	....
Moline, Ill.† 1.........	200	...	4.36	4,430	2,730	886	....
Muncie, Ind. 1.........	274	...	4.23	4,269	2,772	1,268	18.24
New Albany, Ind. 1....	124	...	4.38	4,060	2,599	513	....
Newport, R. I.† 1......	262	...	4.50	4,218	2,680	1,105	....
Newport News, Va.† 3.	752	...	4.09-4.35	3,540-3,643	2,515-2,515	2,808	....
North Bergen tp, N. J. 1	172	172	4.02	5,125	3,190	959	22.75
Norwalk, Conn. 1......	135	...	3.70	4,104	2,788	643	....
Orlando, Fla. 2.........	254	174	3.96-4.00	2,963-3,060	1,954-2,028	841	10.80
Paducah, Ky. 2........	199	186	3.95-4.16	4,522-4,725	2,845-2,845	1,007	15.85-16.19
Pensacola, Fla.† 3......	440	420	4.00-4.33	3,575-4,578	2,415-3,113	1,888	12.32-20.88
Perth Amboy, N. J. 1...	258	114	4.28	5,012	3,104	1,273	20.18
Portsmouth, Ohio 2.....	403	...	4.17-4.26	3,933-4,057	2,477-2,618	1,718	....
Quincy, Ill. 2..........	250	...	4.24-4.40	4,200-4,570	2,801-2,801	1,082	....
Raleigh, N. C. 2........	462	320	4.20-4.25	4,361-4,662	2,864-2,911	1,953	15.31-17.52
Rock Island, Ill.† 1.....	300	...	4.35	4,200	2,785	1,260	....
Rome, Ga. 2...........	242	242	3.78-4.19	4,230-4,484	2,710-2,791	922	12.58-15.49

TABLE XII-A.—USHA HOUSING COSTS AND RENTS IN 236 CITIES—Continued

City and Number of Projects	Number of Dwelling Units	Number of Dwelling Units Occupied	Average Number of Rooms Per Dwelling Unit	Estimated Over-all Cost of New Housing Per Dwelling Unit[1]	Estimated Net Construction Cost Per Dwelling Unit[2]	Estimated Cost Entire Project[3] (000 omitted)	Approved Average Monthly Shelter Rent Plus Utilities Per Unit[4]
25,000 to 50,000—continued							
Spartanburg, S. C. 2	270	...	4.23-4.38	$3,181-3,183	$2,096-2,150	$ 879	....
Stamford, Conn. 1	250	...	4.61	4,736	3,190	1,184	....
Superior, Wis. 1	156	...	4.18	4,320	2,738	754	....
Thomas Co., Ga. 1	200	...	5.50	1,985	1,545	397	....
Warren, Ohio 1	224	...	4.33	4,867	2,885	1,101	....
W. Palm Beach, Fla. 2	366	246	4.15-4.28	3,305-3,700	2,129-2,354	1,257	$ 12.50
Wilmington, N. C. 2	462	462	4.19-4.24	3,922-3,984	2,618-2,660	1,931	13.51-15.67
Zanesville, Ohio 1	326	...	4.21	4,344	2,914	1,499	17.12
10,000 to 25,000							
Anaconda, Mont. 1	80	...	4.28	4,498	2,935	399	....
Annapolis, Md. 2	181	107	3.80-4.34	4,289-4,559	2,660-3,101	907	17.63
Asbury Park, N. J. 1	126	63	4.18	4,724	3,200	750	20.19
Athens, Ga. 3	280	171	3.93-4.52	3,580-4,012	2,331-2,660	1,054	9.00-12.90
Barberton, Ohio 1	219	...	4.41	4,390	2,662	1,003	....
Biloxi, Miss. 3	296	...	4.30-4.33	3,444-3,920	2,370-2,422	1,117	....
Bremerton, Wash.† 1	600	...	3.84	3,338	2,100	2,003	....
Brooks Co., Ga. 1	56	...	5.50	2,000	1,545	112	....
Brownsville, Tex. 2	199	148	4.36-4.46	3,797-3,816	2,281-2,437	781	10.21
Brunswick, Ga. 2	272	...	3.88-3.88	3,455-3,583	2,326-2,348	1,069	....
Burlington, N. J. 1	140	...	4.23	4,314	2,912	604	....
Calhoun Co., Ga. 1	28	...	5.50	2,000	1,545	56	....
Clarksdale, Miss. 1	112	...	3.97	3,571	2,096	400	....
Crisp Co., Ga. 1	28	...	5.50	2,000	1,545	56	....
Daytona Beach, Fla. 2	232	167	3.95-4.99	3,028-3,323	1,982-2,275	725	11.24
Decatur, Ga. 1	208	...	4.10	3,234	2,239	752	....
Decatur Co., Ga. 1	56	...	5.50	2,000	1,545	112	....
Del Rio, Tex. 1	128	...	4.45	3,599	2,322	494	....
Euclid, Ohio 1	224	...	4.88	4,523	2,877	1,040	....
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 2	258	150	3.95-4.24	3,200-3,861	2,056-2,359	905	12.03
Frankfort, Ky. 1	91	60	3.77	4,253	2,676	387	12.20
Frederick, Md. 2	118	...	4.12-4.14	3,739-3,750	2,376-2,380	500	11.66
Grady Co., Ga. 1	56	...	5.50	2,000	1,545	112	....
Granite City, Ill. 1	151	...	4.56	4,879	3,049	764	....
Harrison, N. J. 1	222	...	4.05	4,973	3,110	1,104	22.08
Hattiesburg, Miss. 2	240	...	3.73-4.23	3,301-3,630	2,255-2,288	846	11.38
Helena, Mont. 1	72	60	4.10	4,410	3,018	327	21.36
Jackson, Tenn. 2	196	...	4.06-4.20	3,423-3,566	2,307-2,373	725	....
Key West, Fla. 2	220	...	4.04-4.12	3,174-3,250	2,248-2,281	724	....
Kingsport, Tenn. 2	176	171	3.88-4.01	3,250-3,458	2,460-2,563	602	11.93-12.01
Kinston, N. C. 2	296	...	4.20-4.28	3,426-3,632	2,351-2,391	1,063	....
Lake Charles, La. 1	80	...	4.15	3,525	2,150	282	....
Lakeland, Fla. 1	160	...	3.83	2,626	1,725	445	....
Laurel, Miss. 2	275	73	3.93-4.03	3,504-3,513	2,370-2,395	965	12.62-13.71
Long Branch, N. J. 1	127	127	4.19	4,668	2,945	607	22.47
Martinsburg, W. Va. 2	100	...	3.87-4.25	3,827-3,833	2,396-2,470	383	....
Mitchell Co., Ga. 1	56	...	5.50	2,000	1,545	112	....
New Bern, N. C. 2	434	...	3.98-4.09	3,465-3,476	2,248-2,297	1,600	....
N. Little Rock, Ark. 1	152	...	4.63	3,647	2,398	582	....
Phenix City, Ala. 2	422	216	4.24-4.36	3,375-3,389	2,260-2,280	1,554	12.77
Sarasota, Fla. 1	60	...	4.33	3,400	2,191	204	....
Selma, Ala.† 1	200	...	4.15	3,670	2,395	734	....
Texarkana, Tex. 2	264	...	4.24-4.50	3,555-3,572	2,448-2,521	1,021	....
Twin Falls, Idaho 2	86	...	3.70-4.86	3,727-4,321	2,260-2,796	369	....
Vincennes, Ind. 1	83	83	4.54	4,207	3,078	353	13.22
Worth Co., Ga. 1	28	...	5.50	2,000	1,545	56	....

TABLE XII-A.—USHA HOUSING COSTS AND RENTS IN 236 CITIES—Continued

City and Number of Projects	Number of Dwelling Units	Number of Dwelling Units Occupied	Average Number of Rooms Per Dwelling Unit	Estimated Over-all Cost of New Housing Per Dwelling Unit[1]	Estimated Net Construction Cost Per Dwelling Unit[2]	Estimated Cost Entire Project[3] (000 omitted)	Approved Average Monthly Shelter Rent Plus Utilities Per Unit[4]
Under 10,000							
Baker Co., Ga. 1	28	...	5.50	$ 2,000	$ 1,545	56	....
Beverly, N. J. 1	71	...	4.29	4,474	3,147	350	....
Bristol, Va. 2	198	...	3.88-4.04	3,200-3,299	2,116-2,173	717	$12.97-15.50
Hopewell, Va. 1	96	...	4.21	3,105	2,178	333	....
McComb, Miss. 2	166	...	3.63-4.30	3,317-3,888	2,360-2,515	621	....
Madisonville, Ky. 2	95	...	3.99-4.47	3,501-3,549	2,155-2,305	358	....
Marietta, Ga. 2	228	...	3.90-4.09	3,073-3,207	2,149-2,184	768	....
Mount Hope, W. Va. 1	70	57	4.50	4,141	2,650	293	15.00
Pelly, Tex. 2	60	...	4.30-4.30	3,593-3,721	2,441-2,441	233	....
Williamson, W. Va. 2	110	...	4.17-4.18	3,861-4,119	2,525-2,600	450	....

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[1] "Over-All Cost of New Housing" consists of all costs of a project except cost of slum buildings to be torn down, cost of land for future development, and the local housing authority's administrative, carrying, and contingent expenses applicable to those excepted items. In stating the "Over-All Cost of New Housing," the following items involved in some projects are not included since they are not properly chargeable to the cost of new housing: (a) the cost of slum buildings to be torn down on the project site which represents an expenditure not for new housing for slum dwellers but for slum clearance; and (b) the cost of land for future development which represents an expenditure not for land for present new housing but for land which will later be used for and charged to additional housing. The exclusion of these two items for statistical purposes makes possible fair comparisons between costs of housing in USHA-aided projects and costs of housing undertaken by private enterprise when land costs are included.

[2] "Net Construction Cost" is the construction cost of dwellings—i.e., structural, plumbing, heating, and electrical costs. The amounts shown do not include any allowances for changes and extras. The items contained in the "Net Construction Costs" most nearly comprise the items contained in residential construction costs as compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the basis of building permit data.

[3] "Estimated Cost of Entire Project" is the entire cost of the project including not only the "Over-All Cost of New Housing" but also the cost of "Slum Buildings to be Torn Down," the cost of "Land for Future Development," and the local housing authority's administrative, carrying and contingent expenses applicable to these items.

[4] "Approved Monthly Shelter Rent Plus Utilities" includes the cost of utilities furnished by the project.

TABLE XII-B

PWA HOUSING COSTS AND RENTS IN 36 CITIES

This table shows for the 49 PWA projects in 36 cities, now owned by the United States Housing Authority, certain cost data supplied by the USHA as of June 30, 1938, and rent data (last column) as of January 31, 1941.

City	Total Development Cost[1]	Dwelling Facilities Cost[2]		Net Construction Cost Per Unit[3]	Over-All Cost of New Housing Per Unit[4]	Number of Units	Number of Rooms	Average Number Of Rooms	Ave. Mo. Shelter Rent Plus Utilities Per Unit[5]
		Per Unit	Per Room						
Atlanta, Ga.	$2,619,403	$2,890	$ 817	$2,561	$3,862	604	2,136	3.54	$22.23
	2,509,728	2,618	784	2,298	3,351	675	2,252	3.34	17.47
Atlantic City, N. J.	1,485,205	4,002	1,194	3,674	4,912	277	928	3.35	21.05
Birmingham, Ala.	2,420,824	2,814	934	2,531	3,935	540	1,638	3.03	10.70
Boston, Mass.	6,244,688	4,549	1,185	4,251	6,146	1,016	3,902	3.84	21.63
Buffalo, N. Y.	4,502,757	5,399	1,175	5,069	6,843	658	3,024	4.60	29.35
Cambridge, Mass.	2,373,652	4,323	1,082	3,991	5,792	294	1,175	4.00	27.00
Camden, N. J.	2,933,353	4,565	1,269	4,201	5,707	514	1,849	3.60	24.16
Charleston, S. C.	1,243,541	4,045	1,148	3,732	5,866	212	747	3.52	17.91
Chicago, Ill.	6,924,382	4,450	1,280	4,094	5,844	1,027	3,571	3.48	21.33
	5,570,305	4,575	1,277	4,261	6,022	925	3,313	3.58	21.41
	2,865,153	4,920	1,311	4,548	6,202	462	1,733	3.75	25.51
Cincinnati, Ohio	6,794,357	3,918	1,211	3,648	5,087	1,039	3,362	3.24	18.57

TABLE XII-B.—PWA HOUSING COSTS AND RENTS—Continued

City	Total Development Cost [1]	Dwelling Facilities Cost [2]		Net Construction Cost Per Unit [3]	Over-All Cost of New Housing Per Unit [4]	Number of Units	Number of Rooms	Average Number Of Rooms	Ave. Mo. Shelter Rent Plus Utilities Per Unit [5]
		Per Unit	Per Room						
Cleveland, Ohio......	$ 3,312,734	$3,472	$ 969	$3,070	$4,584	650	2,329	3.58	$22.36
	3,381,506	3,750	984	3,467	5,034	579	2,205	3.81	22.49
	3,684,305	3,786	1,015	3,475	5,406	620	2,311	3.73	22.67
Columbia, S. C.......	662,031	3,696	1,064	3,411	5,127	122	424	3.48	18.70
Dallas, Tex..........	948,378	3,671	1,112	3,317	5,240	181	598	3.30	18.77
Detroit, Mich........	4,642,448	4,376	1,253	4,005	5,622	701	2,449	3.49	20.11
	4,175,656	4,512	1,156	4,130	5,388	775	3,025	3.90	27.45
Enid, Okla...........	538,640	4,858	1,250	4,141	6,327	80	311	3.89	17.91
Evansville, Ind.......	862,454	2,683	884	2,225	3,996	191	579	3.03	16.64
Indianapolis, Ind.....	3,168,640	3,156	913	2,694	3,899	748	2,586	3.46	18.81
Jacksonville, Fla......	916,846	3,087	903	2,746	4,264	215	735	3.42	10.99
Lackawanna, N. Y....	1,537,130	4,923	1,098	4,509	5,672	271	1,215	4.49	20.96
Lexington, Ky........	1,610,161	4,293	1,258	3,956	5,630	286	976	3.41	22.52
Louisville, Ky........	1,230,140	4,547	1,111	4,125	5,858	210	859	4.09	21.10
	719,093	4,351	1,260	3,932	5,753	125	431	3.45	17.64
Memphis, Tenn.......	3,237,016	3,123	949	2,808	4,671	633	2,083	3.29	14.58
	3,068,777	4,532	1,234	4,173	6,174	449	1,648	3.67	20.44
Miami, Fla...........	908,704	3,007	834	2,749	3,740	243	876½	3.61	12.62
Milwaukee, Wis......	2,443,465	3,613	927	3,330	4,717	518	2,018	3.90	21.16
Minneapolis, Minn....	3,476,573	4,739	1,225	4,289	6,275	464	1,796	3.87	25.36
Montgomery, Ala.....	408,155	2,969	892	2,580	4,082	100	333	3.33	11.91
	503,307	2,326	667	1,977	3,142	156	544	3.49	9.10
Nashville, Tenn......	1,889,032	4,275	1,218	3,912	5,464	314	1,102	3.51	19.66
	1,766,922	3,253	985	2,876	4,097	398	1,314½	3.30	15.40
New York, N. Y......	12,917,362	4,764	1,351	4,541	6,391	1,622	5,719½	3.53	29.50
	4,104,533	4,195	1,229	3,922	7,151	576	1,967	3.41	28.50
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1,956,903	3,813	1,095	3,526	5,528	354	1,232	3.48	15.23
Omaha, Neb..........	1,790,162	4,617	1,177	4,171	5,792	284	1,114	3.92	22.15
Philadelphia, Pa......	1,971,317	5,525	1,308	5,069	7,641	258	1,090	4.22	28.11
Schenectady, N. Y....	1,350,992	4,139	1,264	3,590	5,159	219	717	3.27	24.30
Stamford, Conn.......	825,777	4,328	1,266	4,017	5,656	146	499	3.42	30.00
Toledo, Ohio.........	1,860,962	4,773	1,390	4,328	6,283	264	907	3.44	23.00
Washington, D. C....	1,744,177	4,983	1,512	4,579	6,366	274	903	3.30	24.55
Wayne, Pa...........	336,903	4,301	1,280	3,850	5,988	50	168	3.36	23.34

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[1] "Total Development Cost" is entire cost of project including not only the "Over-All Cost of New Housing," but also the cost of slum buildings torn down, the cost of land acquired for future development, and the administrative charges allocated to the project.

[2] "Dwelling Facilities Cost" is the total of the construction cost of dwellings (referred to in Note 3 as "Net Construction Cost") plus dwelling equipment (such as ranges, refrigerators, screens, etc.) and the architectural and administrative expenses applicable to dwelling construction and dwelling equipment.

[3] "Net Construction Cost" is the construction cost of dwellings—that is, structural, plumbing, heating, and electrical costs. The average net construction cost per dwelling unit most nearly comprises the items represented in residential construction costs compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the basis of building permit data.

[4] "Over-All Cost of New Housing" includes all costs of a project *except* cost of slum buildings torn down, cost of land for future development, if any, and the administrative expenses applicable to these excepted items. In stating the "Over-All Cost of New Housing" there is not included the cost of slum buildings torn down on the project site which represented an expenditure not for new housing for slum dwellers, but for slum clearance. The exclusion of these items for statistical purposes enables fair comparisons between costs of housing in these projects and costs of housing undertaken by private enterprise when land costs are included.

[5] "Average Monthly Shelter Rent Plus Utilities" includes the cost of utilities furnished by the project.

Professional Organization: Housing

National Association of Housing Officials

THE purpose of this Association is to help increase the effectiveness of local, state, and federal housing officials in the development of adequate housing programs for families of low and moderate income. A large section of the Association's membership consists of officials in local public housing agencies and other persons who are directly interested in or responsible for the work of these agencies.

The Association has been called upon to answer many inquiries, and special memorandums on subjects of most frequent inquiry have been drafted. Increased demands for experienced housing personnel have resulted in a personnel service run in cooperation with the Public Administration Clearing House. A full-time field representative and other staff members make individual field visits and take part in state and national meetings of other housing agencies. Regional conferences arranged by the Association are held throughout the country.

Regular publications during 1940 included the Housing Yearbook; nine issues of *NAHO News*, the general news letter of the Association; six issues of the *Housing Management Bulletin;* and *Local Housing Authorities' Letters*. Special publications issued either as committee reports or general reports included: *State Enabling Legislation for Public Housing, Four Million Tenants, Where Housing and Welfare Meet, Selected Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Meeting of the National Association of Housing Officials, including the First Annual Meeting of the Management Division, Community Relations in Urban Low-Rent Housing, In-Service Apprenticeships in Housing Management, Housing in the National Defense Program,* and the *Defense Housing Digest.*

In May, 1940, the Management Division of the Association was formally organized in order to supply a closer professional bond and better facilities for the interchange of information among housing managers than were afforded by the ordinary forms of membership in the Association. Although under the general supervision of the executive director of NAHO, the Division is governed by its own executive council.—COLEMAN WOODBURY, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

Sources of Information: Housing

Services of National and Federal Agencies

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOUSING OFFICIALS—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Serves as clearinghouse and source of information on all phases of public housing administration and the public regulation of private housing.

Maintains a bulletin and publication service to members and supplies nonmembers with special publications upon request at cost.

Maintains a Management Division for special service to persons engaged in responsible management and operating positions.

Offers a free field consulting service to local official and semiofficial groups, charged with administering or interested in organizing housing programs.

Engages from time to time in special activities such as training for public housing management positions, conferences on specific administrative problems, and special studies carried on by its committees.

NATIONAL PUBLIC HOUSING CONFERENCE—*122 East 22 Street, New York*

Engages in educational work in furtherance of slum clearance and low-rent public housing.

Publishes and distributes monthly news bulletin and special publications.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

In co-operation with the National Association of Housing Officials, makes surveys of the organization and business methods of public housing authorities.

Designs and installs accounting and cost-accounting systems and forms.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS—*Department of Commerce*

Provides regular and special tabulations of the 1940 Census of Housing, including data for all cities as to occupancy, type of structure, number of dwelling units by size, rentals, values, utilities and equipment, and mortgage data for owner-occupied properties.

Tabulates population, housing, and family data by census tracts and wards, and for larger cities by blocks.

CENTRAL HOUSING COMMITTEE—*1601 I Street NW, Washington, D. C.*

Maintains a joint service for the promotion of research and pooling of information by federal agencies most concerned with housing construction and finance.

Distributes to municipal housing agencies and organizations special digests and statistics.

DIVISION OF DEFENSE HOUSING COORDINATION, OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Examines need for defense housing activity and recommends to the President methods of supplying such need.

Supervises the Homes Registration service to make available the maximum amount of existing dwellings.

ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS DIVISION—*Federal Housing Administration*

Offers assistance in studies of housing, real estate, and home financing situations by providing the following techniques: Real Property Surveys; Real Estate Activity Surveys; and Vacancy Surveys, and by advising on the organization and prosecution of these studies.

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION—*Department of Agriculture*

Has completed and is now managing three suburban "greenbelt" communities containing a total of approximately 2,300 homes located near Washington, D. C., Cincinnati, Ohio, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. These communities are intended to demonstrate intelligent land use in suburban areas and a new type of community planning.

Has developed precutting, preassembling, and prefabricating techniques for use in low-cost housing construction.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY (exclusive of the United States Housing Authority)

Through its subsidiary, the Public Buildings Administration, and directly, constructs defense housing accommodations.

RENTAL HOUSING DIVISION—*Federal Housing Administration*

Administers Section 207 of the National Housing Act which provides for federal insurance of mortgages on rental housing projects which conform to certain standards of design, operation, and earnings.

Publishes and distributes documents on large-scale housing.

TECHNICAL DIVISION—*Federal Housing Administration*

Establishes local property standards and minimum construction requirements for single-family and multifamily residential properties as a basis for eligibility of the property, the mortgages of which are insured by the Federal Housing Administration.

THE UNDERWRITING DIVISION—*Federal Housing Administration*

Responsible for the determination of economic soundness of mortgages to be insured in connection with one to four family dwellings. (Principles and procedures are described in the *Underwriting Manual* available to the public.) Similar procedures are used for separate mortgages on homes and large and small apartments, for blanket mortgages on groups of single-family houses built for sale, and for farms.

UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE—*Department of Agriculture*

Has developed a method of plywood panel construction for prefabricated houses, now in commercial production, that is based on use of standard units made in large quantities by factory methods to be assembled on the site quickly and without waste.

Low-cost housing and maintenance research has resulted in studies to improve and lower the cost of initial house construction, painting, fire-resistance, heat and sound insulation, and protection from moisture and decay.

Has developed improved construction methods, such as the use of one-piece glued laminated arches for supporting roofs of halls, churches, and other large buildings.

UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY—*Federal Works Agency*

Administers the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, which provides for loans and grants to local public housing agencies for slum-clearance and for housing persons in the lowest income group.

Administers Title II of Public No. 671, approved June 28, 1940, which provides for loans to public housing agencies to provide housing for persons engaged in national defense activities and permits cooperation with the War and Navy Departments in providing adequate housing facilities for Army and Navy personnel.

Assists the Federal Works Agency in the administration of the Lanham Act, approved October 14, 1940, which provides for the construction of housing projects for persons engaged in national defense activities.

Publishes and distributes publications on low-rent housing. Has available for local use exhibits and a movie on public housing.

Provides technical advice and makes available the results of government research and testing for use in the planning of projects.

Offers advice and assistance to local housing authorities in their preparation for surveys of local housing conditions.

Provides legal advice to local authorities on the formalities necessary for their establishment and operation, and for the construction of projects.

Advises on methods of tenant selection, requirements for tenancy, and the problem of relocation of former occupants of project sites.

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION—*Federal Works Agency*
Operates projects for the demolition of unfit housing or housing on publicly owned project sites, and aids in construction of land improvements related to the development of public housing projects.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE HOUSING EMERGENCY—*6 East 45 Street, New York*
Reviews the emergency and normal housing needs of the nation and promotes, through private and public action, national, state, and local, the attainment of adequate housing in decent neighborhoods for every family regardless of economic status.

Sources of Statistics: Housing

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Financial Survey of Urban Housing. 1937. 1245pp. Government Printing Office. Statistics for 61 cities on age, value, and cost of existing properties; value and rent trends; income, cost of housing and rent delinquency; relation of rent to value; acquisition of one-family dwellings; mortgages; and financing.

National Association of Housing Officials. Housing Yearbook. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Annual summary of activities of national, state, and local housing agencies, directory of all housing agencies in the United States.

United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Statistics of Building Construction, 1920-1937. Part III. Building Construction, 1936 and 1937. 1938. Washington, D. C. Number, cost, type, etc., of dwellings for cities over 25,000.

United States Bureau of the Census. Population and Housing Units. Releases based on 1940 federal census. March, 1941. Gives the number of occupied and vacant dwelling units for each county, urban places over 2,500, and wards in cities of 100,000 or more. Other releases being prepared will cover metropolitan districts and still others will give total and vacancy figures by census tracts for 60 tracted cities. Tabulations of some of the most important housing data will be prepared for each block in cities of 50,000 or more in 1930.

United States Central Housing Committee. Housing Index-Digest. Fortnightly. Washington, D. C. City research data usually published in every other issue.

Work Projects Administration. Urban Housing; a Summary of Real Property Inventories Conducted as Work Projects, 1934-1936. By Peyton Stapp. 1734 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 1938. 326pp. Contains summaries of data collected by inventory surveys in more than 200 urban areas.

Division of Defense Housing Coordination, Office for Emergency Management. Press releases and weekly summary reports on defense housing.

Federal Works Agency. Washington, D. C. Press releases and weekly summary reports on defense housing.

Selected Standard References: Housing

Citizens' Guide to Public Housing. By Catherine Bauer. Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, 1940. 90pp. 60 cents.

Defense Housing Digest. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. $1. Loose-leaf. Includes addenda issued subsequently.

Demolition of Substandard Housing; an Outline of Current Principles and Practice. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 46pp. 75 cents.

Housing for Defense. By Miles L. Colean and others. Twentieth Century Fund, 330 West 42 Street, New York. 1940. 198pp. $1.50.

Housing Officials' Year Book. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $3. (Annual.)

Introduction to Housing Facts and Principles. By Edith E. Wood. United States Housing Authority, Washington, D. C. 1940. 161pp. 30 cents.

Local Housing Authority Administration. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. Variously paged. $2.50.

Managing Low-Rent Housing. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 370pp. $2.

Planning for Low-Rent Housing: a Non-Technical Guide for Local Authorities. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 51pp. $1.

Practical Standards for Modern Housing. National Association of Housing Officials and American Public Housing Association. NAHO, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 40pp. $1.

Public Relations of Local Housing Authorities. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. Variously paged. $1.

New Books and Pamphlets: Housing

Adjusted Rents; a Report on the Adjustment of Rents in Public Housing Projects to Family Income. Committee on Housing, Community Service Society, 105 East 22 Street, New York. 1940. 51pp. 25 cents.

Administration of a Small Project; Handbook of Operation of Lavanburg Homes. By Abraham Goldfeld. Fred L. Lavanburg Foundation, 124-42 Goerck Street, New York. 1940. 23pp. 50 cents.

Approach to Planting and the Selection of Plant Materials. United States Housing Authority, Washington, D. C. 1940. 34pp.

Citizens' Guide to Public Housing. By Catherine Bauer. Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York. 1940. 90pp. 60 cents.

Community Relations in Urban Low-Rent Housing. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 19pp. 50 cents.

Defense Housing Digest. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. Variously paged. $1. Addenda issued subsequently.

Defense Housing in Our Town: The Community's Problem in Providing Homes for Workers in Defense Industries. Twentieth Century Fund, 330 West 42 Street, New York. 1940. 13pp. 2 cents.

Draft of a Model Rent Control Bill. Citizens' Housing Council, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. 1940. 20pp. 10 cents.

Four Million Tenants; A Study of English Housing Management. By Kenneth R. Kidd. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 90pp. $2.

Guide to Organization and Operation of Homes Registration Offices. Division of Homes Registration, Coordinator of Defense Housing, Washington, D. C. 1941. 42pp.

Housing. By A. E. Grauer. Royal Commission on Dominion Provincial Relations. King's Printer, Ottawa, Ontario. 1939. 78pp. 50 cents.

Housing and the National Defense. Philadelphia Housing Association, 1717 Sansom Street, Philadelphia. 1940. 16pp.

Housing for Defense. By Miles L. Colean and others. Twentieth Century Fund, 330 West 42 Street, New York. 1940. 198pp. $1.50.

Housing in Scandinavia; Urban and Rural. By John Graham, Jr. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill. 1940. 223pp. $2.50.

Housing in the National Defense Program; A Statement by the Board of Governors of the National Association of Housing Officials. The Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 4pp.

Housing Study Course. Committee on Housing, Welfare Council, 44 East 23 Street, New York. 1940. 31pp. 50 cents.

Housing; The Continuing Problem. National Resources Planning Board, Washington, D. C. 1940. 60pp. 10 cents.

Housing Year Book, 1940. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 296pp. $3.

Introduction to Housing Facts and Principles. By Edith E. Wood. United States Housing Authority, Washington, D. C. 1940. 161pp. 30 cents.

Law of Public Housing. By William Ebenstein. University of Wisconsin Press, Madison. 1940. 150pp. $1.75.

Lessons From War Time Housing. By Harlean

James. United States Central Housing Committee, Washington, D. C. 1940. 7pp.

MAINTENANCE OF FAIR RENTS DURING THE EMERGENCY. Consumer Division, National Defense Advisory Commission, Washington, D. C. 1941. 12pp.

PHILADELPHIA REAL PROPERTY INVENTORY. 4 parts. Real Property Inventory, WPA of Philadelphia, 232 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia. 1940.

PRINCIPLES OF PLANNING SMALL HOUSES. Revised. Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D. C. 1940. 44pp. 10 cents.

REAL PROPERTY INVENTORY OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK. 2 volumes. Bureau of Municipal Research, Rochester. 1940. 84pp., 105pp.

REAL PROPERTY SURVEY AND LOW INCOME HOUSING AREA SURVEY OF GARY. Housing Authority, Gary, Indiana. 1940. 60pp.

RENTAL HOUSING MANUAL. Federal Housing Administration. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1940. 318pp. 50 cents.

REPORT ON STATUS OF SURVEYS RELATING TO DEFENSE HOUSING NEEDS. Division of Defense Housing Coordination, United States Office for Emergency Management, Washington, D. C. 1941. 5pp.

(1) RESIDENTIAL VACANCY SURVEYS, 1928-39. 24pp. 10 cents; (2) TRENDS IN RESIDENTIAL VACANCY, 1938-40. 2pp. By S. B. Barber. United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C. 1940.

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(See also Planning, Welfare)

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HOUSING MANAGEMENT BULLETIN. (Irregular.) National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 15 cents a copy.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOUSING OFFICIALS BULLETIN. (Irregular.) The Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

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Public Works

Developments in 1940

By Norman Hebden

Acting Executive Director, American Public Works Association, Chicago

The federal scene. Employment creation, the objective for the emphasis on public works construction for almost a decade, made way during the past year for the new objective—national defense. This shift in emphasis constitutes the most significant development in the public works field in 1940. The change in objective will in all probability not decrease the amount of construction but will materially affect the types of projects undertaken. The President has already asked for the practical cessation of public works projects of other than an extraordinary nature which are not tied in to the national defense program. If projects can be deferred they should be, to provide the backlog of public works construction that at some future time can be undertaken to create employment again. Plans to meet future unemployment should be thought out and developed now, so as to avoid the difficulties experienced in the past.

The Federal Works Agency, established in 1939 and consisting of the United States Housing Authority, Public Works Administration, Work Projects Administration, Public Roads Administration, and Public Buildings Administration, continued operation as organized and received its first real test through the defense program. PWA was practically abandoned, leaving only a skeleton staff to see through to completion those projects which were already approved and under way. The only allotments made by PWA in 1940 while it continued on a liquidating basis (until June 30, 1941) were relatively small additional advances to uncompleted projects where factors beyond the sponsors' control have caused such a need.

Congress provided an appropriation of $975,650,000 for WPA for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1940, of which $25,000,000 was earmarked for use in supplementing nonlabor costs on projects approved by the army or navy. Several basic rules of the WPA were changed by defense needs. For example, the 25 per cent local contribution requirement and the size limitation on building projects may be waived on projects certified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy as being necessary to national defense. Regular limitations on monthly earnings and hours of work may also be set aside on such projects. The initial appropriation carried the stipulation that the money be spread over a period of at least eight months. It is already certain a supplementary appropriation will be necessary to carry the program through June 30, 1941, and it seems quite reasonable to expect that the program will continue to play an important role in the defense program. The improvement of airports and the development of access roads to military bases are, for example, two specific types of projects for which large sums have and are being allocated.

The functions and activities of the National Resources Planning Board, the status of which had been under question in the early part of the year, were established when it was determined that the Board was to assume the functions of the Federal Employment Stabilization Board. Among other activities, the NRPB continued its efforts to determine satisfactory techniques applicable to long-term public works programming. The programming effort formerly conducted by the Technical Public Works Committee, an advisory body, was assigned to a permanent division of the planning board organization. A tentative draft of a comprehensive report on this subject has already been published, and it is expected that it will shortly be available to local public officials in final form, covering long-term public works programming techniques and procedures for cities. Other reports published included transportation and industrial location studies, reports on land, the economic effect of federal public works expenditures, and federal aids to local planning.

The national defense program presented many local units of government with their most important problems of the year. Communities which are centers of defense activities have found it desirable to turn to the National Defense Advisory Commission for suggestions as to how needed public works construction should be financed. RFC loans and increasing use of the WPA have been proposed as answers to this question. The problems of water supply, sewerage, and sewage treatment as well as other public works facilities at cantonments are receiving the joint attention of army officers and public officials, the normal solution involving the use of existing municipal utilities where possible. The National Defense Advisory Commission is investigating communities which have become industrially stagnant but which have housing, water, sewerage, and other municipal service facilities, with a view to revitalizing such communities by bringing in defense industries. Considerable effort has been spent in studying general air-raid protection, provision for emergency power and water supplies, and methods of preventing sabotage.

Administrative Aspects. The principal administrative problems of the year grew out of the national defense program. Numerous cities, counties, and states have revised their personnel policies to protect the status of employees called to defense training. These provisions vary all the way from a simple grant of a leave to provisions for supplementary pay. The need for salary increases in some jurisdictions has become apparent with the increasing competition for competent personnel by higher wages in private industry. The North Carolina Highway Department has increased salaries after a considerable number of their engineers resigned to accept higher paid positions.

Engineering positions were reclassified in a number of jurisdictions, including New York and Los Angeles, resulting in a general simplification of classification plans. One of the large reorganizations of the year was that of the Louisiana State Highway Department. A significant development in reporting, particularly where the public works report is part of a general city report, is the increasing trend toward streamlining reports and organizing them on the basis of the citizens' view of the services rendered, with additional emphasis on explanatory write-ups, pictures, and graphs and with detailed statistical studies either relegated to the end or omitted entirely. The defense program has called for additional programming, planning, and cooperation by governmental units.

Technical Aspects. One of the outstanding accomplishments in 1940 was the completion of the Pennsylvania Turnpike. It is encouraging to note that, with Pan American relations becoming increasingly important, further progress has been made on the Pan American highway so that all-weather road surfaces cover half of the 3,267 miles from the Texas border to Panama City; and three-fourths of the 8,000-mile South American section (from Panama City to Buenos Aires) is now passable during all seasons of the year.

The Public Roads Administration reports that upward of 3,000 miles of road construction will be required to provide access to some 120 new cantonments, in addition to required reconstruction of bridges and of roads in bottle-neck areas to facilitate the movement of troops and military equipment.

Traffic engineering and regulation continued to progress without any startling new developments. The use of parking meters continued to increase, with Pennsylvania now having the greatest number of cities using meters. Municipal parking lots are meeting with increasing favor as are zoning provisions requiring that off-street parking areas be provided at new multiple dwelling units, stores, theatres, and similar establishments.

In the field of waterworks and supply, the city of Philadelphia has undertaken an important program of construction and improvement. Chicago continued on the construction of its new filtration plant, Cleveland and Baltimore made important progress in their programs to improve their water supply, and Miami voters authorized the city to purchase the distribution system of the private water company. An increasing number of cities, including Milwaukee, are taking extra precautionary measures to protect their water systems from sabotage.

Airport construction received a tremendous impetus as a result of the expanded military and naval program. Probably the outstanding event in this activity was the completion of La Guardia Field in New York City, representing an expenditure of more than $40,000,000 and constituting one of the major WPA projects of the year.

Among the outstanding events in the field of sewage treatment was the completion and dedication of Detroit's new collection and treatment system. Chicago has undertaken a program whereby its 400 mgd Southwest sewage treatment plant, already the world's largest, will be expanded to handle an additional 500 mgd in plans to give complete treatment to all sewage from Chicago and 60 suburban communities. A forward step in the control of stream pollution was the Congressional approval of a federal program of assistance in regulating the discharge of additional polluting material into navigable streams and rivers or their tributaries, and providing for financial assistance in the construction of treatment plants. The year was marked with a continuing increase in the number of treatment plants constructed and placed in operation. An interesting variation in the use of sewage treatment by-products is the plan of Middlesex County, England, to construct a plant for compressing sludge gas for use in operating automobiles, a scheme already in use in several parts of Germany. Pioneering in the field of combined disposal of garbage and sewage proceeded another step with the completion of the dual plan at Gary, Indiana. The land-fill process of refuse disposal passed another landmark with the approval of New York City's five land-fills by a board of public health experts appointed by the Surgeon General of the United States. The United States Public Health Service by the end of 1940 had nearly completed its nationwide census of sewage treatment plants and sewerage facilities utilized in each community; a tabulation of this information will be published in the spring of 1941.

The American Public Works Association, through its committee on refuse collection, established a classification of terms used in referring to refuse and its component materials. These terms are defined in a 44-page report, entitled *Refuse Materials,* published in 1940. In all cases the meaning adopted by the committee conforms to the most widespread use of the term, as determined by questionnaire inquiries. This classification, if used by all municipalities, will contribute much to the future adequacy of statistics and reporting in this field.

Sewer Rentals

The quest for additional municipal revenues has caused considerable interest in special charges for the use of the sewerage system, commonly referred to as "sewer rentals" or "sewer service charges." Sewer rentals have been defined as periodical charges to the users of a sewer system, whether owners or renters, based upon the extent of their use of the sewer system, or upon presumptive evidence of the extent of such use. The term is not used to include special assessments for sewer construction, fees charged at the time a sewer connection is made, or special general property taxes levied and earmarked for sewerage purposes.[1]

It is important to separate the consideration of sewer rentals as a source of revenue from the consideration of revenue bonds, although there has been a tendency to combine the two for the construction of treatment plant facilities during recent years. Sewer rentals are charged by many cities that have not made use of revenue bonds, and by others that have no treatment plants. The charging of sewer rentals is primarily a means of raising municipal revenue and it should be studied from that point of view.

TABLE I

SUMMARY OF CITIES HAVING SEWER RENTALS AND BASIS OF CHARGE

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	Cities With Sewer Rentals		Bases of Charge*						
		Number	Per Cent	C	W	F	P	S	U	Other
Over 100,000	92	16	17	5	9	..	..	..	..	2
50,000 to 100,000	106	13	12	6	5	..	..	2	1	1
25,000 to 50,000	213	27	13	6	12	5	2	3	1	..
10,000 to 25,000	662	114	17	23	35	35	16	16	18	11
Total	1,073	170	16	40	61	40	18	21	20	14

* For explanation of code see beginning of Table XIII on page 346.

Table I presents a summary by population groups of the number of cities charging sewer rentals and the bases of the charges made. Not included are cities making such charges only for users outside the corporate city limits, but most, if not all, of the cities over 10,000 population making such charges are included. At least 16 per cent of all cities over 10,000 population make sewer rental charges. A higher percentage of cities above 100,000 and of cities between 10,000 and 25,000 make such charges than of those between 25,000 and 100,000. Of the former group, the largest cities make the widest use of this source of municipal revenue: sewer rentals are charged by three out of 14, or 21 per cent, of the cities over 500,000; and by eight out of 29, or 27 per cent, of the cities between 200,000 and 500,000; and by five out of 49, or 10 per cent, of the cities between 100,000 and 200,000.

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[1] *Sewer Rentals.* American Public Works Association, Chicago. 1941. 128pp. This report contains details on actual administrative practices and experiences of more than one hundred cities.

A striking fact revealed by the survey is the greater multiplicity of the bases of charges made by the smaller than by the larger cities. Cities over 50,000 population rely almost exclusively upon metered water consumption or upon a percentage of the water bill as a basis of the charge, and all except two of the 29 cities reporting use only one base. The 112 cities between 10,000 and 25,000, however, use a wide variety of bases for the charge, and frequently employ several bases in combination: 20 cities employ two bases, seven use three bases, and one city combines four bases.

Of the 170 cities reporting sewer rental charges, 22 have no sewage treatment plants of their own and are not served by treatment plants of other cities, while 15 have no treatment plants of their own but are served by the treatment plants of other governmental units.

Table XIII

SEWER RENTALS IN 170 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1941

This table includes data on sewer rentals from 170 cities over 10,000 population as reported to the Year Book early in 1941 by city officials. Not included are cities charging rentals only for properties outside the corporate city limits. "Sewer rentals" have been defined as "periodical charges to the users of a sewer system, whether owners or renters, based upon the extent of their use of the sewer system, or upon presumptive evidence of the extent of such use. The term is not used to include special assessments for sewer construction, fees charged at the time a sewer connection is made, or special [general property] taxes levied and earmarked for sewerage purposes." A dagger (†) after name of city indicates the city has no sewage treatment plant and is not served by the plant of another city; a double dagger (‡) indicates that the city has no sewage treatment plant but is served by the treatment plant of another governmental unit; all other cities have their own sewage treatment plants. In the revenue column, "New" indicates that a sewer rental charge has been adopted since January 1, 1940, and revenue for a full year is not available. Leaders in columns indicate that the information was not reported or was not available; an asterisk (*) refers to footnotes at the end of the table.

Basis of Charge:

C—Fixed per cent of the water bill
W—Metered water consumption, but not fixed per cent of water bill
F—Number of plumbing fixtures
P—Type or kind of property
S—Number of sewer connections
U—Uniform or flat rate to all users

City	Population 1940	Basis of Charge	Revenue 1940
Over 100,000			
(Pop. in thousands)			
Buffalo, N. Y.	576	C	$803,987
Cleveland, Ohio	878	W	New
Columbus, Ohio	306	W	408,685
Dallas, Tex.	295	W	....
Dayton, Ohio	211	W	272,977
Des Moines, Iowa	160	C	72,000
Detroit, Mich.	1,623	W	1,130,373*
Duluth, Minn.	101	W	New
Over 100,000—continued			
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	W	New
Fort Worth, Tex.	178	W	$170,207
Minneapolis, Minn.	492	C	484,873
Portland, Ore.†	305	C	New
Richmond, Va.†	193	*	121,054
St. Paul, Minn.	288	*	219,513
Seattle, Wash.	368	W	576,000
Toledo, Ohio	282	C	99,155

Table XIII.—Sewer Rentals in Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1940	Basis of Charge	Revenue 1940
50,000 to 100,000			
Brockton, Mass.	62,343	W	$129,746
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	62,120	C	60,066
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57,301	C	78,979
El Paso, Tex.	96,810	WU*	69,838
Evansville, Ind.	97,062	C	88,601
Lancaster, Pa.	61,345	*	104,695*
New Britain, Conn.	68,685	C	88,886
Oak Park, Ill.‡	66,015	W	98,319
Passaic, N. J.‡	61,394	S	4,097
Pontiac, Mich.	66,626	W	82,138
Springfield, Ohio	70,662	C	42,349
Waterloo, Iowa	51,743	WS	New
Winston-Salem, N. C.	79,815	C	40,000
25,000 to 50,000			
Abilene, Tex.	26,612	F	88,441
Anderson, Ind.	41,572	W	76,028
Ann Arbor, Mich.	29,815	W	74,986
Battle Creek, Mich.	43,453	W	48,204
East Cleveland, Ohio‡	39,495	C	41,425
Fargo, N. D.	32,580	W	....
Hagerstown, Md.	32,491	F	90,016
Haverford tp, Pa.	27,594	F	80,167
Jackson, Mich.	49,656	C	137,223
Kokomo, Ind.	33,795	WP	49,312
Lima, Ohio	44,711	W	38,122
Lower Merion tp, Pa.‡	39,566	FP	137,006
Mansfield, Ohio	37,154	W	50,000
Marion, Ind.	26,767	W	26,064
Massillon, Ohio	26,644	S	69,205
Maywood, Ill.‡	26,648	C	2,005
Michigan City, Ind.	26,476	W	69,435
Middletown, Conn.	26,495	W	38,574
Muncie, Ind.	49,720	W	New
Muskegon, Mich.	47,697	C	59,918
Oshkosh, Wis.	39,089	C	69,255
Port Arthur, Tex.†	46,140	C	33,672
Rock Island, Ill.	42,775	W	66,190*
Taunton, Mass.†	37,395	U	18,636
Tucson, Ariz.	36,818	S	1,025
Tyler, Tex.	28,279	F	64,126
Wilmington, N. C.	33,407	S	....
10,000 to 25,000			
Ardmore, Okla.	16,886	S	30,000
Athol, Mass.†	11,180	S	7,934
Barberton, Ohio	24,028	W	39,782
Beckley, W. Va.	12,852	W	12,655
Benton Harbor, Mich.†	16,668	F	9,778
Big Spring, Tex.	12,604	PU	9,950
Birmingham, Mich.	11,196	C	24,426
Bloomington, Ind.	20,870	W	38,206
Bluefield, W. Va.	20,641	W	34,194
Bogalusa, La.†	14,604	U	8,720
Boulder, Colo.	12,958	FP	8,421
Brainerd, Minn.	12,071	C	15,840
Brownsville, Tex.	22,083	S	15,132
Brownwood, Tex.	13,398	F	27,492
Bryan, Tex.	11,842	U	11,765
Burlington, N. J.	10,905	F*	41,232
Canton, Ill.	11,577	U	1,300
10,000 to 25,000—continued			
Cheltenham tp, Pa.‡	19,082	F	$48,709
Cleburne, Tex.	10,558	WFS	No Record
Clovis, N. M.	10,065	F	12,500
Coatesville, Pa.	14,006	C	35,872
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	10,049	P	....
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	20,546	C	New
Denison, Tex.	15,581	F	....
Durant, Okla.	10,027	U	8,000
Ecorse, Mich.‡	13,209	W	....
Elizabeth City, N. C.‡	11,564	C	13,924
Elmhurst, Ill.	15,458	U	43,652
Englewood, N. J.	18,966	F	....
Eugene, Ore.†	20,838	WPS	19,246
Fayetteville, N. C.†	17,428	P	12,732
Fergus Falls, Minn.	10,848	CU*	13,200
Findlay, Ohio	20,228	W	31,400
Fort Collins, Colo.†	12,251	U	....
Fort Dodge, Iowa	22,904	W	25,890
Framingham, Mass.	23,214	C	34,076
Frederick, Md.	15,802	FP*	....
Fredericksburg, Va.†	10,066	U	4,608
Freeport, Ill.	22,366	C	37,442
Gloucester, Mass.†	24,046	C	6,193
Goshen, Ind.	11,375	CW	34,862
Grand Forks, N. D.	20,228	WU*	44,469
Grand Junction, Colo.	12,479	C	9,374*
Greeley, Colo.	15,995	U	....
Greenville, Tex.	13,995	F	....
Grosse Pte Park, Mich.‡	12,646	W	....
Hanover, Pa.	13,076	F	34,047
Harrisburg, Ill.	11,453	FPU	New
Hickory, N. C.	13,487	W	14,799
Highland Park, Tex.‡	10,288	S	49,420
Hobbs, N. M.	10,619	P	16,592
Hopkinsville, Ky.	11,724	P	33,433
Huntington, Ind.	13,903	C*	9,846
Iowa City, Iowa	17,182	W	45,064
Jeannette, Pa.	16,220	W	20,755
Kankakee, Ill.	22,241	WFPS	49,700
Kewanee, Ill.	16,901	W	18,036
LaPorte, Ind.	16,180	WF	32,029
Lexington, N. C.†	10,550	S	5,388
Lincoln, Ill.	12,752	WFP	17,511
Lincoln Park, Mich.†	15,236	....	7,118
Long Branch, N. J.	17,408	U	11,982
Longview, Tex.†	13,758	F	25,448
Marlborough, Mass.	15,154	W	14,740
Marshall, Tex.	18,410	W*	10,349
Marshalltown, Iowa	19,240	W	33,811
Medford, Ore.	11,281	F	7,754
Menominee, Mich.	10,230	C	New
Middlesborough, Ky.	11,777	F	New
Midland, Mich.	10,329	W	12,000
Monroe, Mich.	18,478	C	45,600
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	16,047	W	25,000
Natick t., Mass.	13,851	W	....
National City, Calif.	10,344	U	1,001
New Castle, Ind.	16,620	CS	27,210
N. Attleborough, Mass.	10,359	WS	9,184
Palestine, Tex.	12,144	FS	49,535

Table XIII.—Sewer Rentals in Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1940	Basis of Charge	Revenue 1940
10,000 to 25,000—continued			
Pampa, Tex.	12,895	FP	$15,781
Parma, Ohio‡	16,365	....	*
Peabody, Mass.†	21,711	C	....
Pennsauken, N. J.	17,745	SU	10,245
Peru, Ind.	12,432	W	34,328
Phillipsburg, N. J.	18,314	U	....
Phoenixville, Pa.	12,282	F	*
Piqua, Ohio	16,049	W	22,984*
Plattsburg, N. Y.	16,351	FP	24,031
Pleasantville, N. J.	11,050	F	....
Reading, Mass.‡	10,866	C	9,476
Red Bank, N. J.	10,974	C	22,553
River Rouge, Mich.‡	17,008	C	4,623*
Rock Hill, S. C.†	15,009	U*	9,320
Roswell, N. M.†	13,482	*	2,314
Salisbury, N. C.	19,037	C	17,959
Saugus, Mass.†	14,825	W	New
Shaker Heights, Ohio‡	23,393	F	31,660
Sherman, Tex.	17,156	F	13,478
10,000 to 25,000—continued			
South St. Paul, Minn.	11,844	W	$30,000*
Stevens Point, Wis.	15,777	C	27,524*
Sweetwater, Tex.	10,367	F	22,048
Tallahassee, Fla.	16,240	FP	18,506
Temple, Tex.	15,344	F	16,500
Terrell, Tex.	10,481	F	21,292
Thomasville, N. C.	11,041	C	8,219
Traverse City, Mich.	14,455	WU*	22,000
University Park, Tex.†	14,458	WFS	42,285
Victoria, Tex.	11,566	F	7,252
Waynesboro, Pa.	10,231	F*	13,329
Wellesley, Mass.‡	15,127	C	46,901
West Chester, Pa.	13,289	FPS	35,241
W. Springfield t, Mass.†	17,135	S	2,890
Winchester, Va.	12,095	F*	20,000
Woburn, Mass.†	19,751	WPS	31,835
Wooster, Ohio	11,543	W	22,523
Ypsilanti, Mich.	12,121	W	17,689

Notes on Sewer Rentals, Table XIII

(An asterisk in the table refers to these notes)

Burlington, New Jersey: A minimum charge is also made.

Detroit, Michigan: Revenue for last eight months of 1940 only.

El Paso, Texas: W for commercial users, U for residential users.

Fergus Falls, Minnesota: C for commercial users, U for residential users.

Frederick, Maryland: Charges for commercial uses only.

Grand Forks, North Dakota: W for commercial users, U for residential users.

Grand Junction, Colorado: Revenue for last nine months of 1940 only.

Huntington, Indiana: A minimum charge is also made.

Lancaster, Pennsylvania: The annual charge is on the basis of property frontage. The revenue includes income received from outside the city limits for the last seven months of 1940.

Marshall, Texas: Special contracts are made for large industries.

Parma, Ohio: Cleveland does the billing and collecting.

Phoenixville, Pennsylvania: All rentals waived for 1940.

Piqua, Ohio: Revenue from February 20 to December 31 only.

Richmond, Virginia: Charge is 10 cents per front foot on all improved property.

River Rouge, Michigan: Revenue for last six months of 1940 only.

Rock Hill, South Carolina: Charge for industries and institutions is on a per capita basis.

Rock Island, Illinois: Revenue for last seven months of 1940 only.

Roswell, New Mexico: Levies a sewer tax of 50 cents per $1,000 valuation on improved property and 15 cents per $1,000 valuation on unimproved property.

Saint Paul, Minnesota: Charge is based on size of water meter.

South Saint Paul, Minnesota: Revenue for six months in 1940 only.

Stevens Point, Wisconsin: Revenue for last nine months in 1940 only.

Traverse City, Michigan: W for commercial users, U for residential users.

Waynesboro, Pennsylvania: Charge for industrial users is based on number of employees.

Winchester, Virginia: Charge for industrial users is based on type of sewage to be disposed.

Municipal Airport Facilities

Of the 212 public airports in cities over 25,000 population, 119 are owned and operated by city governments, 54 are owned by cities but operated by private interests, 7 are owned by private concerns but operated by cities, 1 is owned by a state and operated by a city, 1 is owned by a city but operated by the United States Army, 1 is owned by a county and operated by a city, and 1 is owned by the federal government and operated by a city. In addition, 15 airports are owned and operated by counties and 4 by states, 7 are owned by counties but operated by private interests, 2 by the federal government and operated by private interests. In cities of less than 25,000 there are 59 public terminal airports, i.e., airports at which scheduled air carriers have authority to conduct scheduled operations. Thirty-one of these airports are owned and operated by city governments; 20 are owned by a city but operated by private interests; 3 are owned and operated by counties and 1 by a state; 1 is owned by a county and operated by a city; and 1 is owned by the federal government, 1 by a county, and 1 by a state, but all 3 operated by private interests. The data shown in Table XIV for these 271 airports in 265 cities were compiled for the Year Book early in 1941 by the Airport Division of the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Eighty-five municipal airports indicated by a dagger (†) after the name of the city are included in the construction and improvement program of the Civil Aeronautics Administration as being vital to the national defense. These airports in December, 1940, received from the CAA an allotment of funds for this work. Under this program land for the airport is provided by the local government and the cities also have agreed to maintain and operate the airports when they are completed.

Seventy-five of the 92 cities of 100,000 and over are served by one or more public airports (see Table 1). The usable areas of the airports range from 13 acres to 1,237 acres. The median size ranges from about 150 acres in cities of less than 50,000 population up to 379 acres for cities over 500,000. Radio facilities are available at 170 airports: all airports in cities over 500,000, at 28 of the 30 airports in cities of 200,000 to 500,000, at 27 of the 34 airports in cities of 100,000 to 200,000, at 35 of the 53 airports in cities of 50,000 to 100,000, and at 55 of the 138 airports in cities of less than 50,000 population. Administration buildings are located at 153 of the 271 airports, and 38 other airports have small administration buildings, leaving 80 which have no such building. Only two of the 45 airports in cities over 200,000 have no administration building. Twenty-nine of the 34 airports in cities of 100,000 to 200,000 have administration buildings, and 37 of the

53 airports in cities of 50,000 to 100,000 have administration buildings. In cities of less than 50,000 population, 52 have administration buildings, and 30 have small administration buildings, leaving 56 airports without such a building.

Airports are classified by the CAA according to the number of scheduled air carrier arrivals and departures per month. A Class 1 airport has over 1,200 arrivals and departures per month; Class 2, 600 to 1,199; Class 3, 200 to 599 per month; and Class 4, under 200 per month. There are only eight Class 1 airports and all of these are in cities over 500,000. Of the 26 Class 2 airports, 3 are in cities over 500,000, 18 in cities of 200,000 to 500,000, 4 in cities of 100,000 to 200,000, and 1 in a city of 50,000 to 100,000. Of the 59 airports in cities of less than 25,000, 21 are in Class 3 and 37 in Class 4. A scheduled air carrier airport class is not shown in Table XIV for airports which are not terminals, nor is the class shown for designated airmail stops where service has been suspended or where service has never been started. Service had been suspended (as of March 5, 1941), pending airport improvements, at 15 airports: Macon, Georgia; Peoria, Illinois; Burlington, Iowa; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Ann Arbor, Jackson, and Kalamazoo, Michigan; Joplin, Missouri; Newark, New Jersey; Utica, New York; Toledo, Ohio; Tyler, Texas; Ogden, Utah; and Lynchburg and Roanoke, Virginia. Air mail service will be inaugurated and a classification allotted when adequate airport facilities are available at Marianna, Florida; Bloomington, Illinois; and Hutchinson, Kansas. A terminal classification is not shown in Table XIV for the remaining 61 airports because such airports have not been certificated as an S.A.C. terminal by the CAA. The Los Angeles Municipal Airport is not certificated as an S.A.C. terminal because it is served by the Union and Grand Central air terminals; the Bay City, Michigan, airport because it is served by Saginaw; the Floyd Bennett airport at New York because it is an alternate for La Guardia airport; the Portland-Swan Island (Oregon) airport because it is an alternate for Portland; the Scranton airport because it is served by Wilkes-Barre.

Table I

Municipal Airport Data by Population Groups

Population Group	No. Cities With Airports	No. Airports	Usable Area in Acres					Airport Class				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest	1	2	3	4	No Class
Over 500,000	13	15	150	300	379	463	1,000	8	3	1	1	2
200,000 to 500,000	29	30	57	198	300	464	655	..	18	8	..	4
100,000 to 200,000	33	34	23	152	232	334	640	..	4	16	8	6
50,000 to 100,000	53	53	40	120	160	251	681	..	1	21	13	18
25,000 to 50,000	78	79	13	77	150	211	820	..	..	16	16	47
Under 25,000	59	59	20	100	155	260	1,237	..	..	21	37	1
All Cities	265	270	13	111	184	300	1,237	8	26	83	75	78

TABLE XIV

MUNICIPAL AIRPORT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 25,000 AND TERMINAL AIRPORTS IN SMALLER CITIES: 1941

This table lists every partially or wholly municipally owned airport in every city over 25,000 population, and state and county airports. Municipal airports in cities of less than 25,000 are listed only if the airport is a terminal airport, i.e., an airport at which scheduled air carriers have authority to conduct scheduled operations. All of the data in the table are as of January, 1941, and were obtained from the Airport Division of the Civil Aeronautics Administration. A dagger (†) after the name of the city indicates that the Civil Aeronautics Administration in December, 1940, allocated federal funds for construction and improvement of the airport as vital to national defense. In the column "Operation," "Com" means operation by commercial interests. Under "WX Station" is indicated whether the Weather Bureau maintains an airport reporting office. In the column headed "Drainage," "N" means natural and "A" artificial. In the column headed "Number of Landing Strips," "All" indicates that aircraft may take off or land in any direction. "Landing Strips" are sod clay, sand, or oiled surface. "Hard Surface Runways" are concrete, asphalt, macadam, gravel, etc. The column headed "S.A.C. Airport Class" indicates the scheduled air carrier classification by number of arrivals and departures: Class 1 airport has over 1,200 arrivals and departures per month; Class 2, 600 to 1,199; Class 3, 200 to 599 per month; and Class 4, under 200 per month. The S.A.C. class is not shown for airports that are not terminals or where service has been suspended or not started (see preceding article).

State & City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Ownership	Operation	Usable Area (Acres)	Dist. From P. O.	Lighting Facilities					No. of Commercial Hangars	Fueling Facilities	WX Station	Radio Facilities	Teletype	Adm. Bldg.	Drainage	Repair Facilities	Landing Facilities		S.A.C. Airport Class
						Beacon	Boundary	Flood	Range	Contact									No. of Landing Strips	No. of Hard Surface Runways	
ALABAMA																					
Birmingham	268	City	City	315	4.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	2	3
Dothan †	17	City	City	130	2.8	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N	No	3	..	..
Gadsden	37	Com	City	29	2.2	No	No	No	No	No	0	No	No	No	No	No	N	No	..	2	..
Mobile	79	City	City	143	4.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	2	3
Montgomery	78	City	City	252	5.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Small	N&A	No	..	1	3
Muscle Shoals [1]	30	TVA	Com	166	1.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N	Yes	..	3	4
Tuscaloosa	27	City	Com	210	2.5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	2	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	4	..	..
ARIZONA																					
Douglas	9	City	Com	250	2.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1	Yes	No	No	Yes	Small	N	Yes	..	3	4
Phoenix †	65	City	City	283	2.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	1	1	3
Tucson	37	US	City	274	3.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N	Yes	..	1	3
ARKANSAS																					
Little Rock †	88	City	City	261	1.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	4	1	4
CALIFORNIA																					
Bakersfield †	29	Co	Co	280	4.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N	Yes	..	3	3
Fresno	61	City	City	155	1.5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	1	3
Long Beach	164	City	City	573	4.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	2	4
Los Angeles †	1,504	City	City	463	10.7	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	5	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	6	..

Table XIV.—Municipal Airport Data: 1941—Continued

State & City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Owner-ship	Operation	Usable Area (Acres)	Dist. From P. O.	Lighting Facilities					No. of Com-mercial Hangars	Fueling Facili-ties	WX Station	Radio Facili-ties	Teletype	Adm. Bldg.	Drainage	Repair Facili-ties	Landing Facilities		S.A.C. Airport Class
						Beacon	Boundary	Flood	Range	Contact									No. of Landing Strips	No. of Hard Surface Runways	
California—Cont.																					
Monterey	10	City	Com	20	2.8	No	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	N	Yes	1	1	4
Oakland	302	City	City	360	6.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	4	2
Sacramento	106	City	City	232	5.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	3	3
San Diego	203	City	City	112	1.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N	Yes	2	2	3
San Francisco	635	City	City	350	2.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	3	1
Santa Monica †	54	City	City	51	2.5	Yes	No	No	No	No	2	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	N	Yes	..	2	..
Colorado																					
Colorado Springs	37	City	City	425	5.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	2	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	N&A	Yes	..	3	3
Denver	322	City	City	500	5.8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	1	3	3
La Junta †	7	City	City	100	4.0	No	No	No	No	No	1	No	No	No	No	Small	N	No	..	3	4
Pueblo †	52	City	City	65	3.3	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N	Yes	2	2	3
Connecticut																					
Bridgeport †	147	City	City	41	3.0	Yes	No	No	No	No	2	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	N	Yes	1	1	4
Danbury	28	City	Com	70	2.0	No	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	No	No	No	No	N&A	Yes	2	..	..
Hartford	166	City	City	312	2.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	1	2	3
Meriden	39	City	City	70	2.0	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	2	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	N	Yes	4	..	..
New Haven	161	City	City	152	3.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	3	..	4
Florida																					
Daytona Beach †	23	City	City	120	2.3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Small	N	Yes	1	2	4
Fort Myers †	11	Co	Co	143	4.0	No	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N&A	Yes	4	..	4
Jacksonville †	173	City	City	400	6.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N	Yes	1	3	2
Lakeland	22	City	City	133	2.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2	Yes	Yes	No	No	Small	N	Yes	1	3	3
Marianna	5	State	State	25	3.0	No	No	No	No	No	0	No	No	No	No	No	N	No	1	..	..
Miami	172	City	City	296	10.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N	Yes	..	4	3
Dirigible Base		City	Com	60	12.0	No	No	Yes	No	No	1	...	No	...	...	Small	...	...	All	..	..
Orlando	37	City	City	250	2.5	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	1	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N	Yes	..	4	3
Pensacola	37	City	City	500	4.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	N	Yes	..	3	4
St. Petersburg	61	City	City	70	0.3	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	2	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	N	Yes	..	4	4
Sarasota	11	City	Com	210	2.5	No	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	Yes	No	No	Small	N&A	Yes	3	..	3
Tallahassee	16	City	City	150	3.0	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Small	N	Yes	1	2	3
Tampa: Drew	108	City	Army	240	4.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1	Yes	Yes	No	No	Small	N	Yes	3	..	..
Peter O. Knight		City	City	150	2.5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N	Yes	..	3	3
Vero Beach †	3	City	City	265	1.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	N&A	Yes	4	..	4
West Palm Beach	34	Co	Co	640	3.0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	Yes	No	No	Yes	Small	N&A	Yes	..	4	3
Georgia																					
Atlanta †	302	City	City	200	9.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	9	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N	Yes	..	3	2
Augusta †	66	City	Com	300	1.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	3	..	3

Columbus	53	City	Com	93	2.0	No	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	No	No	No	No	N	Yes	3	..	..
Macon †	58	City	Com	275	6.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	1	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	3	..	..
Rome	26	City	City	74	2.5	No	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	No	No	No	Small	N&A	Yes	2	..	..
Savannah †	96	City	Com	293	5.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	2	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	3	3
Idaho																					
Boise †	26	City	City	800	3.5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	3	4
Idaho Falls †	15	City	City	36	1.5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	2	..	3
Pocatello †	18	City	City	122	6.0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	No	2	..	3
Illinois																					
Bloomington	33	City	Com	134	3.0	No	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	N&A	Yes	..	2	..
Chicago †	3,397	City	City	300	9.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	17	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	5	1
Danville	37	Com	City	55	1.0	No	No	No	No	No	2	Yes	No	No	No	No	N&A	Yes	4	..	..
Galesburg	29	City	Com	125	1.7	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	1	Yes	No	No	No	No	N&A	No	..	2	..
Joliet	42	City	City	178	5.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	1	2	..
Moline	35	City	Com	208	3.0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	4	4
Peoria	105	City	City	175	5.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	4	..
Quincy	40	Com	City	75	2.5	No	No	No	No	No	2	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	N	Yes	2	..	..
Indiana																					
Evansville	97	City	City	264	5.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Small	N&A	Yes	2	3	..
Fort Wayne	118	City	City	216	5.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	4	4
Indianapolis	387	City	City	350	6.3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	4	2
South Bend	101	Co	Co	160	3.5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	4	..	3
Terre Haute	63	City	City	150	2.9	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Small	N&A	Yes	3	..	..
Iowa																					
Burlington	26	City	City	68	2.0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	N&A	Yes	..	4	..
Council Bluffs	41	City	City	200	3.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3	Yes	No	No	No	No	N&A	Yes	4	..	..
Des Moines	160	City	City	500	4.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	4	3
Dubuque	44	City	Com	65	0.5	No	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	No	No	No	No	N	No	2	..	..
Iowa City	17	City	Com	120	1.4	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	2	4
Ottumwa	32	City	Com	85	3.0	No	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	N	Yes	2	..	4
Sioux City	82	City	City	240	6.0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	No	1	2	3
Kansas																					
Garden City	6	City	City	160	3.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3	Yes	Yes	No	No	Small	N	Yes	4	..	4
Hutchinson	30	City	City	143	3.5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	N&A	No	4	..	..
Topeka	68	Com	City	160	3.0	No	No	No	No	No	3	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	3	..
Wichita	115	City	City	360	5.0	Yes	No	No	No	No	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	3	1	2
Kentucky																					
Louisville †	319	City	City	260	4.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	3	2
Owensboro	30	Com	City	47	2.5	No	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	N&A	Yes	2	..	..
Paducah	34	City	Com	53	4.0	No	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	No	No	No	No	N	Yes	2	..	..
Louisiana																					
Baton Rouge	35	Co	Co	200	4.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	N&A	No	4	..	..
Monroe: Selman	28	Co	Co	140	3.0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	2	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	2	2	3
Bernstein		City	City	55	2.5	No	No	No	No	No	1	No	No	No	No	No	N	No	All	..	..
New Orleans: State †	495	State	State	301	6.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	4	2
Callender	...	City	City	112	8.7	No	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	N&A	Yes	1	..	..
Shreveport	98	City	City	300	2.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	1	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	All	..	3

TABLE XIV.—MUNICIPAL AIRPORT DATA: 1941—Continued

State & City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Owner-ship	Operation	Usable Area (Acres)	Dist. From P. O.	Lighting Facilities					No. of Com-mercial Hangars	Fueling Facili-ties	WX Station	Radio Facili-ties	Teletype	Adm. Bldg.	Drainage	Repair Facili-ties	Landing Facilities		S.A.C. Airport Class
						Beacon	Boundary	Flood	Range	Contact									No. of Landing Strips	No. of Hard Surface Runways	
MAINE																					
Auburn-Lewiston [2]	58	City	Com	80	4.5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	0	No	No	No	No	No	N&A	No	..	2	3
Augusta †	19	State	State	115	1.0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N	No	4	..	3
Bangor †	30	City	Com	48	2.5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	2	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Small	N&A	Yes	..	2	3
Caribou	8	City	Com	30	0.3	No	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	N	Yes	2	..	4
Houlton †	8	City	City	97	2.0	No	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	Yes	No	No	Small	N&A	No	..	3	4
Millinocket †	6	City	City	28	0.5	No	No	No	No	No	0	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	N&A	No	2	..	4
Portland †	74	City	Com	90	2.0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Small	N&A	Yes	..	3	3
Presque Isle †	8	City	Com	30	1.0	No	No	No	No	No	0	No	No	No	No	No	N&A	No	3	..	4
Waterville †	17	City	Com	50	1.5	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	1	Yes	No	No	No	Small	N	Yes	3	..	3
MARYLAND																					
Baltimore	859	Co	Co	150	7.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	3	2
Hagerstown †	32	City	Com	80	4.5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	2	Yes	No	No	No	No	N	Yes	..	2	..
MASSACHUSETTS																					
Boston	771	State	City	300	1.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	All	..	1
Lawrence †	84	City	Com	40	3.0	No	No	No	No	No	0	Yes	No	No	No	No	N&A	Yes	..	3	..
MICHIGAN																					
Ann Arbor	30	City	Com	120	3.0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	Yes	No	No	No	Small	N&A	Yes	..	5	..
Battle Creek	43	City	City	120	3.0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	2	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	N	Yes	..	3	4
Bay City	48	City	City	180	0.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	N&A	Yes	3	..	..
Detroit	1,623	City	City	270	5.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	3	1
Wayne County	...	Co	Co	640	16.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	2	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	5	4
Flint	152	City	City	180	4.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	4	4
Grand Rapids	164	Co	Co	176	4.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	6	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	4	3
Jackson	50	City	City	100	1.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3	Yes	No	No	Yes	Small	N&A	Yes	..	3	..
Kalamazoo	54	City	City	140	4.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	2	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	N	Yes	..	2	..
Lansing	79	State	State	150	5.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	4	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	4	3
Muskegon	48	Co	Co	200	5.5	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	2	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	N	Yes	..	3	3
Pontiac	67	City	City	190	6.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2	Yes	No	No	No	No	N&A	Yes	..	3	..
Saginaw	83	City	City	160	4.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	N&A	Yes	4	..	4
Sault Ste Marie	16	City	City	155	1.0	No	No	No	No	No	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	N&A	No	..	3	4
Traverse City	14	City	City	320	2.0	No	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Small	N	Yes	..	2	4
MINNESOTA																					
Duluth	101	City	City	23	5.0	Yes	No	No	No	No	1	No	No	No	No	No	N&A	Yes	3	..	4
Minneapolis	492	City	City	290	6.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N	Yes	..	3	2
St. Paul	288	City	City	57	1.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	3	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	N&A	Yes	..	4	2
MISSISSIPPI																					
Greenwood	15	City	City	91	0.5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	3	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	3	..	4
Jackson †	62	City	City	122	3.5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	3	2
Meridian †	35	City	Com	305	3.5	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	N&A	Yes	3	1	4

MISSOURI																					
Joplin	37	City	City	180	4.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1	Yes	No	No	No	No	N&A	Yes	..	4	..
Kansas City	399	City	City	600	1.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	11	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	4	2
St. Joseph	76	City	City	368	4.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	N&A	Yes	2	2	4
St. Louis †	816	City	City	447	13.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	10	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	4	2
Springfield	61	City	City	120	3.0	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	3	..
MONTANA																					
Butte †	37	City	City	400	4.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	N	Yes	3	..	3
Great Falls †	30	City	City	540	3.0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	3	..	4
Billings †	23	City	City	320	2.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N	Yes	..	4	3
Helena	15	City	City	400	2.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N	Yes	4	..	3
Lewistown †	6	City	City	376	1.5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	0	No	No	Yes	Yes	Small	N	No	4	..	4
Miles City †	7	City	Com	160	2.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	1	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N	Yes	3	1	4
Missoula †	18	Co	City	210	1.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	1	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N	No	4	..	4
NEBRASKA																					
Grand Island	19	City	City	640	3.5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	4	4
Lincoln	82	City	City	160	4.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	2	4
North Platte †	12	City	Com	300	3.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	N&A	Yes	..	3	3
Omaha	224	City	City	267	3.4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	4	2
Scottsbluff	12	City	Com	250	4.0	Yes	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	No	No	No	Small	N	Yes	3	..	4
NEVADA																					
Boulder City	3	U.S.	Com	100	1.0	No	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	N	Yes	..	3	3
Elko †	4	City	Com	100	1.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	No	1	..	4
NEW HAMPSHIRE																					
Concord	27	City	Com	224	1.0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	2	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N	Yes	..	2	3
Manchester	78	City	Com	146	4.0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	2	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	3	4
Nashua	33	City	City	147	2.5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	1	..
NEW JERSEY																					
Atlantic City	64	City	City	120	0.5	No	No	Yes	No	No	3	Yes	No	No	No	No	N	Yes	..	3	..
Newark	430	City	...	100	2.4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	9	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	All	..	..
Trenton	125	Co	Com	50	5.5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	Yes	No	No	No	No	N&A	Yes	..	3	..
NEW MEXICO																					
Albuquerque	35	City	Com	820	3.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	2	3
Carlsbad	7	City	City	20	5.5	No	No	No	No	No	0	No	Yes	No	No	Small	N	No	2	..	4
Las Vegas †	12	City	City	1237	5.0	Yes	No	No	No	No	0	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	N	No	4	..	4
Roswell †	13	City	City	220	1.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	1	Yes	No	No	No	Small	N	Yes	2	..	4
Santa Fe †	20	City	City	150	6.0	No	No	No	No	No	0	Yes	No	No	Yes	Small	N	Yes	4	..	4
NEW YORK																					
Albany	131	City	City	250	8.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Small	N	Yes	..	3	3
Buffalo †	576	City	City	200	8.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	4	2
Jamestown	43	City	Com	52	4.0	No	No	No	No	No	2	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	3	..
New York: LaGuardia	7,455	City	City	425	5.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	4	1
Floyd Bennett		City	City	379	10.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	8	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	4	..
Niagara Falls †	78	City	City	200	1.0	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	1	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	4	..
Rochester †	325	City	City	200	3.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	N&A	Yes	..	4	3

TABLE XIV.—MUNICIPAL AIRPORT DATA: 1941—Continued

State & City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Ownership	Operation	Usable Area (Acres)	Dist. From P. O.	Lighting Facilities					No. of Commercial Hangars	Fueling Facilities	WX Station	Radio Facilities	Teletype	Adm. Bldg.	Drainage	Repair Facilities	Landing Facilities		S.A.C. Airport Class
						Beacon	Boundary	Flood	Range	Contact									No. of Landing Strips	No. of Hard Surface Runways	
NEW YORK—Cont.																					
Schenectady	88	Co	Co	175	2.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	N	Yes	..	..	4
Syracuse	206	City	City	190	6.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	No	..	3	3
Troy	70	City	City	50	1.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	N	Yes	4	..	..
Utica †	101	City	City	120	6.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N&A	Yes	4	..	..
Watertown	33	City	None	150	6.0	Yes	No	No	No	No	0	Yes	No	No	No	No	N&A	Yes	2	..	..
NORTH CAROLINA																					
Asheville †	51	City	Com	77	12.0	No	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	No	No	No	No	N&A	No	1	1	..
Charlotte †	101	City	City	408	6.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	No	3	..	3
Greensboro [3]	98	Co	Com	132	8.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	N&A	Yes	..	2	3
Hickory	13	City	Com	60	2.0	No	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	No	No	No	No	N	Yes	2	..	4
Rocky Mount	26	City	Com	75	1.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	1	Yes	No	No	No	No	N&A	Yes	All	..	4
Wilmington	33	Co	Com	150	4.0	No	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	No	No	No	No	N	Yes	3	..	..
NORTH DAKOTA																					
Bismarck †	15	City	City	300	2.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N	Yes	4	..	3
Fargo †	33	City	City	160	1.0	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	5	3
Minot	17	City	City	260	1.0	No	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	N	Yes	4	..	4
OHIO																					
Akron	245	City	City	500	4.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	4	2
Chesapeake [4]	96	Co	Com	90	2.5	No	No	No	No	No	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	2	4
Cincinnati	456	City	City	300	5.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	3	..	2
Cleveland †	878	City	City	1000	8.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	12	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	2	1
Columbus	306	City	City	300	7.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	4	2
Dayton	211	City	City	315	10.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	3	2
Mansfield	37	City	Com	100	4.5	No	No	No	No	No	2	Yes	No	No	No	No	N&A	Yes	4	..	..
Marion	31	City	Com	70	2.5	No	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	No	No	No	No	N&A	Yes	4	..	..
Middletown	31	City	Com	187	1.0	No	No	No	No	No	2	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	N	Yes	3	..	..
Springfield	71	City	Com	126	4.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	2	..
Toledo	282	City	City	515	7.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	3	..
Youngstown †	168	City	Com	450	10.0	No	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	4	..
Zanesville	38	City	City	108	6.5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	Yes	No	No	No	Small	N&A	Yes	2	..	..
OKLAHOMA																					
Enid	28	City	Com	80	5.0	No	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	N	Yes	3	..	..
Muskogee †	32	City	Com	280	2.3	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	3	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N	Yes	3	1	..
Oklahoma City	204	City	City	480	8.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	4	3
Ponca City	17	State	Com	160	1.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	N&A	Yes	..	2	..
Tulsa	142	City	City	185	6.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	No	..	2	3

OREGON																		
Pendleton †..........	9	City	Com	160	3.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	N	Yes	1	2	3
Medford............	11	City	City	200	2.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	N&A	Yes	2	..	3
Portland-Columbia †...	305	City	City	550	5.5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	4	2
Salem †..............	31	City	City	213	2.0	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	1	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	N&A	Yes	3	..	..
Portland-Swan Island..	305	City	City	184	3.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	4	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	4	..
PENNSYLVANIA																		
Allentown-Bethlehem [5] †	155	City	Com	116	4.0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	3	4
Erie †..............	117	City	Com	135	6.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N&A	Yes	..	3	3
Harrisburg †..........	84	State	State	208	4.0	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	3	3
Lancaster............	61	City	City	127	5.0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	N	Yes	..	3	..
New Castle...........	48	City	City	...	2.5	No	No	No	No	No	2	Yes	No	No	No	No	N&A	Yes	..	2	..
Philadelphia..........	1,931	City	City	494	7.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	...	..	4	1
Pittsburgh...........	672	Co	Co	450	7.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	4	1
Scranton.............	140	City	City	100	6.0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	2	..
Wilkes-Barre..........	86	City	City	148	3.5	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	1	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	N&A	Yes	..	4	4
Williamsport †.........	44	City	Com	161	4.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	3	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N&A	Yes	..	2	4
RHODE ISLAND																		
Providence †..........	254	State	State	200	6.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	3	3
SOUTH CAROLINA																		
Charleston †..........	71	City	Com	432	10.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	3	3
Columbia............	62	City	Com	140	2.5	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	2	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	2	3
Greenville............	35	Co	Com	200	3.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	4	4
Spartanburg †.........	32	City	Com	95	2.9	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	N	Yes	..	3	4
SOUTH DAKOTA																		
Aberdeen............	17	City	City	100	2.5	No	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N&A	Yes	..	4	4
Huron...............	11	City	City	238	2.0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N	Yes	..	3	3
Pierre...............	4	City	Com	540	4.0	No	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	No	No	No	Small	N	Yes	4	..	4
Rapid City...........	14	City	City	450	9.0	No	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	N	No	3	..	4
Sioux Falls...........	41	City	Com	386	1.5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	3	4
Spearfish............	2	Co	Co	225	4.5	No	No	No	No	No	2	Yes	No	No	No	Small	N	Yes	..	4	4
Watertown...........	11	City	Com	130	2.0	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	1	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N	Yes	4	..	4
TENNESSEE																		
Bristol [6].............	52	City	Com	160	17.0	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	1	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	2	4
Chattanooga..........	128	City	City	300	6.3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	No	..	3	3
Knoxville............	112	City	City	300	9.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	1	2	3
Memphis †...........	293	City	City	350	9.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	4	2
Nashville............	167	City	City	275	6.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	4	3
TEXAS																		
Abilene.............	27	City	City	270	3.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Small	N	Yes	..	3	4
Amarillo.............	52	City	Com	681	8.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N	Yes	..	4	3
Austin †.............	88	City	Com	360	3.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	Small	N	Yes	..	2	3
Beaumont............	59	City	City	250	6.0	Yes	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	4	2	4
Big Spring †..........	13	City	City	274½	3.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N	Yes	..	3	4
Brownsville..........	22	City	Com	276	5.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	2	3

Table XIV.—Municipal Airport Data: 1941—Continued

State & City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Owner-ship	Operation	Usable Area (Acres)	Dist. From P. O.	Lighting Facilities					No. of Com-mercial Hangars	Fueling Facili-ties	WX Station	Radio Facili-ties	Teletype	Adm. Bldg.	Drainage	Repair Facili-ties	Landing Facilities		S.A.C. Airport Class
						Beacon	Boundary	Flood	Range	Contact									No. of Landing Strips	No. of Hard Surface Runways	
Texas—Cont.																					
Corpus Christi †	57	City	City	190	3.5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	2	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Small	N	Yes	..	4	3
Dallas	295	City	City	173	6.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	12	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	4	2
El Paso	97	City	City	440	5.5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N	Yes	..	4	3
Fort Worth	178	City	City	325	4.5	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	4	2
Galveston †	61	City	City	91	5.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	N	No	..	2	3
Houston †	385	City	City	655	10.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	4	2
Laredo	39	City	City	600	5.0	Yes	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	No	No	No	No	N	Yes	..	4	..
Lubbock	32	City	City	206	4.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	2	Yes	No	No	No	No	N	Yes	All	..	..
San Angelo	26	City	Com	256	6.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	1	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	N	Yes	All	..	..
San Antonio	254	City	City	300	6.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	4	3
Tyler	28	City	City	70	5.5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N	Yes	2	2	..
Waco	56	City	Com	200	3.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N	Yes	..	2	4
Wichita Falls	45	City	Com	195	5.3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Small	N	Yes	3	1	3
Utah																					
Ogden	44	Com	City	175	3.5	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	4	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	N	Yes	..	3	..
Salt Lake City	150	City	City	640	4.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	3	2
Vermont																					
Barre-Montpelier[7] †	19	City	Com	29	4.0	No	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	No	No	No	No	N&A	Yes	..	2	3
Burlington †	28	City	City	105	3.0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	2	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	2	3
Virginia																					
Danville	33	City	Com	94	3.5	Yes	No	No	No	No	1	No	No	No	No	No	N&A	Yes	2	..	..
Lynchburg †	45	City	Com	77	6.0	Yes	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	Small	N&A	Yes	2	..	..
Norfolk †	144	City	City	200	6.2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N	Yes	3	..	4
Richmond	193	City	Com	230	6.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	N&A	Yes	3	..	3
Roanoke †	69	City	City	220	4.0	No	No	No	No	No	3	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N	Yes	..	2	..
Washington																					
Everett-Everett	30	City	City	30	4.0	Yes	No	No	No	No	2	Yes	No	No	No	Small	N	Yes	1	..	..
Everett-Snohomish	30	Co	Co	640	4.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	0	No	No	Yes	No	No	N	No	..	2	..
Seattle †	368	Co	Co	458	6.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	1	3	2
Spokane	122	City	City	360	5.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	2	..	3
Walla Walla †	18	City	Com	192	2.0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	Small	N&A	No	..	2	4
Wenatchee	12	City	City	130	2.0	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	2	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	N	Yes	1	1	4
Yakima †	27	Co	City	70	4.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2	Yes	No	No	No	Small	N&A	Yes	..	2	3
West Virginia																					
Charleston	68	City	Com	120	9.0	No	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N&A	Yes	..	3	4
Clarksburg	31	Co	Com	13	6.0	No	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	N&A	Yes	..	2	4

Elkins	8	City	City	110	2.0	No	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	Small	N&A	Yes	2	1	4
Huntington	79	(see Chesapeake, Ohio)																			
WISCONSIN																					
Appleton	28	Co	Com	102	2.0	No	No	No	No	No	2	No	No	No	No	Yes	N&A	No	4	..	..
Green Bay	46	Co	Co	80	1.5	No	No	No	No	No	1	No	No	No	No	No	N&A	Yes	..	4	..
Kenosha	49	Com	City	150	2.5	No	No	Yes	No	No	1	Yes	No	No	No	No	N&A	Yes	All	..	..
Madison	67	City	Com	200	5.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	1	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	4	..
Milwaukee †	587	Co	Co	300	6.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	5	3
Superior	35	City	Com	155	2.5	No	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	No	No	No	No	N&A	Yes	..	2	4
Wausau	27	City	City	100	2.5	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	1	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	N&A	Yes	..	4	..
WYOMING																					
Casper †	18	Co	Com	200	4.5	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N	Yes	3	..	3
Cheyenne †	22	City	Com	420	1.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N&A	Yes	3	..	3
Sheridan[8] †	11	City	Com	105	2.5	No	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	N&A	Yes	..	4	3

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[1] Population shown includes Muscle Shoals, Florence, Sheffield, and Tuscumbia.

[2] Airport jointly owned by Auburn and Lewiston. Population shown includes both cities.

[3] Population shown includes both Greensboro and High Point.

[4] Population shown includes Chesapeake and Ironton, Ohio, and Huntington, West Virginia.

[5] Airport owned by Allentown only. Population shown includes both Allentown and Bethlehem.

[6] Airport jointly owned by Bristol, Johnson City, and Kingsport. Population shown includes all three cities.

[7] Airport jointly owned by Barre and Montpelier. Population shown includes both cities.

[8] Airport jointly owned by city of Sheridan and Sheridan County.

Professional Organization: Public Works

American Public Works Association

The American Public Works Association is a national organization whose membership comprises about 800 public works engineers and officials in the service of municipal, county, state, and federal governments, and consultants to such public bodies. It has as its objectives the advancement of the theory and practice of the design, construction, operation, maintenance, and the administration of public works services; the dissemination of information upon and the promotion of improved practices in public works administration; the encouragement of the adherence by public works officials to a high professional standard.

To achieve these objectives the Association sponsors state and local meetings and an annual Public Works Congress where several hundred public works officials meet each year to discuss their problems. Numerous services and activities are carried on, including committee work by about 20 active committees each responsible for a specific phase of public works operations. Regular publications include the *Public Works Engineers' Yearbook* and a monthly *News Letter*. Standard specifications for public works construction, manuals of practice, and special bulletins and reports are issued from time to time. An important research program is conducted; a personnel exchange is operated; and an inquiry service is provided.

A major project of the Association's program of research is the preparation of manuals of practice in the public works field. These studies are made under the direction of an Association committee, and the first volume in this proposed series, *Street Cleaning Practice,* was published in 1938. The Association has undertaken similar treatises on refuse collection and disposal practices. Selected chapters of the study of refuse collection practices, to be published in manual form sometime during 1941, are being preprinted in the form of bulletins for immediate distribution and the first five of these, *Refuse Materials, Preparation of Refuse for Collection, Factors Affecting the Cost of Refuse Collection, Refuse Collection Methods,* and *Refuse Collection Equipment* were released during 1940. The bulletins, *Planning Refuse Collection Operations; Municipal, Contract or Private Collection; Financing Refuse Collection Operations;* and *Organization of Personnel* have been completed and will be published the early part of 1941. Other publications issued during the past year included *Experience of Cities with Painted Traffic Lines* and a revised edition of *Sewer Rentals,* a comprehensive study of sewer rental administration based upon the practice and experience of more than 100 cities. Information was also assembled on the extent of special assessment financing of pavements.—NORMAN HEBDEN, acting executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

Sources of Information: Public Works

Services of National and Federal Agencies

AMERICAN PUBLIC WORKS ASSOCIATION—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*
Maintains information service on public works and municipal engineering problems.

Prepares special reports on current problems and collects data on costs and methods of public works departments.

Prepares and distributes standard specifications for various types of public works construction.

Prepares and distributes manuals of practice for selected fields of public works activity.

Conducts research in public works and municipal engineering administration and methods.

American Engineering Council—*919 Seventeenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.*

Recommends, on request of municipal officials, consulting engineers or engineering firms for specific kinds of municipal work.

Obtains information from bureaus of the federal government on the request of municipal officials.

Appoints through its member organizations engineering committees to study problems in any locality in which an engineering society is located.

American Road Builders' Association—*International Building, Washington, D. C.*

Makes available through its several research committees valuable reports relating to the construction and maintenance of streets and highways, traffic problems, elevated highways, street railway track construction and maintenance, highway administration and finance, subsurface structures, and street lighting; also current information relating to all phases of airport design, construction, operation, maintenance, and finance.

Highway Research Board, National Research Council—*2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C.*

Serves as a clearinghouse for highway and municipal engineers on highway research information relating to finance, economics, design, materials, construction, maintenance, traffic and safety, soils investigations, and roadside development.

Public Administration Service—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Conducts surveys of public works and municipal engineering organization and administrative methods with the assistance of the American Public Works Association.

Designs and assists in the installation of refuse collection and disposal systems and central equipment service units.

Designs improved organization and personnel procedures.

Installs comprehensive records, cost accounting, and general accounting systems.

Distributes standard cost ledger, individual equipment, and other record forms.

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine—*Department of Agriculture*

Advises on methods of eradication and control of insects which interfere with the successful operation of sewage disposal plants, mosquitoes in drainage traps and crickets in garbage dumps.

Assists in drafting building code provisions for the control of insects which destroy timbers in buildings, such as termites.

Bureau of Labor Statistics—*Department of Labor*

Has issued series of safety codes in a wide range of fields.

Issues statistics on employment, industrial accidents, with notations as to prevention of accidents and workmen's compensation.

BUREAU OF MINES—*Department of Interior*

Conducts research on the solution of problems involving dangerous accumulation of sewer gas and sewer gas explosions.

Conducts investigations and advises with cities on dangerous accumulations of combustible gases in public buildings; and assists cities in the re-establishment of gas main service following disruptions due to emergencies such as floods and earthquakes.

Advises with cities on the choice, safe storage and use of explosives in blasting for city developments and roadways.

Makes studies and issues reports on efficiency in the use of fuels, which enable cities to attack the problem of smoke abatement.

Conducts research and investigations on problems relating to safety and health in the driving and in the ventilation of tunnels, subways, aqueducts, and sewers.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Assists municipalities through correspondence in connection with their airport problems.

Recommends and certifies to the expenditure of federal funds for the acquisition, establishment, construction, maintenance, or operation of landing areas, or for air navigation facilities thereon, reasonably necessary for use in air commerce or in the interests of national defense.

Sends representatives in the case of scheduled air carrier terminals to inspect airports or proposed sites.

Inspects scheduled air transport airports for compliance with minimum requirements governing their use as airline stops.

Publishes bulletins on the design and management of airports, a bulletin listing all the airports in the United States and their facilities and a directory of airport managers or administrative officials; also issues weekly notices of changes in airports and navigation aids including the establishment of new facilities.

Furnishes information for use in establishing air markings to identify cities for airmen in flight.

Maintains a register of certificated and identified aircraft and certificated airmen; furnishes information with respect to these certificates upon request.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY—*Department of Commerce*

Furnishes available control data (triangulation and leveling) to municipalities, as a basis for local surveys. Has published a number of manuals on precise surveys. These include three publications on the use of plane co-ordinates, which revolutionize the use of horizontal control data by cities (Special Publications 193-195, *Manual of Plane-Coordinate Computation, Manual of Traverse Computation on the Lambert Grid, Manual of Traverse Computation on the Transverse Mercator Grid).*

Publishes for sale and issues nautical charts on several scales of the coasts of the United States and possessions, including large-scale charts of numerous ports, intracoastal waterway charts, and special charts. Collects and publishes tide and current data and *Coast Pilots* for these coasts and their ports. Furnishes determinations of tidal datum planes, including mean sea level, and tidal data based on the operation of 80 primary tide stations.

Has available copies of large-scale planimetric maps made from recent air photographs of many sections of the coasts and on request will make copies of other original topographic surveys and of hydrographic surveys, which show conditions at the date of the surveys. Of most coastal localities these have been made several times at irregular intervals; copies of such series are valuable for use in studies of coastal erosion and other changes and sometimes in litigation over land ownership.

Issues aeronautical charts of the United States, all of the 87 basic sectional charts covering the country being available and other series of smaller scales are being issued from time to time as they are completed. These are useful as geographic maps in addition to their primary purpose.

Supplies information on the earth's magnetism and its changes, and also information of value to those charged with safeguarding communities against earthquake damage.

COAST GUARD—*Treasury Department*

Advises cities on all marine affairs.

Assists in ice-breaking operations in channels and harbors.

Consults with, and furnishes information to, municipal or related local authorities regarding the establishment and maintenance of aids to navigation required for municipal purposes.

Prescribes and issues regulations for the lighting of bridges maintained by municipalities over navigable waters.

Furnishes to municipalities at reasonable cost buoys and other special equipment that are not usually obtainable in the general market.

Co-operates with municipalities on all matters pertaining to aids to navigation, through district offices maintained in principal sea and lake ports.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE—*Department of Interior*

Leases for public aviation fields any contiguous unreserved and unappropriated lands not exceeding 640 acres.

INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION—*Department of Commerce*

Advises with cities upon request on problems relating to inland water terminal facilities.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS—*Department of Commerce*

Co-operates with cities in the formulation and administration of safety codes for the regulation of elevators, dumb waiters, escalators, window cleaning, etc., many of which have been prepared by the Bureau.

Assists municipalities with problems arising in the preparation and revision of building, plumbing, fire, refrigeration, and other codes.

Collects and disseminates information on the status of building, plumbing, refrigeration, and other code requirements with particular reference to extent and deviation from established standards.

Encourages the use of standards for quality of building materials and standard methods of testing.

Assists cities in the drafting and administration of weights and measures ordinances.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION—*Department of Agriculture*

Issues publications (popular and technical), covering such subjects as irrigation and drainage; heating; sanitation; soil erosion control; community libraries, hospitals, and other buildings; and dust explosion hazards in factories and mills.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION—*Federal Works Agency*

Sells to cities at prices not less than 50 per cent of the appraised value certain surplus federal buildings and sites which have been supplanted by new structures and for which the administrator of the Federal Works Agency has determined there is no further federal need.

In the event portions of any federal building sites under the control of the Public Buildings Administration are desired by municipalities by reason of any duly authorized comprehensive street widening program, the Federal Works Administrator may deed to such municipalities, without cost, such areas needed for street uses as may be dedicated without jeopardy to the federal interest.

Sells surplus real property at public sale to the highest responsible bidder upon such terms and after such public advertisement as the Federal Works Administrator may deem in the public interest.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION—*Federal Works Agency*

Supervises the administration of federal aid for highways and for elimination of hazards at grade crossings, in the various states, part of which is expended within cities.

Supplies data on results of research on problems of highway design, construction, administration, and finance.

Complies with all municipal requests for information which it has available, although primarily concerned with rural roads and their extension into and through cities.

SMOKE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA—*City Hall Square Building, Chicago*

Provides information on best methods of smoke control and fuel conservation.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE—*Department of Agriculture*

Furnishes information to municipalities and others on request regarding all matters pertaining to control of soil erosion on agricultural and range lands, soil and moisture conservation, upstream flood control, water supply protection, and protection of stream channels, municipal reservoirs, and irrigation systems from damage by silt.

Has for sale to state, county, and city governments an extensive collection of aerial photographs of scattered areas throughout the United States.

Co-operates with state and local highway agencies regarding methods applicable to the control of erosion along the right of ways of public roads.

Co-operates with city, county, and state officials, organizations, and other federal agencies in flood control work on the land, involving upstream land-use problems in order to conserve soil resources, alleviate floods, protect water supplies, and prevent siltation of stream channels, drainage ditches, and reservoirs.

Helps local and state agencies in predominantly agricultural areas with the development of woodlands, both for income production and erosion control.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

Makes studies of individual ports, which are sold by the Government Printing Office.

Advises with local communities regarding the appropriate location and plan of construction of wharves, piers, and water terminals.

Investigates any matters that may tend to promote or encourage the use by vessels of ports adequate to care for the freight which would naturally pass through such ports.

Promotes all matters pertaining to development of adequate and efficient merchant marine.

Chief of Engineers—*War Department*

Co-operates with municipal authorities through its district and division engineers in furnishing information pertaining to the layout of navigation improvements, flood control improvements, harbor lines, location of bridges, piers, wharves, and terminal facilities, regulations for the operation of bridges over navigable waters, and the issuance of federal permits for structures or changes in navigable waters.

Prepares detailed engineering data which may be examined by municipal officials at district and division offices on the improvement and maintenance of rivers and harbors, and inland and intracoastal waterways, including the extent and depth of channels, breakwaters, locks and dams, and laws pertaining to traffic regulations and commerce. Also prepares detailed engineering data, which may be similarly examined pertaining to flood control on streams and at flood damage centers throughout the United States, including reservoir and levee systems, channel improvements, and diversion and bank protection.

Executes surveys of streams and waterways for the formulation of plans and improvements in the interest of navigation, power development, flood control, irrigation, and related subjects. Many of these reports are published as government documents and are available for inspection in district and division offices and in public libraries.

Issues an annual report and a series of publications describing the port facilities, harbor capacity, and transportation and rail terminals for ports and harbors on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts, the Great Lakes, and Inland Waterways, including annual commerce; issues reports covering port and terminal charges applying against vessels and cargoes at United States sea and Great Lakes ports; and issues pamphlets describing outstanding waterway and flood control projects.

Co-operates, through the Beach Erosion Board, with municipal officials in establishing plans and designs of works to prevent beach erosion and maintain shore lines.

In connection with enforcement of Oil Pollution Act makes plans for abatement and control of such pollution.

Weather Bureau—*Department of Commerce*

Supplies basic meteorological information which enables municipal officials to plan for snow removal, protection of water-cooled gasoline engines, protection of undried concrete paving work and sewer excavations, the shifting of laborers from work hampered by the weather to work necessitated by the weather, and more effective methods of heating buildings and of constructing sewers.

Furnishes data regarding rainfall which are useful in selecting reservoir sites and in connection with construction of water works, bridges, and culverts, and storm sewer systems.

Furnishes river data which are utilized by filtration plants in developing methods of purifying water used for drinking purposes.

Furnishes river data which are necessary in studies of stream flows, dredging operations, dam construction, and in practically every phase of bridge building, levee work, and general river improvement.

(Above information available by telephone from nearest weather bureau office, by correspondence, and from daily weather maps.)

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION—*Federal Works Agency*

Conducts a program of public work through which unemployed persons in need of relief construct and improve highways, roads, and streets; install sewer and water supply and purification systems; erect and renovate public buildings; develop park and playground facilities; build and improve airports; and perform a variety of other types of public work.

(See also Municipal Utilities section, this YEAR BOOK)

Sources of Statistics: Public Works

American Public Works Association. Street Cleaning Practice. Appendix B, pp. 343-77. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, Illinois. Street cleaning practices in 94 American cities.

—Sewer Rentals. pp. 45-128. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Rate structures, special rate problems, billing practices, collection practices, disposition of revenues in 116 cities. $1.50.

Municipal Index and Atlas, 1938. Sewerage and Sewage Treatment. Pp. 385-429. American City Magazine, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. Rentals; pumps; sewer system; treatment plants, quantity treated, method, cost, sludge treatment. About 2,000 cities.

—Street Cleaning Statistics. Pp. 163-71. American City Magazine, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. Length and width of street; cleaning treatments, by type, frequency; costs; equipment. Cities over 5,000.

Western City Magazine. August, 1939, pp. 16-23. 448 South Hill Street, Los Angeles. Data on how 64 western cities clean their streets.

American City Magazine. Water Rates and Service Charges, Installation Charges, Hydrant Rentals, and Sprinkler Costs, 1939. 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. 1940. 46pp. $1.

National Institute of Health, United States Public Health Service. Census of Sanitation Works. Stream Pollution Investigation, East Third and Kilgour Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. Results of national survey conducted in 1940 of sewage treatment plants will show for individual plants throughout the United States the type of sewage systems, ownership, year operation started, treatment, how effluent is disposed, plant capacity and connected load, amount of industrial waste treated, and description of plant, also population served by sewers, type of sewer. Mimeographed reports by states are to be issued in the summer of 1941.

Sewage Works Engineering and Municipal Sanitation. February, 1941. pp. 80-87. 24 West 40 Street, New York. Census of sewage treatment plants finished or under construction during 1940; gives for about 600 cities the type of project, population to be served, by plant, approximate cost, whether new, repair, or enlargement, and status.

National Resources Planning Board. The Economic Effects of Federal Public Works Expenditures, 1933-38. pp. 121-26. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1940. 131pp. 25 cents. Type of projects, man-hours provided by type and size of projects, expenditures, etc.

American Hotel Association. Water Consumption, 221 West 57 Street, New York. $1. Water consumption in hotels and other statistics relating to uses and conservation of water.

Selected Standard References: Public Works

THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL PUBLIC WORKS. By Donald C. Stone. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 344pp. $3.75.

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION. Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Rev. 1937. 394pp. $10.

PRINCIPLES OF ENGINEERING ECONOMY. By E. L. Grant. Ronald Press, 15 East 26 Street, New York. Revised edition. 1938. 431pp. $3.75.

PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERS' YEARBOOK. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $3.50. (Annual.)

(1) REFUSE MATERIALS. (2) PREPARATION OF REFUSE FOR COLLECTION. (3) FACTORS AFFECTING THE COST OF REFUSE COLLECTION. (4) REFUSE COLLECTION METHODS. (5) REFUSE COLLECTION EQUIPMENT. (6) PLANNING REFUSE COLLECTION OPERATIONS. Six of series of publications on refuse collection practices. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 50 cents each.

SEWER RENTALS. (Revised.) American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 128pp. $1.50.

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 273pp. $6. Without binder, $5.

STREET CLEANING PRACTICE. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 407pp. $4.

WATER QUALITY AND TREATMENT. American Water Works Association, 22 East 40 Street, New York. 1940. 300pp. $3.

New Books and Pamphlets: Public Works

AIRPORT APPROACH PROTECTION MATERIALS; MODEL STATUTE AND ORDINANCE. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1940. Variously paged. $1.

AVIATION GETS DOWN TO EARTH; THE GROWING NEED FOR PUBLIC LANDING FIELDS. By Stedman S. Hanks. Aviation Information Service, 80 Boylston Street, Boston. 1940. 121pp. $2.

CHARGES MADE FOR BUILDING, PLUMBING AND ELECTRICAL INSPECTION IN VARIOUS VIRGINIA TOWNS. League of Virginia Municipalities, 902 Travelers Building, Richmond. 1940. 3pp. 25 cents.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS AND PAVEMENTS. 5th edition. By T. R. Agg. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 330 West 42 Street, New York. 1940. 483pp. $4.

DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES AND STABILIZATION OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES: Part I. THE FEDERAL PROGRAM AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT. 101pp. 25 cents. Part II. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS. Part III. FUNCTIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES. 59pp. 15 cents. By National Resources Planning Board. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 1941.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE FEDERAL PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURES, 1933-1938. By J. K. Galbraith and G. G. Johnson, Jr. Public Works Committee, National Resources Planning Board. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1940. 131pp. 25 cents.

EXPERIENCE OF CITIES WITH PAINTED TRAFFIC LINES. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 St., Chicago. 1940. 28pp. 50 cents.

FACTORS AFFECTING THE COST OF REFUSE COLLECTION. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 31pp. 50 cents.

FEATURING SEWAGE DISPOSAL; NEW PLANTS AND METHODS. Engineering News-Record September 26, 1940, entire issue. The Record, 330 West 42 Street, New York.

FROST ACTION IN HIGHWAY BASES AND SUBGRADES. By H. F. Winn and P. C. Rutledge. Engineering Experiment Station, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. 1940. 104pp. 50 cents.

IS THE PUBLIC MARKET A GOOD CIVIC INVESTMENT? By Caroline B. Sherman. United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 1940. 8pp. 5 cents.

KNOXVILLE WHOLESALE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKET. 4 parts. By C. R. Allred and Others. Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Tennessee. 1940.

LAND DRAINAGE AND FLOOD PROTECTION. By Bernard A. Etcheverry. Stanford University Press, Stanford University, California. 1940. 327pp. $3.

1941 PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERS' YEARBOOK. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. $3.50.

PARKING METER EXPERIENCE IN PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA. Bureau of Traffic Planning, Department of Public Safety, Pittsburgh. 1940.

PRELIMINARY EDITION OF LONG-RANGE PROGRAMMING OF MUNICIPAL PUBLIC WORKS. By Melvin E. Scheidt. National Resources Planning Board, Washington, D. C. 1940. 203pp.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 19TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HIGHWAY RESEARCH BOARD. Highway Research Board, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C. 1940. $2.25.

PROCEEDINGS OF THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN ROAD BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION. The Association, National Press

Building, Washington, D. C. 1939. 618pp. $10.

PROGRAMMING PUBLIC WORKS. Tennessee State Planning Commission, 600 American Trust Building, Nashville. 1940. 149pp. $1.

(1) REFUSE COLLECTION METHODS. 55pp. (2) REFUSE COLLECTION EQUIPMENT. 42pp. (3) PLANNING REFUSE COLLECTION OPERATIONS. 42pp. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 50 cents each.

REPORT OF THE CITY MANAGER ON A STUDY OF ADVANCE PROGRAMMING AND BUDGETING OF PUBLIC WORKS. City Manager, City Hall, Sacramento, California. 1940. 69pp.

ROAD AND STREET CONSTRUCTION METHODS AND COSTS. H. P. Gillette and J. C. Black. Gillette Publishing Company, Chicago. 1940. 670pp. $6.

SEWAGE TREATMENT. By Karl Imhoff and G. M. Fair. John Wiley and Sons, 440 Fourth Avenue, New York. 1940. 370pp. $3.

SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS. By C. E. Keefer. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 330 West 42 Street, New York. 1940. 673pp. $6.

SEWER RENTALS. Revised. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 128pp. $1.50.

SURVEY OF MUNICIPAL GARBAGE DISPOSAL METHODS AS RELATED TO THE SPREAD OF TRICHINOSIS. By Willard H. Wright. United States Public Health Service, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1940. 10pp. 5 cents.

THESE ROADS CALLED STREETS; THE PROBLEM OF TOWN AND CITY STREET CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE IN NORTH CAROLINA. North Carolina League of Municipalities, Raleigh Building, Raleigh. 1940. 10pp. 10 cents.

WATER CONSUMPTION IN HOTELS AND OTHER STATISTICS RELATING TO USES AND CONSERVATION OF WATER. American Hotel Association, 221 West 57 Street, New York. 1940. $1.

(See also Utilities)

Selected Periodicals: Public Works

BETTER ROADS. A. Peverin, Publisher, 173 West Madison Street, Chicago.

CIVIL ENGINEERING. American Society of Civil Engineers, 33 West 39 Street, New York. $4 to members and libraries, $5 to others.

CONTRACTORS AND ENGINEERS MONTHLY. Buttenheim-Dix Publishing Corporation, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. $2.

ENGINEERING NEWS-RECORD. (Weekly.) McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York. $5.

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION. The Association, 22 East 40 Street, New York. $7.

PUBLIC CLEANSING. Institute of Public Cleansing, 160 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S. W. 1. 10/6.

PUBLIC ROADS. Public Roads Administration, Federal Works Agency, Washington, D. C. $1.

PUBLIC WORKS. Public Works Journal Corporation, 310 East 45 Street, New York. $3.

PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERS' NEWS LETTER. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $1.

ROADS AND STREETS. Gillette Publishing Company, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago. $3.

SEWAGE WORKS ENGINEERING. Case-Shepperd-Mann Publishing Company, 24 West 40 Street, New York. $2.

SEWAGE WORKS JOURNAL. (Bimonthly.) Federation of Sewage Works Associations, 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago. $2.

Municipal Utilities

Developments in 1940

By John Bauer

Director, American Public Utilities Bureau, New York City

This survey can present only the most important or striking developments during 1940 in the field of municipal utilities. It will include federal hydroelectric projects and other federal activities because they reach their final objective mostly in the service of municipalities.

Tennessee Valley Authority. TVA continued to be of foremost significance in national electric progress. This year it passed the period of harassment—not further hampered by obstructive litigation. Free to proceed, it has actively advanced its construction and operating program, and has sponsored a financially successful public system for the distribution of electricity. Furthermore, its national importance has been recognized for defense purposes. Extra provisions have been made by Congress for prompt expansion in plant capacity.

In its electric enterprise, TVA technically constitutes a generating and transmitting system. As a government owned corporation, it generates, transmits, and delivers power wholesale to municipalities, to cooperatives, and to special industrial users. While it is devoted primarily to hydroelectric development, it also has steam stations to furnish stand-by power to meet special needs, particularly during low water periods. Its present installed capacity aggregates 769,800 kilowatts (kw) of hydro power, supplemented by 215,000 kw steam. It thus has a total of 984,800 kw hydro and steam. By the end of 1945, the total is now planned to reach 1,695,400 kw. The program may be materially expanded and expedited under national defense pressure.

With its distributing agencies and wholesale customers, TVA constitutes substantially an integrated territory in the states of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, and Kentucky. The former private power companies have been almost altogether displaced by coordinated public organization. TVA owns and operates the generating and transmission facilities, while the other agencies own and operate the distribution systems. The private properties have been purchased principally on a negotiated basis at prices sufficiently liberal to liquidate the senior securities outstanding and to leave a considerable margin for the common stock.

At the close of 1940 TVA had a total investment of $205,758,000 in seven multipurpose projects, of which $106,351,000 has been allocated to power. In addition, there has been the cost of transmission and electric plants purchased from private companies. The total direct and allocated power investment as of June 30, 1940, amounted to $192,309,000.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940, TVA sold an aggregate of 3,630,000,000 kilowatt hours (kwh) of electricity, and received $15,125,000 in aggregate electric revenues (round figures). Its average receipts thus came to 4.17 mills per kwh. Of the total sales, 1,540,000,000 kwh were sold for distribution to 106 municipalities; they paid $6,678,000, or an average of 4.34 mills per kwh. The results of this extensive and coordinated municipal operation should be particularly significant to public officials throughout the country.

Municipal Distribution. These 106 municipalities own and operate their own distribution systems. With some minor adjustments, they have in effect the standard retail rate schedules prescribed by TVA as a condition of purchase. The average residential bill for all the municipalities during the fiscal year amounted to 2.15 cents per kwh. For commercial sales the average was 2.14 cents per kwh; industrial, 0.82 cents; other sales, 1.26 cents; total sales, 1.38 cents. These results are far below those of any large private utility system.

At these low rates the gross revenues for the 106 municipal systems amounted to $21,624,000. The net income, after all operating expenses, maintenance, depreciation, and allowance for taxes and equivalents, and with inclusion of all income items, was $6,057,000. Interest amounted to $2,034,000, and there was a net surplus of $4,023,000. This was nearly 20 per cent of the gross revenues. It was available for debt amortization, plant additions, subsequent rate reductions, or other public purposes.

The total gross book cost of the 106 municipal distribution systems was $89,079,000; the number of customers, 387,000; cost per customer, $230. The aggregate long-term debt outstanding was $78,437,000; the net interest payment of $2,034,000 thus averaged only 2.6 per cent. This low return requirement is one of the prime factors of low rates and financial success.

The Large Cities. Among the 106 municipal systems, the four large cities (Chattanooga, Knoxville, Memphis, and Nashville) completed their first full fiscal year of public operation. They sold an aggregate of 1,047,000,000 kwh, and obtained gross revenues of $13,656,000. After paying all operating expenses, maintenance, depreciation, and tax equivalents, and taking into account other income, they realized a net income of $3,945,000.

After net interest payments of $1,194,000, they had a surplus of $2,751,000.

The total plant cost for the four cities amounted to $54,506,000; the number of customers, 193,000; cost per customer, $280. Their long-term debt, mostly revenue bonds, was $50,539,000; the interest payment of $1,194,000 averaged 2.4 per cent. While the plant cost per customer appears rather high, doubtless because of the liberal purchase price paid for the displacement of the private companies, the extremely low interest rate far overbalances any excessive payments. The 2.4 per cent compares with 6 per cent and over mostly obtained by private power companies.

Another significant aspect of the TVA municipal operation is the great stimulation in consumption produced by low rates. For all the municipalities the average annual residential consumption amounts to 1,331 kwh. In seven instances the average exceeded 2,000; the highest was Tupelo, Mississippi, 2,486 kwh. No private utility system operating in numerous communities has developed such high figures. The countrywide average is near 900 kwh. High consumption has followed low rates. These rates represent (1) low wholesale price, (2) low interest rates, (3) low administrative overheads, and (4) economies attained through public planning and coordination.

Bonneville. The Bonneville project on the Columbia River, about 40 miles east of Portland, went into real operation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940. For the year, total generation was 208,059,000 kwh, sales 190,220,000 kwh.

Since the close of the fiscal year, output and sales have climbed rapidly. In June, the last month of the fiscal year, generation was 25,458,000 kwh. But, in July, 1940, it stepped up to 36,739,000 kwh, and August 55,912,000 kwh. With the rapid rise in industrial power requirements for defense purposes, all the power will doubtless be needed as the installation becomes available.

The dam and generating plant are operated by the Army engineers, while the marketing, including the transmission system, is under the management of the Bonneville Administrator, Paul J. Raver, appointed by the Department of the Interior. At the end of November, 1940, contracts for wholesale delivery of energy included 10 municipalities, 9 public utility districts, 5 cooperatives, 3 private utilities, and 4 industrial concerns.

The initial installation at Bonneville was 86,400 kw. According to construction schedule, total capacity will reach 518,400 kw in 1944. The transmission and marketing plans will provide also for the output from Grand Coulee, also on the Columbia River, in the state of Washington, about 450 miles farther upstream from Bonneville. According to schedule, Grand Coulee will have available 105,000 kw in 1941, and will reach 315,000 kw by 1942. The aggregate capacity of Bonneville and Grand Coulee will be

833,400 kw. The program will probably be expanded and expedited for defense purposes.

The Bonneville management, like that of TVA, is concerned not only with providing wholesale power, but carrying the advantages of low cost to the ultimate consumers. The average residential rate in the publicly owned distribution systems was 2.32 cents per kwh during the last six months of the fiscal year 1940; the commercial rate, 2.42 cents, and street lighting, 1.10 cents.

Low Rate Areas. The federal policies in operating the large hydro projects are bringing about low rate areas compared with other sections of the country. This applies particularly to TVA, Bonneville (including Grand Coulee) in the northwest, and Boulder Dam in the southwest. For the future any large federal project or system will doubtless create similarly low rate territories. Such regions introduce a new competitive factor for industrial development that will affect all sections of the country.

The low rates will not only bring pressure for rate reductions in localities served by private utilities, but will probably stimulate an outright shift from private to public organization. This would involve much lower returns on capital, reductions in managerial expenses, and superior planning and coordination of properties. This has been the signal experience in the TVA and Bonneville areas, and is basic to really low rates anywhere. It is even more important than public generation and transmission.

Impetus to Public Hydro Development. The trend of recent years has been definitely toward federal or other public development of hydroelectric projects. This has been due primarily to depression conditions of unemployment, also to the low cost of money and other basic advantages of public organization. These inherent economic forces are now augmented by the urgent need of national defense. There will be vast increasing needs for additional electric power. According to the November report issued by the Federal Power Commission, there is already a distinct power shortage for the country. This condition will greatly enhance the pressure for federal and other public hydroelectric developments. It has already brought to apparently imminent realization the long discussed St. Lawrence River project, which depends upon joint action with Canada and will make available annually about five billion kilowatt hours of electricity for use in the United States.

This combination of economic and defense factors has been further sharpened through a far-reaching decision in December, 1940, by the United States Supreme Court in the long pending New River case. This involved a project in North Carolina on the part of the Appalachian Electric Power Company. This company owned riparian rights, and has insisted that it could proceed with dam and plant construction without a license under federal law from the Federal Power Commission on the ground that the New River is not a navigable stream at the place of construction. The Federal Power Commission, however, has held the contrary view, that a license is necessary, and that the regular conditions with respect to cost, duration, amortization, and federal acquisition apply.

The lower federal courts had ruled with the company. This decision was reversed by the Supreme Court. It held that navigability under the law cannot be construed narrowly as of actual use for navigation and that, furthermore, the federal interest involves the entire relation of a river system to interstate commerce. Under this decision, and with the economic and defense impetus, the federal plans will doubtless be extended to include comprehensively the various river systems.

Federal Commissions. Outside of the public power projects, the federal government has been concerned also with the regulation and readjustment of private electric systems. Significant progress has been made by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in carrying out the requirements of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. Among its chief aims is *corporate simplification* and *territorial integration* of the holding company systems.

As to integration, every holding company system must be so readjusted as to consist of an integrated area that is continuous as to territory served. It can, however, have also a second or more integrated areas, provided that these are in the same or in adjoining states. Under these provisions, extensive transfer or disposition of properties will be necessary. By the end of 1940 SEC had instituted formal integration proceedings with respect to nine major holding company systems comprising nearly 58 per cent of the total assets of all the systems registered under the Act. Simplification proceedings were started in five instances. Efforts to encourage the filing of voluntary plans were unsuccessful. In some instances these efforts to bring about proper readjustments in the private electric systems are likely to bring about municipalization of the properties.

Among other activities of SEC have been several investigations of alleged violations of section 12 (h) of the Act, which prohibits registered holding companies and their subsidiaries from making political contributions. It continued also its scrutiny of capital structures to bring about proper stock equities; gave increased attention to the adequacy of annual depreciation charges; and further promoted "arms length" bargaining in the issuance of new securities.

The Federal Power Commission also participated actively in obtaining better power conditions. It advanced the readjustment of plant accounting on the actual cost basis; made investigations of rates applicable to interstate movements of power; cooperated with state commissions and municipalities in furnishing technical assistance; continued its reports on comparative electric bills; and made a study of national power resources and reported shortages in the face of increasing defense activities.

The Federal Communications Commission continued its activities in bringing about reduction in interstate telephone rates. It also assisted state commissions and municipalities in making investigations for the purpose of local rate reductions, particularly the state of Washington and the city of Seattle.

New York City Transit. Among municipal developments, the most striking has been the realization of rapid transit unification in New York City. This became effective in the middle of the year. The city acquired all the rapid transit properties previously operated in two private systems, also the surface and bus properties in Brooklyn and Queens. All were joined with the previously existing independent city system.

The unified properties are operated by the board of transportation, a special department of the city. The unification price was $316,998,000, and the total city investment in transportation is about $1,500,000,000. The acquisition was financed principally with the proceeds of $315,000,000 of 40-year city corporate stock, which was especially exempted from the constitutional debt limit. For the first three months ended September 30, 1940, the system carried a total of 523,335,000 passengers. The estimated passenger revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, is $112,000,000. The number of employees, operating and supervisory, is about 32,000.

The new city system took over virtually the entire operating organization of the superseded private companies. This absorption has created problems whose disposition is likely to have countrywide influence on labor's attitude toward public ownership. The employees taken over had been organized mostly, or to large extent, in unions which had entered into agreements with the companies. Their transfer has naturally raised the question of union status and collective bargaining. While they will get the benefit of civil service rights, they also hold to their union rights. This issue reached a critical stage near the close of the year, but the prospects are that a settlement will be reached through which unions and civil service standards can be harmonized satisfactorily both to the workers and the city.

Miscellaneous Developments. At a statewide referendum on November 5 the voters of Michigan disapproved a 1939 legislative act that would have subjected the Detroit municipally owned transportation system to licensing and regulation by the state public service commission.

A significant innovation in city charters was approved by the voters of Pleasant Ridge, Michigan. Hereafter all franchises, also extensions and renewals, must reserve to the city the right to terminate the grants and to purchase the properties at a price fixed either by the ordinance itself or in the manner provided by the ordinance. This provision will simplify any future effort of municipalization.

At the November election 11 utility districts were voted on in Oregon. Six (the more populous ones) were defeated. Previously organized districts obtained voter approval to issue bonds for the purchase of the private distribution systems, but no purchase agreements have been reached. The problem of tying in the districts with Bonneville for cheap power supply may be solved through federal legislation, whereby the Bonneville Administration will purchase all the properties of the private companies, as was done by TVA.

In Minnesota the Federal Power Commission ordered the Otter Tail Power Company to make available to all the municipalities served by it the same wholesale electric rates as the lowest charged to any one of the communities. This may be a potent precedent for lower wholesale rates throughout the country.

In Texas four new municipal electric plants were placed in operation during 1940. The Lower Colorado River Authority completed plans for taking over some of the properties of the Central Power and Light Company. This involves the distribution systems in seven municipalities.

At the close of the year, Consumers Public Power District of Nebraska completed the purchase of all the Nebraska properties of the Interstate Power Company at a cost of $2,600,000; this includes the generating, transmission, and distribution facilities in 38 communities in the northeastern part of the state.

Municipal Electric Utility Data

In Table XV data are shown on type of plant, years of public operation, 1940 financial results, and rates for 291 cities over 5,000 population which operate municipal electric generation and/or distribution systems. At the end of the table are the names of the 121 additional cities which reported to the Year Book that they had municipal electric utilities, but for which no detailed data were available. The number of cities (412) thus included in Table XV is slightly larger than the number shown in the summary to Table II (page 42) because of the inclusion in Table XV of several nonmunicipal public plants serving cities. Plants serving municipal purposes only are not considered to be utilities and are excluded.

The data, except the typical bills, were gathered from city officials early in 1941 by the Burns and McDonnell Engineering Company, who furnished the information to the Year Book. The typical bills are all as of January 1, 1940, as reported in the state rate series reports of the Federal Power Commission. Plant data and financial figures for certain cities which failed to reply by March 15 were taken from *Results of Municipal Lighting*

Plants (Burns and McDonnell Engineering Company, 1939) and apply to the year 1938. For the latter group of cities, net annual earnings are omitted because the earnings reported in the source volume were not computed after deducting for depreciation, while net earnings for the cities reporting for 1940 were computed after deducting depreciation. City officials reporting in 1940, however, were requested not to deduct payments for interest, so that such amounts were not deducted from total revenue in determining net income (except for cities where interest payments may have been erroneously included in operating expenses). Although some of the plants paying taxes to the city based the payments upon actual valuation of their property, distinctions between taxes paid and donations to the general fund are somewhat arbitrary. The columns in Table XV containing these latter two figures should, therefore, be analyzed together.

One city in every five over 5,000 population has a publicly owned electric utility. In the five population groups above 25,000, there is little difference in the per cent of cities having public systems. Twelve per cent of all these cities have municipal systems; in only one of the five groups does the percentage vary more than two points from this figure. In the smaller cities, however, the figures are higher, 19 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000, and 25 per cent of the cities between 5,000 and 10,000 having publicly owned plants.

Very few of the systems have been municipally owned for less than 10 years, and a large share of those that are new are in the area in which wholesale power of the Tennessee Valley Authority is available. Systems which compete with private utilities are found in only 14 per cent of the cities reporting, but 10 of the 21 municipal plants in cities over 50,000 are competitive. The per cent which are competitive in the smaller population group declines steadily, being 29 per cent in cities of 25,000 to 50,000 population, 13 per cent in cities of 10,000 to 25,000, and only 8 per cent in cities of 5,000 to 10,000.

Steam plants are the most common source of energy in municipal electric utilities, being the only source in approximately one-third (108 of the 291 reporting) of all the cities, as well as in one-third of those in each population group. In addition to the 108 cities having steam plants only, 33 more have steam plants for part of their supply or for stand-by. Purchased power is almost as common as steam, being the sole source in 94 cities, and a part source in 32 more. Also like steam, the number is proportionately distributed throughout the population groups. Diesel plants are the sole source of power in only 32 of the 291 cities reporting and in no city over 50,000; they are a part source in 16 more cities. Only one city has a hydro plant as its sole source of power, but 26 cities have such plants as part sources—usually in combination with a steam or Diesel plant or with purchased power.

Typical net monthly bills for residential service are reported as of January 1, 1940, because the 1941 rate series reports of the Federal Power Commission were incomplete when this material was prepared. The amounts of energy in the bills were selected to approximate the typical amount used principally for lighting and small appliances (25 kwh); for lighting, small appliances, and refrigeration (100 kwh); and for lighting, small appliances, refrigeration, and cooking (250 kwh). Special rates applicable to the appliances named were considered in computing the bills for the specified blocks of service in which the appliances are included. As the refrigerator is usually the major appliance added in the 25 to 100 kwh block, and as special refrigeration rates, if any, were applied, the difference between the bills for these two amounts represents approximately the average charge per kwh for energy for refrigeration within the added 75 kwh block regardless of the portion of total actually used by the refrigerator. The same holds true to some extent for cooking in the block used principally for cooking (i.e. the 100 kwh to 250 kwh increment).

TABLE I

ELECTRIC UTILITY OWNERSHIP AND AVERAGE TYPICAL BILLS BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	Number of Cities in Group	Cities Operating Electric Utilities		Average Typical Bills			
		Number *	Per Cent of Total	No. of Cities *	25 kwh	100 kwh	250 kwh
Over 500,000	14	2	14.3	2	$ .95	$2.81	$5.25
200,000 to 500,000	29	3	10.3	3	1.00	3.23	6.56
100,000 to 200,000	49	7	14.3	7	.98	2.87	5.24
50,000 to 100,000	106	9	8.5	9	1.17	3.35	6.08
25,000 to 50,000	212	29	13.7	23	1.32	3.56	6.70
10,000 to 25,000	662	125	18.9	100	1.38	3.88	7.04
5,000 to 10,000	962	237	24.6	140	1.53	4.21	7.49
All Cities Over 5,000	2,034	412	20.3	284	1.44	3.96	7.14

* This table includes two cities served by public, but nonmunicipal, electric utilities. In determining the average bills, only those cities for which bills are shown in Table XV are included.

Because the typical bills in Table XV are for January 1, 1940, the indications of increases and decreases in bills show changes in the calendar year 1939. In only one of the 291 cities were all three typical bills increased during 1939, although in four cities one or two bills were larger. Rate reductions, on the other hand, were numerous; all three typical bills were reduced in 39 cities, and one or two of the bills were smaller in 15 other cities. Reductions of one or more bills occurred in one of the two cities over 500,000, in one of the three cities between 200,000 and 500,000, in four of the 24 cities between 25,000 and 50,000, in 18 of the 102 cities between 10,000 and 25,000, and in 30 of the 144 cities between 5,000 and 10,000 (Table XV). The average bills shown in Table I are lower than the average bills for all public and privately owned electric utilities as reprinted in reports of the Federal Power Commission.

Table XV

MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC UTILITY DATA FOR 291 CITIES OVER 5,000: 1940

This table includes all 412 cities over 5,000 which own and operate electric generation and/or distribution systems as public utilities. Data are given for all 21 such cities over 50,000 population and for 270 cities under 50,000. The 121 cities under 50,000 for which no data are available are listed at the end of the table. The data, except for the last three columns, were reported by municipal officials in February and March, 1941, to the Burns and McDonnell Engineering Company, who supplied the information to the Year Book. The data are for the year ending December 31, 1940, or the last fiscal year, whichever was reported except for cities having a dagger (†) after name. Data for the latter cities are for the year 1938, or corresponding fiscal year, and were obtained from *Results of Municipal Lighting Plants,* Burns and McDonnell Engineering Company, 1939. Typical net monthly bills shown in the last column are as of January 1, 1940, as reported by the rate series reports of the Federal Power Commission. The column "Number of Years Plant in Operation," indicates the number of years the plant or system has been municipally owned; when 1938 data are shown for a city the reported number has been increased by two years. Under "Competitive" is indicated whether the utility does or does not compete with a private company within the city limits. Under "Total KW Capacity of Plant" is shown the total installed capacity of all generating units in thousands of kilowatts. Letters after the capacity indicate the type of generation plant: "D" diesel, "G" gas, "H" hydroelectric, "S" steam; and "P" that power is purchased. "Value of Plant and System" shows present estimated value. "Net Indebtedness" shows the net debt outstanding on plant and system after deducting balance in the sinking fund. "Total Annual Revenue" includes revenue from all classes of service including any amount received for municipal uses. "Net Annual Earnings" is total annual revenue less total expense (including depreciation, excluding interest); this was unavailable for cities reporting in 1938. "Taxes Paid" shows the amount of taxes paid by the utility during the year. Following the amount, "C" indicates city taxes, "E" school taxes, "S" state taxes, "T" county taxes, and "X" sales taxes. Under "Estimated Value Free Service" is shown the estimated value of energy supplied free for municipal purposes. "Paid to General Fund" shows the total transferred to the general fund or other municipal funds from the utility funds. In many cities it is difficult to distinguish between amounts so transferred and taxes paid to city; the two columns should be analyzed together. Under "Net Monthly Bills for Residential Service," the figures show, as of January 1, 1940, typical net monthly bills for residential electric service. The charge for 25 kilowatt-hours represents the price of the approximate amount of energy used principally for lighting and small appliances; for 100 kilowatt-hours the price of energy used principally for lighting, small appliances, and refrigeration; and for 250 kilowatt-hours the price of energy used principally for lighting, small appliances, refrigeration, and cooking. Special rates applicable to the appliances named were considered in computing the bills for the specified blocks of residential service in which the appliances are included. Where such special rates are applicable, the charges shown will apply only when the customer uses the appliances named. A bill lower than on January 1, 1939, is indicated by a double dagger (‡), a higher bill by a section mark (§). A dagger (†) after the city indicates that all data except monthly bills are for 1938. Money amounts are in thousands; "L" indicates less than $500; (. . . .) indicate information unknown; (*) refers to notes at end of table.

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	No. of Years Plant in Operation	Competitive	Total KW Capacity of Plant (in thousands)	Value of Plant and System (in thousands)	Net Indebtedness (in thousands)	Total Annual Revenue (in thousands)	Net Annual Earnings (in thousands)	Taxes Paid (in thousands)	Est. Value Free Service (in thousands)	Paid to Gen. Fund (in thousands)	Net Monthly Bills for Residential Service		
												25 Kwh	100 Kwh	250 Kwh
Over 500,000														
Cleveland, Ohio.......	878	27	Yes	50.0 S	$12,689	$2,745	$3,808	$789	None	$500	$43	$ .80‡	$2.65‡	$5.40‡
Los Angeles, Calif......	1,504	25	No	628.9 HPS	211,630	122,091	30,173	11,317	... .	...	....	1.10	2.97	5.10

200,000 to 500,000																
Columbus, Ohio†	306	42	Yes	20.5	S	1,871	443	695	....	...	....	292	....	1.00	3.80	8.30
Memphis, Tenn.†	293	4	No		P	20,170	15,750	4,172	....	$572	....	...	....	.86	2.88§	5.75
Seattle, Wash.	368	37	Yes	237.0	HS	71,104	37,141	6,273	2,415	303	CS	...	45	1.13‡	3.00‡	5.63‡
100,000 to 200,000																
Chattanooga, Tenn.	128	3	No	....	P	14,836	12,790	3,774	870	275	CS	None	None	.75*	2.50*	5.00*
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	32	Yes	29.5	S	4,602	None	1,359	468	12	S	167	....	.87	3.50	5.90
Jacksonville, Fla.	173	46	No	89.5	S	15,224	3,874	4,135	2,574	57	X	100	1,780	1.50	4.60	7.60
Kansas City, Kan.†	121	28	No	69.0	S	10,074	940	2,267	....	2	....	...	....	1.30	2.80	4.95
Knoxville, Tenn.	112	3	No	....	P	8,362	6,206	2,466	621	209	CST	None	None	.75	2.50	5.00
Nashville, Tenn.	167	2	No	....	P	14,822	15,000	3,571	1,132	333	C	...	....	.75	2.50	5.00
Tacoma, Wash.†	109	47	No	148.0	HS	24,429	4,563	2,474	....	280	....	111	22	.95	1.70	3.20
50,000 to 100,000																
Austin, Tex.	88	38	No	22.0	PS	6,000	None	1,550	823	...	....	118	637	1.50	3.95	6.95
Glendale, Calif.	83	31	No	20.0	PS	5,390	23	1,577	917	...	....	None	None	1.13	3.30	5.23
Hamilton, Ohio†	51	46	Yes	23.5	S	2,857	271	564	....	...	....	50	....	.94	3.13	6.13
Holyoke, Mass.	54	39	Yes	20.6	HS	2,451	286	906	200	18	C	23	....	1.00	3.75	8.00
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54	46	Yes	4.7	S	747	75	184	56	11	CETX	None	None	1.00	3.00	5.75
Lansing, Mich.	79	47	Yes	87.7	HS	16,786	492	2,828	982	72	SX	97	None	1.25	3.25	6.00
Lincoln, Neb.	82	28	Yes	8.9	S	1,861	222	306	98	...	....	...	5	1.33	3.47	6.32
Pasadena, Calif.	82	35	No	50.0	S	10,585	116	1,733	509	10	C	19	128	1.13	3.30	5.55
Springfield, Ill.	76	28	Yes	48.3	S	4,909	1,300	1,019	351	26	S	35	50	1.25	3.02	4.80
25,000 to 50,000																
Alameda, Calif.	36	54	No	....	P	1,567	36	736	215	...	LCX	None	212	1.23‡	2.99‡	5.66‡
Anderson, Ind.†	42	43	No	29.0	S	2,485	222	992	....	9	....	22	289	...	...	...
Bay City, Mich.	48	47	Yes	....	P	1,970	None	371	71	...	....	5	80	1.12	3.37	6.75
Belmont t, Mass.	27	43	No	....	P	806	130	357	50	None		None	None	1.00	3.38	6.88
Bloomington, Ill.	33	11	Yes	2.0	D	231	None	107	7	2	SX	35	None	1.20	3.70	6.70
Burbank, Calif.	34	27	No	....	P	1,505	399	955	418	...	IX	None	26	1.13	3.04	5.44
Burlington, Vt.	28	36	Yes	1.4	PS	825	None	351	107	...	LS	35	56	1.66	4.37	8.41
Chicopee, Mass.	42	35	Yes	....	P	937	None	443	64	...	....	...	115	1.30	3.18	6.18
Colo. Springs, Colo.	37	17	No	16.0	HS	4,076	None	791	390	98	C	...	164	1.19‡	3.41‡	6.21‡
Danville, Va.	33	29	No	16.3	HS	4,441	1,867	682	424	3	T	None	....*	1.50	4.50	9.00
Hagerstown, Md.	32	13	Yes	13.8	S	1,538	303	525	310	...	....	...	....	1.45	3.70	8.20
High Point, N. C.†	38	..	...	....	P	191	178	417	....	...	....	...	19	1.60‡	4.00‡	7.50‡
Jamestown, N. Y.	43	50	No	38.5	S	4,636	None	830	64	123	CSTE	None	14	.80	2.55	4.80
Lubbock, Tex.	32	24	Yes	7.4	DG	....	....	406	....	...	....	...	....	1.97	3.60	7.20
Mishawaka, Ind.	28	46	No	....	P	566	None	388	169	4	SX	...	170	1.35	4.32	6.84
Orlando Fla.†	37	18	No	9.0	S	3,453	1,005	888	....	...	....	65	245	2.03	5.49	8.19
Owensboro, Ky.†	30	36	No	9.3	S	2,400	None	410	....	...	....	...	....	1.19	3.59	6.59
Richmond, Ind.†	35	40	No	30.0	S	4,000	None	778	....	17	....	5	310	1.25	3.25	6.25
Riverside, Calif.	35	45	No	....	P	1,625	1	719	287	None		43	171	1.13	3.26	5.89
Rochester, Minn.	26	41	No	14.5	HS	5,410	None	525	133	51	C	None	None	1.17	2.30	4.32
Rocky Mount, N. C.	26	41	No	15.0	S	1,722	971	463	200	None		...	....	1.25	4.00	7.00
Sioux Falls, S. D.	41	41	Yes	2.6	D	1,042	69	173	54	3	X	...	43	1.35	3.72	6.87
Taunton, Mass.†	37	43	No	15.5	S	1,736	151	692	....	...	....	...	125	1.25	4.25	7.25
Wyandotte, Mich.	31	49	No	6.0	PS	1,396	None	572	275	...	....	111	*	1.20‡	3.00‡	6.00‡

Table XV.—Municipal Electric Utility Data for Cities Over 5,000: 1940—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	No. of Years Plant in Operation	Competitive	Total KW Capacity of Plant (in thousands)	Value of Plant and System (in thousands)	Net Indebtedness (in thousands)	Total Annual Revenue (in thousands)	Net Annual Earnings (in thousands)	Taxes Paid (in thousands)	Est. Value Free Service (in thousands)	Paid to Gen. Fund (in thousands)	Net Monthly Bills for Residential Service 25 Kwh	100 Kwh	250 Kwh
10,000 to 25,000														
Albany, Ga.†	19	41	No	.... P	372	9	256	....	... .	49	119	1.42	3.92	6.54
Ames, Iowa	13	45	No	8.0 S	1,300	None	305	133	1 SX	19	60	1.25‡	4.00‡	7.75‡
Anaheim, Calif.	11	46	No	.... P	489	6	288	....	... .	None	137	1.33	4.40	7.08
Austin, Minn.	18	40	No	10.5 S	1,022	None	358	127	... .	...	77	1.25	3.25	6.25
Beatrice, Neb.	11	17	Yes	.... P	134	None	64	....	1 C	None	None	1.58‡	3.60‡	6.98‡
Brainerd, Minn.	12	37	No	.... P	....	....	172	71	... .	18*	....	1.24	3.26	5.29
Braintree t, Mass.	16	39	No	13.0 S	1,254	....	390	89	... .	None	None	1.13	2.93	6.30
Brownsville, Tex.†	22	34	...	5.0 S	780	105	248	....	... .	...	....	2.50	5.13	8.50
Carthage, Mo.	11	43	Yes	4.7 D	697	None	205	78	10 X	18	....	1.35	4.50	7.20
Chambersburg, Pa.	15	51	No	7.0 S	999	None	293	179	... LS	38	140	1.35	4.05	7.56
Chanute, Kan.	10	37	No	5.0 S	900	None	190	....	... .	21	78	1.50	5.10	7.98
Clarksdale, Miss.	12	38	No	4.0 S	372	None	274	....	None	27	144	1.75	5.60	9.60
Cleveland, Tenn.	11	2	No	.... P	732	750	*	*	*	None	None	*	*	*
Coffeyville, Kan.†	17	40	Yes	11.5 S	1,001	None	362	....	... .	24	....	1.38	4.50	6.95
Columbia, Mo.	18	38	No	12.0 S	881	None	408	146	... .	66	156	1.25	4.20	8.70
Crawfordsville, Ind.	11	51	No	11.5 S	1,338	8	353	159	3 S	None	95	1.25	3.20	6.20
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio†	21	33	No	P	600	None	291	....	... .	10	....	.88	3.24	6.97
Dalton, Ga.†	10	30	No	P	....	None	....	....	... .	...	....	1.22	3.50‡	6.12‡
Danvers t, Mass.	14	53	No	P	542	None	182	38	12 C	...	27	1.63	4.75	8.75
Decatur, Ala.	17	3	No	P	550	363	321	103	12 C	7	None	.75*	2.50*	5.00*
Denton, Tex.†	11	34	No	3.3 D	475	None	156	....	... .	...	75	1.35	3.51	5.54
Dothan, Ala.†	17	37	...	2.4 PS	3,750	800	230	....	... .	19	....	2.75	5.50	8.50
Dunkirk, N. Y.†	18	52	No	1.0 PS	650	None	222	....	... .	41	....	.84	2.61	5.82
Dyersburg, Tenn.†	10	38	No	4.5 S	525	122	183	....	... .	26	76	1.13	3.75	6.50
East Point, Ga.	12	33	No	.... P	438	50	233	....	None	10	121	1.40	3.90	6.65
Elizabeth City, N. C.†	12	15	No	.... P	406	255	199	....	... .	...	....	2.00‡	5.50§	8.78§
Ellwood City, Pa.	12	36	No	.... P	265	....	171	69	... LS	2	81	1.20	3.80	6.80
Endicott, N. Y.†	18	35	Yes	.... P	191	None	99	....	... .	1	8	1.11	3.11	5.61
Escanaba, Mich.	15	51	No	.... P	397	None	221	104	7 C	...	29	1.63‡	4.20‡	7.20‡
Eugene, Oregon	21	30	No	16.4 HS	4,466	527	538	273	2 S	None	None	.80	2.12	3.92
Fayetteville, N. C.†	17	..	...	.... P	....	....	298	....	... .	...	144	2.00	5.00	8.75
Fergus Falls, Minn.	11	49	No	.... P	161	None	143	26	... .	...	14	.75	2.75	5.50
Florence, Ala.	15	5	No	.... P	321	100	210	85	9 C*	None	None	.75	2.50	5.00
Fort Collins, Colo.	12	6	No	3.0 S	960	578	261	118	8 C	None	None	1.50	4.10	7.10
Freeport, N. Y.†	20	42	No	7.9 D	2,099	90	433	....	... .	60	....	1.35	3.90	7.00
Fremont, Neb.	12	46	No	6.5 S	1,659	None	248	33	None	16	None	.95‡	3.09‡	4.51‡
Gainesville, Fla.†	14	27	No	4.0 S	485	233	310	....	... .	...	134	2.50	5.13	10.38
Gastonia, N. C.	21	42	No	.... P	466	25	270	136	... .	23	136	1.63‡	4.27‡	8.67‡
Goshen, Ind.†	11	47	Yes	2.9 D	769	122	193	....	10	...	....	1.63	4.10	7.10
Grand Island, Neb.†	19	35	Yes	6.8 S	982	None	254	....	6	...	4	1.02	3.60	5.52
Greenville, N. C.	13	39	No	9.2 S	1,773	....	315	....	... .	...	55	1.25	4.00	7.00

Greenville, Tex.	14	53	No	4.9 DS	665	49	225	120	... .	14	72	1.50	3.90	7.20
Greenwood, Miss.	15	37	No	8.0 S	914	73	267	144	None	35	96	1.75	4.00	6.50
Greenwood, S. C.	13	45	No	.... P	385	20	172	51	... .	10	36	1.25	3.50	6.75
Griffin, Ga.†	13	49	No	.... P	204	None	183	....	... .	12	82	1.85	4.60	6.73
Hannibal, Mo.	21	55	No	13.5 S	1,279	None	388	145	16 CSX	29	118	1.25	3.50	7.00‡
Hastings, Neb.	15	41	No	6.5 PS	2,595	None	321	89	None	42	15	1.06	3.28	5.31
Henderson, Ky.	13	45	No	6.4 S	564	78	211	97	None	25	*	1.75	4.50	9.00
Hibbing, Minn.	16	22	No	10.5 S	11	....	357	94	None	None	None	.75	3.00	6.00
Holland, Mich.	15	47	No	10.0 S	775	None	365	....	11	...	35	1.08	3.06	5.76
Idaho Falls, Idaho	15	41	No	8.4 DH	1,131	None	338	234	... .	63	182	1.15‡	3.85‡	6.55‡
Jackson, Tenn.	24	3	No	.... P	987	962	344	116	28 C	None	None	.83	2.75	5.50
Jacksonville, Ill.	20	3	Yes	2.1 D	612	197	100	4	2 X	3	None	1.24	3.84	6.55
Jonesboro, Ark.	12	36	No	7.5 S	948	None	215	59	3 CE	4	1	1.25	3.75	6.20
Kinston, N. C.	15	44	No	5.3 S	906	806	290	205	None	None	129	1.25	4.00	7.00
Kirkwood, Mo.	12	23	Yes	.... P	319	70	197	73	... .	...	28	1.19	3.13	6.22
LaGrange, Ga.	22	35	No	.... P	32	35	255	145	... .	None	128	2.35	4.95	7.80‡
Lakeland, Fla.	22	27	No	12.5 S	2,138	984	621	362	8 X	...	222	2.50	5.80	8.80
Lexington, N. C.†	11	32	No	.... P	250	....	....	....	... .	...	....	2.00	4.25	8.75
Lodi, Calif.†	11	30	No	.... P	129	None	168	....	... .	40	....	1.50	3.50	5.50
Logansport, Ind.	20	47	No	17.0 S	1,802	None	512	253	5 S	47	150	1.43	4.45	7.45
Manitowoc, Wis.	24	27	Yes	20.0 S	1,951	None	423	170	34 CS	None	None	.88	2.38	4.88
Marblehead t, Mass.	11	48	No	4.3 DPS	500	22	198	47	None	None	21	1.36‡	4.36‡	8.36‡
Marquette, Mich.†	16	50	No	4.0 DPH	1,758	None	288	....	35	...	78	1.25	3.50	5.00
Marshfield, Wis.†	10	36	No	4.8 S	584	68	224	....	18	10	....	1.85	4.20	7.20
Martins Ferry, Ohio†	15	46	No	4.5 S	....	....	....	....	... .	...	....	.86	2.70	5.40
Martinsville, Va.	10	35	No	1.3 HP	450	35	216	143	None	13	....	1.25‡	3.85‡	7.60‡
Menasha, Wis.	10	27	Yes	2.5 DP	746	None	208	66	11 C	L	20	.94	2.63	5.25
Modesto, Calif.	16	18	...*	11.5 HP	3,542	886	856	481	... .	L	431	1.30	3.20	5.50
Moultrie, Ga.	10	31	No	.... P	232	None	159	....	... .	6	*	1.66§	4.73§	7.98§
Muscatine, Iowa	18	18	No	15.5 S	1,066	59	381	109	6 X	26	None	1.35	3.00	5.40
New Bern, N. C.	12	36	No	4.5 S	1,316	37	269	76	11 C	None	*	1.96	5.10	9.02
Niles, Mich.	11	46	No	.... HP	404	None	206	39	5 S	23	12	1.25‡	3.28‡	6.05‡
Niles, Ohio	16	49	No	.... P	1,225	None	372	....	... .	37	55	1.13	4.25	9.50
N. Attleboro t, Mass.	10	47	No	.... P	251	None	176	32	... .	4	40	1.25	4.05‡	8.55‡
Norwich, Conn.†	24	37	No	8.4 HPS	3,557	727	531	....	L	2	235	1.62	3.64	5.98
Ottawa, Kan.†	10	33	No	4.3 S	575	None	178	....	... .	...	60	1.00	3.20	5.95
Painesville, Ohio†	12	36	No	8.0 S	890	4	227	....	... .	20	....	.88	3.50	7.85
Palo Alto, Calif.	17	41	No	1.2 DP	369	88	343	146	9 C	None	132	1.23‡	3.00‡	5.10‡
Peabody, Mass.	22	47	No	1.5 PS	420	None	409	178	... .	14	140	1.35	4.27	8.32
Peru, Ind.	12	38	No	10.0 S	1,462	None	393	183	3 S	30	119	1.25	3.40	5.45
Piqua, Ohio	16	8	Yes	12.0 S	1,169	759	342	....	None	None	None	1.25	4.65	7.90
Ponca City, Okla.	17	13	No	4.9 D	846	253	370	226	6 X	2	....	1.72‡	5.02‡	9.82‡
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	11	25	Yes	3.0 S	835	None	134	45	... .	14	20	1.13‡	3.60‡	6.60‡
Provo, Utah	18	2	No	6.5 PS	1,029	1,115	*	*	*	*	None	*	*	*
Reading t, Mass.†	11	45	No	6.6 PS	660	112	316	....	5	...	24	1.35	4.05	7.42
Rock Hill, S. C.	15	51	No	.... P	1,000	....	200	65	None	12	....	1.63	4.00	8.00
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	19	43	No	7.1 D	2,493	430	362	67	... .	49	40	1.35	3.95	7.15
South River, N. J.†	11	30	No	1.8 D	439	63	199	....	... .	...	101	2.20	6.70	14.20
Stillwater, Okla.	10	41	No	4.0 S	440	32	212	141	None	16	142	1.50‡	5.50‡	11.00‡

Table XV.—Municipal Electric Utility Data for Cities Over 5,000: 1940—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	No. of Years Plant in Operation	Competitive	Total KW Capacity of Plant (in thousands)	Value of Plant and System (in thousands)	Net Indebtedness (in thousands)	Total Annual Revenue (in thousands)	Net Annual Earnings (in thousands)	Taxes Paid (in thousands)	Est. Value Free Service (in thousands)	Paid to Gen. Fund (in thousands)	Net Monthly Bills for Residential Service		
												25 Kwh	100 Kwh	250 Kwh
10,000 to 25,000—continued														
Tallahassee, Fla.†	16	39	No	1.8 DPS	585	44	381	....	4	...	97	1.75	5.80	9.30
Thomasville, Ga.	13	36	No	6.3 S	574	38	208	85	... .	26	58	1.58‡	3.78‡	7.23
Two Rivers, Wis.	10	40	Yes	.... DP	388	None	140	22	8 C	...	L	1.13	2.75	5.50
Virginia, Minn.†	12	27	No	6.0 S	1,500	None	221	....	... .	...	....	.50	2.00	4.75
Wakefield, Mass.	16	47	No	.... P	388	29	237	38	None	...	20	1.20	3.45	7.20
Wallingford, Conn.	11	43	No	.... P	851	None	290	30	... .	...	35	1.38	3.52	6.37
Watertown, S. D.	11	20	No	2.4 S	918	None	313	....	7 X	...	65	1.89	4.39	7.59
Wellesley t, Mass.†	15	35	No	.... P	881	None	277	....	... .	...	14	1.37	3.72‡	7.64‡
Westfield, Mass.	19	41	No	.... P	500	None	352	56	... .	...	24	1.00	3.50	7.25
Wilson, N. C.	19	23	No	9.1 HS	1,440	688	388	205	... .	...	158	1.50	4.50	8.25
Winnetka, Ill.	12	41	No	7.5 S	1,825	None	336	151	9 S	None	107	1.50‡	4.35‡	7.35‡
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	11	56	No	.... P	474	41	222	45	8 CS	None	25	1.16	2.73	5.48
5,000 to 10,000														
Alexandria, Minn.	5,051	..	No	2.3 PS	468	....	172	28	12 C	...	....	1.44	3.74	7.56
Altus, Okla.†	8,593	31	No	2.6 D	500	None	137	....	... .	5	....	2.12	5.28	10.27
Atlantic, Iowa	5,802	51	No	2.0 S	261	None	113	39	2 X	5	None	1.25	4.00	7.00
Azusa, Calif.†	5,209	..	No	.... P	200	....	83	....	... .	...	44	1.30	4.90	7.10
Bartow, Fla.†	6,158	42	No	2.3 S	697	72	117	....	2	14	78	2.50	5.50	9.50
Batavia, Ill.†	5,101	..	...	.... P	91	None	82	....	... .	13	33	1.50	5.40	8.25
Berea, Ohio	6,025	41	No	2.1 S	393	6	116	33	... .	...	....	.95	3.80	8.08
Blackwell, Okla.†	8,537	24	No	9.0 S	776	270	215	....	... .	7	88	2.00	5.75	9.50
Bluffton, Ind.	5,417	41	No	4.5 S	415	None	133	42	1 S	...	25	...	...	...
Brackenridge, Pa.	6,400	26	No	.... P	150	None	78	....	... .	...	38	1.53	4.46	8.51
Brady, Tex.	5,002	29	No	1.6 D	560	187	110	....	... .	...	....	1.75	4.35	6.85
Brookings, S. D.	5,346	40	No	3.0 S	578	None	187	27	... .	...	33	2.00	4.46	7.31
Bryan, Ohio	5,404	38	No	4.6 D	....	180	112	....	None	20	None	1.00	3.60‡	7.20‡
Camden, S. C.	5,747	27	No	....	....	61	100	44	... .	8	27	1.27‡	3.91	7.01‡
Canton, Miss.	6,011	46	No	1.5 S	265	50	71	20	... .	10	28	2.00	4.99	8.74
Cedar Falls, Iowa	9,349	27	No	5.9 DS	638	None	180	64	6 TX	15	21	1.16‡	3.48‡	7.53‡
Centralia, Wash.	7,414	11	Yes	4.5 HP	1,543	490	168	85	5 SX	1	10	1.24‡	3.76‡	4.41‡
Coldwater, Mich.	7,343	51	No	6.0 S	405	None	176	51	3 X	...	36	1.03	2.88	5.26
Coleman, Tex.†	6,054	37	No	1.1 S	234	2	80	....	... .	3	38	2.20‡	5.60	9.10‡
Colton, Calif.	9,686	52	No	.... P	139	None	126	59	None	None	59	1.13‡	3.45‡	5.66§
Concord t, Mass.	7,972	44	No	.... P	184	3	152	19	... .	...	9	1.12‡	3.15‡	6.52‡
Corbin, Ky.†	7,893	28	No	1.1 S	170	2	100	....	... .	30	48	2.05	6.80	11.30
Cordele, Ga.†	7,929	11	No	6.4 HS	2,000	1,008	195	....	... .	...	....	2.03	4.50	7.70
Corinth, Miss.	7,818	7	No	.... P	389	None	150	51	1 CST	None	None	1.00	3.25	5.25
Cullman, Ala.†	5,074	42	No	1.0 S	386	30	....	....	... .	...	....	1.44	4.05	6.30‡
Cushing, Okla.	7,703	6	No	2.3 D	536	261	133	....	... .	5	4	1.25	4.50	7.50‡
Decatur, Ind.	5,861	44	No	6.0 S	1,285	316	283	88	3 X	11	9	1.00	4.00	7.81

Detroit Lakes, Minn.…5,015	39	No	3.5	S	575	None	165	22	None		5	....	1.00	4.00	7.31
Dover, Ohio……….9,691	34	Yes	4.7	S	750	60	177	....	...	....	20	....	1.06	3.67	7.42
Dowagiac, Mich.…….5,007	50	Yes	1.1	D	268	159	72	29	1	X	1	None	1.50	3.80‡	6.80‡
Duncan, Okla.……..9,207	21	Yes	1.5	D	300	155	102	....	...	....	33	25	1.90	5.20	10.30
Easley, S. C.……….5,183	30	No	....	P	123	None	59	27	None		1	10	1.25	3.50	7.00
Ephrata, Pa.……….6,199	38	No	4.1	S	500	None	147	29	None		12	7	1.76	4.41	7.98
Estherville, Iowa†…..5,651	43	No	2.2	D	....	....	91	....	...	....	...	20	1.13	4.05	8.10
Fairbury, Neb.……..6,304	31	No	7.0	S	752	174	185	35	...	....	...	....	1.30	4.44	6.31
Fairmont, Minn.†…..6,988	42	No	5.0	S	1,100	19	222	....	...	....	4	16	2.00	4.25	6.50
Fitzgerald, Ga.……..7,388	36	No	0.8	PS	259	None	108	22	None		13	35	1.45	3.84	6.59
Ford City, Pa.……..5,795	44	No	1.1	DG	273	None	87	30	None		None	38	1.51	4.55	7.55
Forest City, N. C.†….5,035	31	No	....	P	75	....	48	....	...	....	6	11	1.97	4.60	9.10
Frederick, Okla.…….5,109	..	No	....	P	100	15	90	24	2	X	14	24	2.25	5.50	8.75
Fulton, Mo.……….8,297	47	No	3.1	S	500	None	102	....	...	....	12	23	1.50	4.40	8.90
Gallup, N. M.……….7,041	2	No	4.0	PS	516	500	181	71	...	....	...	17	2.00‡	5.75‡	10.25‡
Garden City, Kan.…..6,285	28	No	....	P	170	8	110	25	...	....	...	22	1.50	4.60	8.85
Grand Haven, Mich.…8,799	46	No	7.0	DS	625	None	250	69	10	CX	None	17	1.10‡	3.15‡	5.90‡
Grove City, Pa.†……6,296	33	No	2.6	D	462	28	116	....	...	....	10	8	1.20	3.82	7.07
Harriman, Tenn.…….5,620	2	No	....	P	277	265	81	37	...	....	...	....	.75*	1.20*	5.00*
Harrisonburg, Va.……8,768	36	No	4.3	HS	1,000	100	276	163	8	S	20	138	1.85	4.20	8.70
Herkimer, N. Y.†…..9,617	45	No	1.8	PS	316	44	178	....	L	....	11	50	1.45	3.76	7.11
Hillsdale, Mich.……..6,381	49	No	4.7	DS	1,017	120	175	14	2	X*	9	None	1.39	3.42	6.12
Hingham t, Mass.…..8,003	48	No	....	P	241	None	136	26	None		None	8	1.00	3.70	6.70
Hinsdale, Ill.……….7,336	48	No	3.9	S	680	None	185	86	5	SX	None	65	1.57	5.85	10.35
Hope, Ark.………..7,475	48	No	2.5	S	349	None	140	....	...	....	19	31	1.80	5.22	9.27
Hudson t, Mass.…….8,042	45	No	3.5	D	565	None	196	52	None		1	20	1.15	3.40	5.90
Ilion, N. Y.†……….8,927	40	No	....	P	287	None	124	....	18	....	...	....	1.03	2.75‡	5.15‡
Ipswich t, Mass.…….6,348	45	No	1.7	D	329	23	103	37	...	....	...	11	1.35	3.60	6.75
Jackson, Ohio……….6,295	..	...	....	P	65	15	70	....	...	....	...	....	1.25	4.50	9.75
Kaukauna, Wis.…….7,382	31	No	9.8	HP	1,097	84	442	125	17	CS	L	32	1.35‡	3.10‡	6.10‡
Kendallville, Ind.……5,431	41	No	3.0	S	457	None	135	57	1	X	13	22	1.50	3.85	8.35
Lansdale, Pa.……….9,316	43	No	7.5	S	1,256	None	255	70	...	LS	24	45	1.50	4.35	7.35
Lebanon, Tenn.†……5,950	52	No	....	P	148	10	109	....	...	....	...	65	1.00‡	2.50‡	5.25‡
Linton, Ind.………..6,263	47	No	....	P	160	None	98	45	1	SX	10	48	2.03	4.73	10.13
Longmont, Colo.†…..7,406	29	...	2.3	DH	376	None	134	....	24	....	22	10	1.75	3.80	6.80
Loveland, Colo.…….6,145	17	No	2.0	H	375	None	113	38	3	C	L	45	1.90	4.15	6.90
McPherson, Kan.†…..7,194	32	No	5.8	S	914	32	226	....	...	....	...	37	1.50	4.50	6.50
Madison, N. J.†…….7,944	40	No	....	P	141	None	134	....	...	....	14	80	1.63	5.75	12.50
Madison, S. D.†…….5,018	26	No	1.7	D	329	None	86	....	...	....	21	8	1.88	4.00	7.75
Madisonville, Ky.…..8,209	35	No	....	P	145	None	145	....	...	....	...	....*	1.66	5.00	7.50
Mansfield t, Mass.†….6,530	36	No	....	P	154	None	118	....	...	....	L	5	1.37	4.25	8.00
Marshall, Mich.…….5,253	49	No	3.2	DHP	....	None	96	35	...	....	5	36	1.13	3.06	5.76
Marshall, Mo.………8,533	22	No	4.2	S	....	....	141	....	3	X	...	None	1.25	3.80	6.80
Maryville, Tenn.…….5,609	2	No	....	P	463	412	169	81	9	C	None	None	.75*	2.50*	5.00*
Mesa, Ariz.†……….7,224	32	No	....	P	270	....	160	....	...	....	...	75	1.90	5.30	9.85
Metropolis, Ill.……..6,287	17	No	1.5	S	239	None	102	24	2	S	3	31	1.60	4.60	6.25
Miamisburg, Ohio…..5,544	51	No	2.5	S	310	None	130	33	None		10	None	1.25	4.50	9.00
Middleboro t, Mass.†..9,032	47	No	0.3	HP	344	None	134	....	...	....	...	4	1.12‡	3.90‡	7.15‡
Minden, La.………..6,677	21	No	1.2	D	380	204	118	....	None		...	44	2.07	5.31	8.91

Table XV.—Municipal Electric Utility Data for Cities Over 5,000: 1940—Continued

City	Pop. 1940	No. of Years Plant in Operation	Competitive	Total KW Capacity of Plant (in thousands)	Value of Plant and System (in thousands)	Net Indebtedness (in thousands)	Total Annual Revenue (in thousands)	Net Annual Earnings (in thousands)	Taxes Paid (in thousands)	Est. Value Free Service (in thousands)	Paid to Gen. Fund (in thousands)	Net Monthly Bills for Residential Service 25 Kwh	100 Kwh	250 Kwh
5,000 to 10,000—continued														
Moorhead, Minn.†	9,491	58	No	2.8 S	421	None	147	....	... .	30	....	1.24	3.47	5.29
Morgan City, La.†	6,969	8	No	0.9 D	220	84	83	....	... .	5	....	2.35	5.80	8.80
Morganton, N. C.	7,670	48	No	.... P	100	50	97	42	None	5	42	1.55	3.75	7.50
Morristown, Tenn.	8,050	44	No	3.0 S	657	35	127	51	... .	12	....	1.12	3.65	7.25
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	9,495	2	No	.... P	559	590	*	*	*	None	None	*	*	*
Murray, Utah	5,740	28	No	2.8 DH	311	16	98	32	1 X	...	31	1.13	4.50	5.63
Naperville, Ill.	5,272	41	No	.... P	....	....	109	....	3 S	16	40	1.75	5.90	8.65
Natchitoches, La.	6,812	32	No	1.8 D	750	None	....	....	... .	...*	....	2.25	6.70	10.45
Newman, Ga.†	7,182	35	No	.... P	87	None	85	....	... .	...	22	1.93	4.68	7.48
Newton, N. C.	5,407	54	No	.... P	250	5	72	....	None	10	35	1.60‡	4.15‡	7.65‡
New Ulm, Minn.†	8,743	39	No	2.3 S	500	None	219	....	... .	...	....	1.50‡	3.15‡	5.90‡
Norwalk, Ohio	8,211	25	No	5.0 S	647	10	184	87	... .	20	....	1.00	4.00	7.00
Ocala, Fla.	8,986	..	No	1.1 PS	402	49	245	....	4 S	18	....*	2.50	4.75‡	8.25‡
Opelika, Ala.	8,487	..	No	.... P	185	28	87	....	None	3	25	2.35*	4.90*	7.90*
Opelousas, La.	8,980	41	No	2.4 D	639	100	154	90	None	24	....	2.25	5.50	10.00
Owatonna, Minn.	8,694	16	No	4.5 S	1,058	80	206	67	... .	1	10	1.65	4.45	8.95
Paris, Ky.	6,697	8	Yes	1.4 D	250	173	91	39	None	...	14	1.77	4.62	8.90
Penn Yan, N. Y.†	5,308	35	Yes	3.8 S	360	None	87	....	1	5	....	.75	2.63	4.78
Perry, Okla.	5,045	44	No	1.6 D	297	65	73	46	None	5	22	1.25	5.00	9.40
Petoskey, Mich.	6,019	..	Yes	0.9 HP	536	45	149	60	4 X	4	48	2.00	5.00	8.50
Port Angeles, Wash.	9,409	51	No	.... P	345	None	189	41	... .	...	27	1.10	3.53	5.88
Portland, Ind.	6,362	21	No	6.0 S	858	None	218	85	2 S	19	26	1.25	3.70	6.70‡
Pratt, Kan.	6,591	29	No	3.3 S	500	20	155	79	... LX	27	40	2.00	4.63	7.25
Price, Utah	5,214	..	No	.... P	160	None	97	....	None	10	37	1.35‡	3.75‡	7.25‡
Princeton, Ill.	5,224	49	No	2.4 DS	456	60	143	50	9 CX	21	103	1.73‡	5.40‡	7.20
Pulaski, Tenn.†	5,314	27	No	.... P	133	57	61	....	3	...	....	.75	2.50	5.00
Quakertown, Pa.	5,150	50	No	4.0 S	372	None	121	35	None	15	30	1.50	4.80	7.43‡
Radford, Va.†	6,990	18	No	2.3 DH	452	245	93	....	... .	4	20	2.25	4.50	9.00
Raton, N. M.	7,607	22	No	3.0 S	457	None	118	47	None	15	20	1.80	3.82	6.52‡
Reading, Ohio	6,079	47	Yes	1.9 S	309	None	105	30	None	8	None	1.13	3.70	7.20
Redding, Calif.	8,109	22	No	.... P	264	24	292	136	... LX	L	77	1.40	3.28	5.60
River Junction, Fla.†	7,110	5	No	0.3 D	85	29	17	....	... L	1	5	2.25‡	5.00‡	8.38‡
Rushville, Ind.	5,960	48	No	4.3 S	711	None	144	54	1 S	...	26	1.35	4.20	6.30
Ruston, La.†	7,107	40	No	1.1 D	....	....	....	....	... .	...	....	2.25	5.00	6.98
St. Bernard, Ohio†	7,387	46	No	2.9 S	400	16	106	....	... .	...	....	.95‡	2.70‡	5.33‡
St. Peter, Minn.†	5,870	47	No	.... P	70	None	63	....	... .	9	69	1.71	3.60	6.30
Salamanca, N. Y.	9,011	36	No	.... P	384	None	143	26	... LCS	...	25	.94‡	2.92‡	5.54‡
Salem, Va.	5,737	50	No	.... P	121	None	100	38	... .	None	38	1.75	4.00	7.75
Schuylkill Haven, Pa.†	6,518	51	No	2.0 S	933	None	106	....	... .	L	....	1.90	4.00	7.75
Shawano, Wis.†	5,565	40	No	.... P	214	None	84	....	3	3	....	1.23‡	2.85‡	5.48‡
Shelbyville, Tenn.	6,537	2	No	.... P	370	350	171	57	4 C	None	None	.75*	2.50*	5.00*

Solvay, N. Y.†........8,201	45	No	.... P	170	None	97	....	... .	...	23	1.12	3.78	6.31
South Hadley t, Mass..6,856	28	Yes	.... P	176	None	111	19	None	2	5	1.24	4.00	8.73
Spencer, Iowa†........6,599	51	No	3.9 S	538	None	145	....	... .	...	....	1.25	4.50	7.88
Sturgis, Mich..........7,214	30	No	4.1 DH	1,043	186	189	77	5 X	...*	67	1.50	4.05	7.25‡
Sylacauga, Ala.†.......6,269	35	No	.... P	100	None	72	....	... .	4	35	1.80	4.50	7.92
Tarboro, N. C.†.......7,148	41	No	2.1 D	500	....	113	....	... .	...	49	2.50	4.90	8.50
Tarentum, Pa.........9,846	50	No	3.3 S	....	None	169	74	None	20	58	1.24	4.46	8.73
Tarrant City, Ala......6,833	2	Yes	.... P	313	181	*	....	... .	...	....	*	*	*
Thomaston, Ga........6,396	36	No	.... P	250	3	70	24	... .	13	24	1.75‡	4.25‡	7.00‡
Trenton, Mo..........7,046	41	Yes	1.3 D	385	222	86	36	1 X	1	....	1.69	4.46	7.34
Troy, Ala.............7,055	41	No	.... P	200	....	123	....	... .	15	*	2.75	5.62	10.25
Troy, Ohio............9,697	26	No	6.0 S	1,000	....	365	222	None	16	46	1.00	4.00	8.90
Tucumcari, N. M......6,194	3	No	1.8 DG	525	500	99	54	None	1	1	2.10	5.15	9.15‡
Tupelo, Miss..........8,212	43	No	.... P	187	45	134	51	13 C	None	None	.75	2.50	5.00
Tupper Lake, N. Y.....5,451	40	No	.... P	206	None	105	27	None	...	27	2.01	5.51	10.51
Tuscumbia, Ala........5,515	4	No	.... P	161	88	59	20	4 C	None	None	.75	2.50	5.00
Union City, Tenn.†....7,256	52	No	1.5 S	....	....	105	....	... .	13	54	1.75	4.65	9.15
Valley City, N. D......5,917	44	No	5.0 S	969	109	175	....	3 S	17	16	1.25	3.05	5.30
Vineland, N. J.........7,914	41	No	8.8 S	2,271	293	476	145	None	48	32	1.75	4.50	7.70
Wadsworth, Ohio†.....6,495	25	No	.... P	250	22	97	....	... .	17	....	1.50	4.00‡	6.75‡
Waupun, Wis.........6,798	40	No	.... P	195	None	108	16	3 CS	None	5	1.35‡	3.10‡	5.60‡
Weatherford, Tex......5,924	2	Yes	0.9 D	250	250	*	....*	None	None	None	*	*	*
Webster City, Iowa....6,738	51	No	3.9 S	427	None	153	40	2 X	8	....	1.35	4.32	8.37
Wellington, Kan.......7,246	39	No	3.5 S	768	None	159	59	3 X	L	18	1.50	4.60	7.00
Wellsville, N. Y.†......5,942	26	No	2.0 PS	416	109	111	....	... .	13	26	1.33‡	3.33‡	5.58‡
Worthington, Minn.†..5,918	47	No	2.2 S	516	None	144	....	... .	...	24	1.57‡	4.05‡	6.75‡
Yazoo City, Miss......7,258	37	No	3.5 S	432	None	153	....	None	11	90	2.45	6.45	9.45

See next page for footnotes and for list of cities having municipal electric utilities for which data are not shown in table.

Notes on Municipal Electric Plants, Table XV

(An asterisk in table refers to these notes)

Brainerd, Minnesota: The estimate of free service rendered includes cash donations.

Chattanooga, Tennessee: All rates were reduced over previous year, but plant privately owned on January 1, 1939.

Cleveland, Tennessee: Municipal electric plant has not been operating for a year; January 1, 1940, rates do not apply.

Corinth, Mississippi: Electric generation and distribution system is owned and operated by the Alcorn County Electric Power Association.

Danville, Virginia: All receipts are paid into general fund.

Decatur, Alabama: All rates were reduced over previous year, but plant privately owned on January 1, 1939.

Florence, Alabama: The $9,000 city taxes is equivalent to sum of state, county and city property tax on a 100 per cent valuation.

Harriman, Tennessee: All rates were reduced over previous year, but plant privately owned on January 1, 1939.

Henderson, Kentucky: All receipts are paid into general fund.

Hillsdale, Michigan: Sales tax is for eight months only.

Madisonville, Kentucky: All net earnings are paid to general fund.

Maryville, Tennessee: All rates were reduced over previous year, but plant privately owned on January 1, 1939.

Modesto, California: Electric generation distribution system is owned and operated by Modesto Irrigation District, which also serves other municipalities.

Moultrie, Georgia: Total net earnings are paid into the general fund.

Natchitoches, Louisiana: Energy for street lighting and other municipal functions is provided free, but is not valued.

New Bern, North Carolina: Contribution is made to general fund but the amount is unknown.

Ocala, Florida: All revenue is paid into general fund.

Opelika, Alabama: Net monthly bills shown are computed from standard rate schedule. Corresponding figures computed from objective rate schedule are: $1.40, $4.00 and $6.75.

Murfreesboro, Tennessee: Municipal electric plant has not been operating for a year; January, 1940, rates do not apply.

Provo, Utah: Municipal plant has not been operating for a year; January, 1940, rates do not apply.

Shelbyville, Tennessee: All rates were reduced over previous year, but plant privately owned on January 1, 1939.

Sturgis, Michigan: Energy for street lighting and other municipal functions is provided free but is not valued.

Tarrant City, Alabama: Plant has not been operating a year; January, 1940, rates do not apply.

Troy, Alabama: All receipts are paid into the general fund.

Weatherford, Texas: Plant has not been operating for a year; January, 1940, rates do not apply.

Wyandotte, Michigan: Customers received dividends of $41,461.

Cities owning electric generation and/or distribution systems as shown in Table II in this Year Book but not reporting data for Table XV are listed below. Cities with distribution systems only are in italics.

Over 50,000: None.

25,000 to 50,000: Alexandria, Louisiana; Monroe, Louisiana; *Norristown, Pennsylvania;* Norwalk, Connecticut; Watertown, New York.

10,000 to 25,000: Bessemer, Alabama; Bryan, Texas; *Clarksville, Tennessee; Columbia, Tennessee; Columbus, Mississippi; Concord, North Carolina;* Forest Park, Illinois; Frankfort, Indiana; *Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan; Huntsville, Alabama;* Kewanee, Illinois; Lafayette, Louisiana; Logan, Utah; *North Little Rock, Arkansas;* North Platte, Nebraska; *Norwood t., Massachusetts;* Orangeburg, South Carolina; Plattsburg, New York; *Shelby, North Carolina; Statesville, North Carolina;* Terrell, Texas; Traverse City, Michigan; Independence, Missouri.

5,000 to 10,000: Abbeville, Louisiana; *Alexander City, Alabama;* Alliance, Nebraska; Anadarko, Oklahoma; *Anoka, Minnesota; Athens, Tennessee;* Bellefontaine, Ohio; Blakely, Pennsylvania; Brigham, Utah; *Burley, Idaho; Cartersville, Georgia;* Chillicothe, Missouri; *Clinton, South Carolina; College Park, Georgia;* Conway, Arkansas; Danville, Pennsylvania; *Douglas, Georgia;* Dover, Delaware; East Palestine, Ohio; Elberton, Georgia; Electra, Texas; Ellensburg, Washington; *Ely, Minnesota;* Etna, Pennsylvania; Falls City, Nebraska; Flora, Illinois; Forrest City, Arkansas; Fort Pierce, Florida; *Fredonia, New York; Gaffney, South Carolina;* Galion, Ohio; Georgetown, South Carolina; Greeneville, Tennessee; Houma, Louisiana; *Humboldt, Tennessee;* Iola, Kansas; Jasper, Indiana; La Junta, Colorado; Lake Worth, Florida; *Lanett, Alabama; Laurens, South Carolina; Laurinburg, North Carolina;* Lebanon, Missouri; *Lehighton, Pennsylvania; Lockhart, Texas; Lumberton, North Carolina; Marietta, Georgia;* Martinsville, Indiana; Miami, Oklahoma; *Middletown, Pennsylvania; Monroe, North Carolina; Negaunee, Michigan;* Nelsonville, Ohio; *Newberry, South Carolina;* Olyphant, Pennsylvania; Paragould, Arkansas; *Paris, Tennessee;* Pawhuska, Oklahoma; Peru, Illinois; Pitcairn, Pennsylvania; *Plaquemine, Louisiana; Red Oak, Iowa; Rice Lake, Wisconsin;* Robstown, Texas; *Roseville, California; St. Charles, Illinois; St. Clair, Pennsylvania;* St. Marys, Ohio; Salem, Illinois; *Santa Clara, California;* Seguin, Texas; Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania; *Sheffield, Alabama;* Shelby, Ohio; Sikeston, Missouri; *Springfield, Tennessee; Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin;* Thibodaux, Louisiana; Thief River Falls, Minnesota; Tipton, Indiana; Union, South Carolina; *Upper Arlington, Ohio;* Vernon, Texas; *Wapakoneta, Ohio;* Washington, Indiana; Washington, North Carolina; Wellston, Ohio; *West Milwaukee, Wisconsin;* West Point, Mississippi; Willmar, Minnesota; Winfield, Kansas; Woodstock, Illinois; Auburn, Indiana.

Professional Organization: Utilities

American Water Works Association

The American Water Works Association was organized in 1881 to "advance the knowledge of the design, construction, operation, and management of water works." Its activities in part are developed through regional or state sections, in part through general divisions, in part through technical committees and in part through its monthly *Journal*. There are at present 25 regional sections including active groups in the Dominion of Canada and the Republic of Cuba.

There are three professional divisions of the Association: plant management and operation, water purification, and finance and accounting. The programs at the annual convention of the Association are built around the activities of these divisions. The technical work of the Association is organized under the Committee on Water Works Practice. No technical pronouncements in the name of the Association are made until they are accepted by this Committee and approved by its board of directors. Recent products of technical activity within the Association are standard specifications for gate valves, for fire hydrants, for cast-iron pipe, for cast-iron special castings, for laying cast-iron pipe, for steel pipe, for protective coatings and linings for steel pipe, for elevated steel tanks, standpipes and reservoirs, as well as standard methods of testing activated carbon. *Standard Methods of Water Analysis* is a joint publication of the American Public Health Association and the American Water Works Association, now in its eighth edition. *A Manual of Water Works Accounting*, issued for the first time in 1938, is a joint enterprise of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association and the American Water Works Association. The Association in 1940 published a *Manual of Water Quality and Treatment* which is an authoritative treatise on water purification.

The *Journal* of the AWWA is a monthly publication including the papers and reports on water works subjects deemed to have permanent or major value to the field, and abstracts of articles the world over which relate to all phases of water works affairs. Many of the Association's sections either hold one or more water works schools (conferences or in-service training institutes) and several co-operate in the licensing of the operators of water treatment plants.

The Association headquarters has a full-time staff of seven persons available for conference or correspondence upon matters of general water works interest. On January 1, 1941, there were 3,957 paid members, including 3,308 active, 317 corporate (city boards, etc.), 204 associate (manufacturers), 25 honorary, 25 junior, and 78 affiliates. The Association has had more than 45 per cent increase in membership during the past four years.—Harry E. Jordan, secretary, 22 East 40 Street, New York.

Sources of Information: Utilities

Services of National and Federal Agencies

American Water Works Association—22 *East 40 Street, New York*

Develops information upon all the principal phases of water works design, operation, and management.

Develops codes of practice and standard specifications on water works operation and equipment.

Answers or routes to proper quarters inquiries on subjects related to water works.

AMERICAN GAS ASSOCIATION—*420 Lexington Avenue, New York City*

Makes available at low cost a large number of technical bulletins and pamphlets on gas company operations.

EDISON ELECTRIC INSTITUTE—*420 Lexington Avenue, New York City*

Makes available at low cost a large number of technical bulletins and pamphlets on the management and operation of electric light and power plants.

NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS—*85 John Street, New York City*

Furnishes advisory service on the adequacy and effectiveness of water supply systems.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Surveys the organization, administration, and financial operations of public utilities.

Designs and installs general public utility accounting, budgetary control, purchasing, cost accounting, and administrative reporting systems.

Designs and installs consumer accounting and billing systems and develops specifications for appropriate equipment.

Develops systems for the control of utility operating procedures.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP LEAGUE OF AMERICA—*127 North Dearborn Street, Chicago*

Provides individuals, organizations, municipal, district, state, and federal authorities with information, by publication and otherwise, concerning the public ownership, democratic control, and efficient operation of public utilities and natural resources.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—*Department of Agriculture*

Issues comprehensive information periodically on the situation in regard to many large farm commodities—market supply and demand, commercial movement, market prices, etc.

Makes studies of many problems of city marketing, such as the proper location, size, and arrangement of market facilities; the effects of ordinances and regulations affecting the marketing of agricultural products, such as those dealing with trade practices, with merchant truckers, and with sanitation and wholesomeness of food supplies.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS—*Department of Commerce*

Issues annually a report on financial statistics of cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants, which gives income, payments for operation, payments for outlays, and debt incurred for municipally owned water works, electric light and power systems, transit, airports, and all other types of public-service enterprises.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS—*Department of Labor*

Issues a series of reports on money disbursements of wage-earners and salaried employees in selected cities; also on consumer purchases in selected cities. Utilities are included therein.

Publishes regularly information concerning typical bills for gas and electricity, and wages in municipal utilities.

BUREAU OF MINES—*Department of Interior*

Conducts research, the results of which are distributed in technical publications on the technology of natural gas and artificial city gas, including hazards of both health and safety nature, and advises with cities on the use of malodorants in gas mains.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION—*Department of Interior*

Sells under contract surplus electric power to cities located near its projects.

Sells to nearby cities, under contract, provided suitable arrangements are made before completion of projects, water for domestic and industrial use.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Regulates interstate and foreign communications by wire and radio. Co-operates with state regulatory authorities in matters of joint concern in the regulation of wire and radio communication.

Makes available financial and operating data pertaining to telephone, telegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers and controlling companies; also concerning standard broadcast stations and networks.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Issues licenses to municipalities permitting the use of public lands for the construction, operation, and maintenance of dams, water conduits, reservoirs, power houses, transmission lines, and other works necessary or convenient for the generation of electricity by water power.

Issues licenses permitting the construction of projects on navigable streams or other waters under federal jurisdiction.

Prescribes an accounting system for a municipal plant having a license from the Federal Power Commission.

Provides to any interested city a system of accounts applicable in its major features to any municipality operating its own electric plant.

Provides to any interested city a system of accounts applicable in its major features to any municipality operating its own gas plant.

Compiles and publishes electric rate schedules for all classes of service for both privately and publicly owned electric utilities as a *National Electric Rate Book*.

Publishes annually a comparison of rates for all electric utilities by communities.

Compiles and publishes periodically reports as to sales, revenues, consumer savings, free services rendered by municipal plants, and cash contributions made by municipal plants.

Compiles and issues monthly and periodical reports of *The Production of Electricity for Public Use in the United States*, which includes the output of municipal as well as privately owned generating stations.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE—*Department of the Interior*

Issues permits on public land, and in some cases on reserved land, for reservoirs, ditches, pumping and power plant sites, and pipelines and transmission lines.

Leases to municipalities for public aviation fields any contiguous, unreserved, unappropriated public lands not exceeding 640 acres.

Grants licenses to mine coal from public land, for household purposes only, to individuals, associations, and municipalities.

Surveys townsites on public and reserved land and sells the townlots to individuals.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY—*Department of Interior*

Co-operates with cities on a share-the-cost basis in the investigation of surface and underground waters with reference to their quantity, quality, availability, control, and utilization.

Co-operates with other government agencies in examining geological conditions that affect the suitability of areas or sites for reservoirs, dams, and aqueducts.

Supplies information on the occurrence, extent, and character of mineral resources in the United States and Alaska.

Makes and distributes the official topographic maps of the United States and its possessions.

Examines and reports upon the identity and value of mineral and rock specimens.

Makes geological maps and publishes geological reports on the United States, Alaska, and Hawaii.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Prescribes for interstate carriers accounting classifications which also are used by municipal traction departments.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS—*Department of Commerce*

Collects and distributes information regarding standards for electric and gas service.

Conducts research on methods of reducing the losses which result from corrosion of underground pipe-lines, including natural soil corrosion and electrolysis which occurs when current utilized by utilities is returned to the power plant via gas and water pipes and cables.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION—*Department of Agriculture*

Receives applications for the loan of funds for construction of rural electrification facilities to serve persons not now receiving central station service; passes upon such applications with view of determining whether or not the projects will be self-liquidating on a long-term low-interest basis; and lends money for such projects as meet this requirement.

Assists borrowers of funds in certain engineering, legal, and operating phases of the new rural power systems.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Passes upon the issuance and acquisition of securities in the holding company systems which are registered under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935; passes upon certain dividends; approves or disapproves of reorganization plans; and supervises the solicitation of proxies, intercompany loans and service, sales and construction contracts.

Requires corporate and geographical simplification of holding company systems, confining them generally to two tiers of holding companies in a contiguous geographical area. Such simplification may result from the voluntary submission of plans by holding companies.

Requires the filing of financial and operating data and supervises the creation of service companies which may provide management and various technical assistance to subsidiary companies in a system on a cost or mutual basis.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Sells electric power to cities and other local public and nonprofit agencies, the resale rate schedules and accounting methods of the distributing agency being stipulated in the wholesale power contract.

Furnishes information regarding valuation, cost, and rates for electric service in communities purchasing power from the Authority, as well as full information as to its own operations in its navigation and flood control program, the disposition of power, manufacture and disposition of phosphatic fertilizers, its regional planning studies, and related activities.

Co-operates with municipalities affected by or participating in the Authority's program of flood control, navigation, erosion control, the disposal of surplus power and related projects in the drainage basin of the Tennessee River, and in adjoining territory, including parts of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Kentucky.

UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE—*Department of Agriculture*

Protects watersheds within the national forests, upon which many municipalities are dependent for water supply.

Issues permits for the development of municipal water supply systems in national forests.

Furnishes technical assistance and advice to municipalities on watershed protection problems.

Makes investigations which are requisite to the issuance of special permits to municipalities by the Federal Power Commission for the use of water power from national forest streams.

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION—*Federal Works Agency*

Conducts projects for the construction and renovation of water distribution and sewer systems, treatment plants, reservoirs, storage dams, and other related facilities.

Sources of Statistics: Utilities

American City Magazine Corporation. Municipal Index and Atlas, 1939. 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. Gives statistics on hydrant inspections, such as frequency, by what department made, painting and color of hydrants, based on study of 1,500 cities.

—Water Rates and Service Charges, Installation Charges, Hydrant Rentals, and Sprinkler Costs, 1939. 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. 1940. 46pp. $1.

Burns and McDonnell Engineering Company. Results of Municipal Lighting Plants. 1939. $5. 107 West Linwood Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri. Data on 512 plants: description of plant, customers, power generated, rate schedule.

Federal Power Commission. Typical Net Monthly Bills. (Electricity.) Reports by States. Annual. Washington, D. C. Residential service, communities of 250 population or more; commercial light service, communities of 2,500 population or more; commercial power service, communities of 2,500 population or more; industrial service, communities of 10,000 population or more.

—Directory of Electric Utilities in the United States. Contains information about 2,035 publicly owned and 1,314 privately owned electric utilities. 1941. 800pp.

—National Electric Rate Book. Washington, D. C. Price $10.00, including supplement service and monthly Bulletin service for 12 months. Individual state rate books $1.00 each.

—Typical Net Monthly Bills for Electric Service; Cities of 50,000 Population or More. Washington, D. C. Data on residential, commercial, and industrial service.

United States Army Corps of Engineers. Port and Terminal Charges at United States Sea Ports. 1939. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Covers charges of the United States Government, important governmental regulations affecting movement of vessels, freight, and passengers, detailed charges by ports.

—Port and Terminal Charges at United States Great Lakes Ports. 1940. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 220pp. 30 cents.

United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Changes in Retail Prices of Gas, 1923-36. 1937. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Prices in 50 cities.

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AIRPORT DESIGN INFORMATION INCLUDING THE PRINCIPAL CONSIDERATIONS IN THE INVESTIGATION AND SELECTION OF AIRPORT SITES. United States Civil Aeronautics Authority, Washington, D. C. 1940. 59pp.

BUS FACTS; A PUBLICATION OF FACTS AND FIGURES OF THE MOTOR BUS INDUSTRY AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1939. National Association of Motor Bus Operators, Tower Building, Washington, D. C. 1940. 60pp.

CENSUS OF MUNICIPAL WATER SOFTENING PLANTS IN THE UNITED STATES. Ohio Salt Company, Wadsworth, Ohio. 1940. 7pp.

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS ENTERPRISES BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. By David E. Lilienthal and Robert H. Marquis. Reprinted from Harvard Law Review, February 1941, pp. 545-601.

COST OF UTILITY REGULATION, STATE OF NEW YORK, 1921-39. By Samuel Cahan. New York Public Service Commission, 80 Centre Street, New York. 1940. 16pp. 15 cents.

CUMULATIVE INDEX OF THE AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION'S PUBLICATIONS. The Association, 22 East 40 Street, New York. 1940. 285pp. $2.

DIRECTORY OF ELECTRIC UTILITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1940. Federal Power Commission, Washington, D. C. $2.

ECONOMIC STUDY OF MILK DISTRIBUTION IN MAINE MARKETS. Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Maine. 1939. 674pp.

ELECTRIC POWER STATISTICS, 1939, AND SUPPLEMENT. 2 volumes. Federal Power Commission, Washington, D. C. 25 cents each.

FINANCING MUNICIPAL AIRPORT OPERATION. American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 53pp. $1.

INFORMATION REGARDING THE REQUIRING OF AN ADVANCE DEPOSIT FOR WATER SERVICE IN VIRGINIA CITIES AND TOWNS. League of Virginia Municipalities, 902 Travelers Building, Richmond. 1940. 7pp. 25 cents.

MANUAL OF WATER QUALITY AND TREATMENT. American Water Works Association, 22 East 40 Street, New York. 1940. 294pp. $3.

MANUAL OF WATER WORKS ACCOUNTING. American Water Works Association and the Municipal Finance Officers Association. American Water Works Association, 22 East 40 Street, New York. 1940. 500pp. $4.

MILK DISTRIBUTION AS A PUBLIC UTILITY. By W. P. Mortenson. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. 1940. 221pp. $2.50.

NATIONAL AIRPORT PROGRAM; STATEMENT WITH REFERENCE TO PENDING FEDERAL LEGISLATION. United States Conference of Mayors, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1940. 15pp.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC RATE BOOK. Federal Power Commission, Washington, D. C. Price $10, including binders, Supplement service, and monthly Bulletin service for 12 months from date of order; Supplement and Bulletin service thereafter, $7.50 per year. Individual State Rate Books (one for each of the 48 States), $1 each, including binder and Supplement Service for 12 months.

OUTLINE OF WATER METER PRACTICE. By Henry Horandt. Neptune Meter Company, 50 West 50 Street, New York. 108pp.

PRACTICAL PROCEDURES FOR THE WATER WORKS OPERATOR. Georgia Department of Public Health, State Office Building, Atlanta. 47pp.

PUBLIC UTILITIES AND THE NATIONAL POWER POLICIES. By James C. Bonbright. Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York. 1940. 82pp. $1.25.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES. 4th edition. By F. E. Turneaure and others. John Wiley and Sons, 440 Fourth Avenue, New York. 1940. 704pp. $6.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY IN THE CIVIL DEFENSE PROGRAM. By Harry E. Jordan. Water and Sewage Works Manufacturers Association, 60 East 42 Street, New York. 1941. 18pp.

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Water Works Manual for Washington Cities. By Ronald Wolf. Bureau of Governmental Research, University of Washington, Seattle. 1940. 49pp.

Waterworks Ownership in the United States. Burns and McDonnell Engineering Company. Public Ownership League of America, 127 North Dearborn Street, Chicago. 1940. Unpaged. 50 cents.

(See also Public Works.)

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Electric Power Industry. By John Bauer and Nathaniel Gold. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 1939. 347pp. $3.50.

Management of Small Municipal Lighting Plants. By Frederick L. Bird. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1932. 141pp. $1.

Manual of Water Quality and Treatment. American Water Works Association, 22 East 40 Street, New York. 1940. 294pp.

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Public Utility Valuation. By John Bauer and Nathaniel Gold. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 1934. 477pp. $3.50.

Rates and Results of Municipal Electric Systems. By Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, 107 West Linwood Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri. To be published in 1941. $5.

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Civil Aeronautics Journal. (Biweekly.) Civil Aeronautics Administration, Washington, D. C. $1.

Journal of Land and Public Utility Economics. (Quarterly.) Northwestern University, School of Commerce, 337 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. $5.

Journal of the American Water Works Association. Rooms 2601-2605, 22 East 40 Street, New York. $7.

Public Ownership. Public Ownership League of America, 127 North Dearborn Street, Chicago. $2.

Public Utilities Fortnightly. (Biweekly.) Public Utilities Reports, Inc., Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. $15.

Shipping Register and North American Ports. American Association of Port Authorities, 610 St. James St. W., Montreal, Quebec. $5.

Water Works and Sewerage. Gillette Publishing Company, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago. $2.

Water Works Engineering. (Biweekly.) Case-Shepperd-Mann Publishing Corporation, 24 West 40 Street, New York. $2.

Fire Administration

Developments in 1940

By Percy Bugbee

General Manager, National Fire Protection Association, Boston

Preliminary estimates of the fire loss in the United States for the year 1940 (final figures will not be available until late in 1941) indicate that the loss will be approximately $300,000,000, as compared with a similar preliminary estimate for 1939 of $313,000,000—a reversal of the upward trend during the several years preceding 1940. There were no widespread conflagrations, but the soap factory fire in Camden, New Jersey, on July 30, which cost the lives of 10 persons and $2,000,000 in property loss, was nearly a conflagration as the blaze spread to nearby rows of dwellings. Other large fires included the Marlborough apartment hotel in Minneapolis (19 lives), the dance hall fire at Natchez, Mississippi (207 negroes burned to death and 200 injured), the General Mills fire in Buffalo, and the LaGuardia Airport fire in New York City. Poor construction and inadequate exit facilities were largely responsible for the hotel fire. The buildings in the Buffalo and New York fires were under construction and fire protection facilities had not been completed. Others were the Hercules Powder Company explosion at Kenville, New Jersey (49 lives lost and 100 injured); the Crown Cork fire in Baltimore (property loss of nearly $1,000,000); the Golden Gate Exposition fire on Treasure Island at San Francisco; the cotton compress fire at Blytheville, Arkansas (loss over $1,000,000); and the Northwestern University fire in Evanston, Illinois.

An analysis of the occupancies and causes of fires published by the National Fire Protection Association showed that in 1939 there were an estimated 685,000 fires in the United States of which 340,000 occurred in dwellings and another 53,000 in hotels and apartments. The principal causes were shown to be smoking, 87,000 fires; sparks on roofs, 79,500 fires; defective or overheated chimneys and flues, 58,000 fires; and electrical fires, 55,000.

The most important development was the use of incendiary bombs by the warring countries. The type commonly used is the two-pound electron bomb which is largely made of magnesium. This bomb will burn for 10 or 15 minutes at a temperature of about 2400° F. and thousands of them can be dropped over the area subject to attack. To meet this new situation, England increased its fire fighting forces tenfold. Such fires are fought by fire brigades, by auxiliary fire forces, and by the air raid precaution units. This development aroused widespread interest among the fire fighters of this country. While specific plans for the fire defense of American cities had not crystallized by the end of 1940, there were indications that during 1941 a considerable movement to organize auxiliary fire forces and to develop civilian defense plans for fire emergencies would be undertaken. New York City in 1940 made an elaborate survey of its situation and its facilities from the point of view of possible fire attack by air. In Boston the fire department initiated an auxiliary fire service and trained several hundred volunteer citizens in the elements of fire fighting. The fire marshal department of the state of Massachusetts made a complete fire department inventory of the equipment in 355 cities and towns in that state. The Fire Service Extension Division of the University of Maryland has completed an elaborate survey of personnel and equipment of fire departments in that state. Indiana undertook a similar survey and it is probable that many of the states will make such analyses during 1941. The Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington assumed responsibility for the protection of industries producing defense supplies from sabotage and fire. Many fire organizations throughout the country took special steps during the year to investigate conditions in essential industries and to prepare for anticipated sabotage.

The War and Navy departments, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the National Defense Advisory Commission, the state and local defense councils, state fire marshals, municipal fire chiefs, fire insurance boards and bureaus, and the safety and fire protection engineers of industry, are all concerned with various phases of fire defense. It is probable that in 1941 more adequate coordination of these efforts will be developed so that mistakes, confusion, and overlapping may be avoided and so that the whole program of fire defense as it develops will have a lasting effect upon reduction of loss of life and property by fire under either wartime or peacetime conditions.

The fire apparatus situation has been very materially affected by the defense program. Large quantities of fire fighting apparatus have been purchased and are on order by the various army cantonments and a shortage in fire apparatus equipment for municipal replacements has developed. This situation caught many cities unprepared. It will probably be some time before the production of apparatus catches up with the demand.

The great strides in firemen's training continued during 1940. Seven states—Alabama, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, New Hampshire, and Vermont—offered firemen definite measured courses of instruction for the first time. This brings to 23 the number of states where such comprehensive training is available. Nearly 13,000 firemen completed one or more units in such courses during the year. Annual short courses were held in 25 states and regional courses in 11. Field instructors gave training in 12 states. It is estimated that 80,000 firemen received some benefits from these training programs during the year.

An interesting development in 1940 was the experimental parachute forest fire fighting of the United States Forest Service. These experiments may point the way toward a new and efficient method of forest fire control.

The most important technical developments in the fire field during 1940 were the issuance of the 1940 edition of the National Electrical Code, perhaps the most widely adopted technical standard in the country, and the issuance of a complete new set of standards for the installation of automatic sprinkler systems. Both of these were developed by technical committees of the National Fire Protection Association. There appeared to be relatively little development in the adoption of new building codes or fire prevention codes during the year.

There is evidence of substantial continued interest in the restriction of fireworks to supervised public displays. New York State in 1940 adopted a fireworks law which prohibits the promiscuous distribution of fireworks to individuals. Eight states had previously adopted such legislation. Numerous states will have bills of this character up for consideration during the 1941 meetings of the legislatures.

The National Fire Waste Council, an affiliate of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, again sponsored the annual Inter-Chamber Fire Waste Contest, which was organized in 1923. About three hundred cities, with a total population of nearly 30,000,000, filed returns in the 1939 contest through their local chambers of commerce, and the results as announced in April, 1940, showed Cincinnati to be the winner of the grand award. The winners in their respective population groups were: Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for cities over 500,000; Cincinnati, Ohio, for cities of 250,000 to 500,000; Hartford, Connecticut, for cities of 100,000 to 250,000; Lakewood, Ohio, cities of 50,000 to 100,000; Parkersburg, West Virginia, 20,000 to 50,000; and Ridgewood, New Jersey, for cities under 20,000 population. Cities were graded on their fire loss records, their educational activities, and their permanent improvements to eliminate fire hazards. The cities reporting in the 1939 contest had a per capita fire loss of $1.41 for that year, as compared with an average per capita of $1.45 for the same cities for the years 1934 to 1938, inclusive, a decrease of 2.8 per cent.

The fire prevention week contest, sponsored each year by the Committee on Fire Prevention and Cleanup Campaign of the National Fire Protection Association, was entered by 1,012 cities in the United States and Canada in 1940, as compared to 1,054 in the 1939 contest. Forty-one cities received a grade of 90 per cent or more. The first six cities in order of their final grade were: Cleveland, Ohio; Memphis, Tennessee; Jersey City, New Jersey; Wichita, Kansas; Fort Collins, Colorado; and Hartford, Connecticut. Cities participating in the contest made reports based upon a rating schedule prepared by the Committee and the cities were graded on the extent of the different kinds of fire prevention work carried on.

Fire Department Statistics

DATA on the expenditures, equipment, and personnel of fire departments, and on fire losses and fire insurance classification are shown in Table XVI-A for cities over 25,000; similar data, with the exception of data on fire losses, appear in Table XVI-B for cities between 10,000 and 25,000. The figures on expenditures, equipment, and personnel provide an analysis of the scope and nature of fire prevention activities, while some measure of results is afforded by the loss data. Relative insurance costs are reflected in the total fire insurance classification of the fire defenses of the cities.

Number of Fire Department Employees. Tables XVI-A and XVI-B show for cities over 10,000, first, the number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees; and second, the number of volunteers and call men, "sleepers" excluded. Table 1 shows the average number of full-time paid employees per 1,000 population for all cities in the several population groups, excluding those with volunteer departments; for this purpose volunteer departments are defined as those in which full-time paid men comprise less than one-half of the total reported personnel. For cities over 25,000 the average number of fire employees is 1.34 and for cities of 10,000 to 25,000 the average number is 1.06 per 1,000 population. Table 3 shows that the median number of employees per 1,000 population ranges from 1.46 for cities of 100,000 to 200,000 population to 1.18 for cities from 25,000 to 50,000. Unlike police departments where the larger cities have the greater number of employees in relation to population, the size of fire departments shows little relationship to the size of the city, although there is a consistent tendency to have a higher per capita personnel in cities of moderate size. No comparison of YEAR BOOK per capita figures for 1939 and 1940 has been made because 1939 figures were based on the 1930 census.

Caution must be urged in making comparisons between the personnel figures of individual cities. The amount of property to be protected, the area of the city, and the kinds of risks involved vary greatly among cities of the same size. Furthermore, the number of hours per week on duty is subject to considerable variation and directly affects the number of men on duty at any one time.

Number of Pieces of Fire Equipment. Cities were asked to report (1) the number of pumpers of 500 gallons per minute capacity or larger, (2) the number of hose wagons and pumpers under 500 gallon per minute capacity, (3) the number of city service ladder trucks, (4) the number of aerial ladder trucks, and (5) the number of quadruple combinations. These data are shown in this order in Table XVI-A, but only the total number of equipment units is shown in Table XVI-B. No attempt has been made to summarize these data because of the varying capacities of the different pieces of equipment, varying building heights within different cities, etc. The equipment needs of a city depend upon the kinds of areas to be protected and the types of risks.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF FULL-TIME PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES IN 691 CITIES OVER 10,000 AND NUMBER OF FIRE STATIONS IN 399 CITIES OVER 25,000

Population Group	Number of Fire Employees: 1941				Number of Fire Stations: 1941			
	Cities Reporting		No. of Employees	No. Per 1,000 Pop.	Cities Reporting		No. of Fire Stations	No. Per 100,000 Pop.
	Number *	1940 Pop. (000 omitted)			Number	1940 Pop. (000 omitted)		
Cities over 500,000	14	22,368	29,718	1.33	13	21,733	1,001	4.61
200,000 to 500,000	28	8,820	11,707	1.33	27	8,617	651	7.55
100,000 to 200,000	48	6,389	9,264	1.45	49	6,500	575	8.85
50,000 to 100,000	99	6,812	9,452	1.39	103	7,117	722	10.14
25,000 to 50,000	177	6,247	7,868	1.26	207	7,221	785	10.87
All cities over 25,000	366	50,636	68,009	1.34	399	51,188	3,734	7.29
10,000 to 25,000	325	5,210	5,512	1.06	...	.....	....	....
All cities over 10,000	691 *	55,846	73,521	1.32	...	.....	....	....

* One city in the population group between 100,000 and 200,000, six cities between 50,000 and 100,000, 29 cities between 25,000 and 50,000, and 324 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have been excluded from the tabulation of number of employees because they had volunteer departments, i.e., they reported having more volunteer than full-time employees.

Table 1 also presents for the first time in the YEAR BOOK a summary of the number of fire stations per 100,000 population in each of the five population groups for which this figure was available. The number of stations ranges from 4.61 per 100,000 in cities over 500,000 to 10.87 stations in cities of 25,000 to 50,000.

Fire Department Salaries. Tables XVI-A and XVI-B show data on entrance and maximum salaries of firemen (privates) and salaries of fire chiefs. In a few cities the entrance salary shown applies only for three months, more often it applies for six months or a year, and sometimes longer. Table 3, which summarizes these data, shows that the spread between median entrance and median maximum salaries ranges from $135 to $295 in cities below 500,000, but is $542 in cities over 500,000. Differences between population groups are smallest in entrance salaries and greatest in chiefs' salaries: the median entrance salary in the smallest cities is 82 per cent of that in the largest cities, while the median maximum salary in the smallest cities is 69 per cent, and the median chief's salary is only 32 per cent, of those in the largest cities. Table 3 shows that median salaries of firemen are, in general, just slightly below those of policemen; and fire chiefs' salaries are, in general, comparable to those of police chiefs, although somewhat smaller in the larger cities.

TABLE 2

FIRE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1940 FOR 684 CITIES OVER 10,000

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting *	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	Fire Department Expenditures: 1940				
			Salaries and Wages		Total		% Salaries and Wages of Total
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	
Cities over 500,000	14	22,368	$ 73,570	$3.29	$ 89,486	$4.00	82.2
200,000 to 500,000	28	8,819	24,004	2.72	29,218	3.31	82.2
100,000 to 200,000	45	5,991	18,274	3.05	22,485	3.75	81.3
50,000 to 100,000	97	6,650	18,632	2.80	23,094	3.47	80.7
25,000 to 50,000	173	6,100	14,531	2.38	18,892	3.10	76.9
10,000 to 25,000	327	5,190	9,037	1.74	12,501	2.41	72.3
All cities over 10,000	684 *	55,118	$158,048	$2.87	$195,676	$3.55	80.8

* One city in the population group between 100,000 and 200,000, six cities between 50,000 and 100,000, 29 cities between 25,000 and 50,000, and 324 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have been excluded from the tabulation of number of employees because they had volunteer departments, i.e., they reported having more volunteer than full-time employees.

Method of Appointment of Fire Chiefs. Tables XVI-A and XVI-B show for each city the authority making the original appointment of the fire chief, regardless of confirmations which may be required by other authorities. In 28 per cent of the 1,025 reporting cities the fire chief is appointed by the city council, in 27 per cent by the mayor, in 12 per cent by the fire or safety board, in 15 per cent by the city manager, and in 9 per cent by the fire or safety commissioner; in 2 per cent of the cities he is elected by the people, and in another 7 per cent (all in cities of 10,000 to 25,000) he is elected by members of the volunteer fire department.

Fire Department Expenditures. Municipal officials were asked to report the expenditures for the year 1940 or the last fiscal year for: (1) fire department salaries and wages; (2) the amount paid *by the city* into retire-

TABLE 3

FIRE LOSS, FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES, AND SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000 *

	Cities over 500,000	200,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 200,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000
FIRE LOSS PER CAPITA, 1940						
Number of Cities Reporting	9	23	49	89	157	...
Lowest	$ .94	$ .29	$ .55	$ .17	$ .10	...
Lower Quartile	1.04	.84	1.02	.76	.57	...
Median	1.29	1.26	1.57	1.18	1.03	...
Upper Quartile	2.36	1.94	1.99	1.91	2.19	...
Highest	5.05	2.80	3.12	3.79	7.16	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL FIRE LOSS PER CAPITA (1936-40) [1]						
Number of Cities Reporting	9	24	43	92	160	...
Lowest	$ .72	$ .35	$ .55	$ .30	$ .26	...
Lower Quartile	.93	1.12	1.02	.84	.84	...
Median	1.25	1.33	1.57	1.34	1.30	...
Upper Quartile	1.61	1.56	1.93	1.93	2.02	...
Highest	4.71	2.80	3.12	3.57	6.91	...
FIRE LOSS PER BUILDING FIRE, 1940						
Number of Cities Reporting	13	28	47	101	189	...
Lowest	$ 203	$ 81	$ 90	$ 29	$ 13	...
Lower Quartile	291	223	235	179	132	...
Median	434	297	348	281	262	...
Upper Quartile	609	443	562	463	554	...
Highest	1,288	1,453	1,074	4,310	5,726	...
NO. OF BUILDING FIRES PER 1,000 POP. (1940)						
Number of Cities Reporting	13	26	45	97	187	...
Lowest	20	21	18	12	7	...
Lower Quartile	23	27	33	31	31	...
Median	33	37	43	42	45	...
Upper Quartile	51	45	59	61	67	...
Highest	60	110	127	132	185	...
NUMBER OF FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP. (1941)						
Number of Cities Reporting	14	28	48	99	177	...
Lowest	.82	.76	.81	.67	.47	...
Lower Quartile	1.15	1.10	1.24	1.07	.97	...
Median	1.34	1.29	1.46	1.28	1.18	...
Upper Quartile	1.75	1.53	1.68	1.62	1.50	...
Highest	1.97	1.85	2.33	3.32	2.77	...
ENTRANCE SALARY OF FIREMEN (January, 1941)						
Number of Cities Reporting	14	28	48	105	204	559
Lowest	$1,600	$ 960	$1,180	$1,000	$ 780	$ 540
Lower Quartile	1,638	1,440	1,503	1,365	1,380	1,200
Median	1,813	1,700	1,685	1,620	1,563	1,485
Upper Quartile	2,010	1,800	1,900	1,800	1,800	1,650
Highest	2,160	2,160	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,490
MAXIMUM SALARY OF FIREMEN (January, 1941)						
Number of Cities Reporting	14	28	48	105	204	550
Lowest	$1,800	$1,540	$1,620	$1,188	$ 810	$ 800
Lower Quartile	2,160	1,800	1,888	1,652	1,620	1,440
Median	2,355	1,920	1,980	1,800	1,800	1,620
Upper Quartile	2,440	2,102	2,178	2,125	2,040	1,800
Highest	3,000	2,500	3,000	3,000	2,750	3,000
SALARY OF FIRE CHIEF (January, 1941). Excluding salaries under $1,200						
Number of Cities Reporting	12	28	49	104	196	493
Lowest	$5,600	$3,600	$2,400	$1,680	$1,680	$1,200
Lower Quartile	5,988	4,005	3,490	2,895	2,400	1,800
Median	6,500	4,800	3,658	3,300	2,700	2,100
Upper Quartile	7,425	5,000	4,450	3,897	3,000	2,500
Highest	8,000	6,000	6,500	6,000	5,000	5,040

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* For an explanation of the significance of medians and quartiles, see "How to Use the Year Book," page 15.

ment system fund for firemen; (3) the amount paid for hydrant rental (water service); and (4) all other fire expenditures including new equipment. In the tabulation of these figures in Tables XVI-A and XVI-B the total expenditure figure includes the amounts in the other columns and also "all other expenditures." The "Retirement" column includes all ascertainable payments *by the city* into the retirement fund from whatever source derived. Every effort has been made, however, to exclude from this column direct benefits paid to retired employees, although such amounts are included in total expenditures; also excluded are payments into the city pension funds by states. In cities having combined police and fire funds, payments were allocated to the fire and police departments in the ratio of total wage expenditures. In those cities having city or state funds for several classes of employees for which it is impossible to allocate the payment for the police department, no amount has been shown in the "Retirement" column or included in the "Total Expenditures" column. Wherever no amount is shown in the "Retirement" column, however, some indication (see code at beginning of Table XVI-A) has been made in the column as to the existence and/or type of retirement system; the column may thus be used to determine whether individual cities have retirement systems and if the city contributes.

Data on retirement systems are also shown in Tables IV-A and IV-B (page 130). By summation of the figures in the appropriate columns of Table 2 on page 124, it is found that 84 per cent of all reporting cities over 25,000 have a system covering firemen, while 85 of the 89 (96 per cent) reporting cities over 100,000 have such a system.

Table 2 analyzes for the several population groups expenditures for salaries and wages and total expenditures per capita. Omitted are cities with volunteer fire departments (i.e., departments in which more than half of the personnel are not full-time paid employees). Per capita expenditures vary rather consistently with the size of the cities, which was true of expenditures reported in the 1940 YEAR BOOK. Expenditures for salaries and wages were 80.8 per cent of total expenditures, as compared with 81.3 per cent for 1939 expenditures of fire departments in cities over 10,000. The $3.55 per capita total expense for fire departments in all cities over 10,000 in 1940 is 18.9 per cent below the $4.38 per capita total expense for police departments for the same cities in 1940; in 1939, per capita total expenditures for fire departments in cities above 10,000 were 21.2 per cent below similar expenditures for police departments.

Fire Losses. Data on per capita fire losses in 1940, average annual per capita fire losses for 1936 to 1940 inclusive, fire loss per building fire in 1940, and number of building fires per 1,000 population are shown in Table XVI-A for cities over 25,000 and summarized in Table 3. Included for the first time are data on the number of building fires per 1,000 population which figure indicates the effectiveness of fire prevention activities, while the loss per building fire shows some indication of the fire department's efficiency in fighting fires. All fire loss data were obtained from fire chiefs early in 1941 by the National Fire Protection Association and supplied to the YEAR BOOK. However, in computing the five-year average, data for the year 1936 were taken from compilations of the Committee on Statistics and Origin of Fires of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. In reducing fire loss figures to a per capita basis the 1940 census figures were used. The fire loss data are useful in determining the trend of fire losses in given cities and in making comparisons between cities. Such comparisons, however, can be valid only to the extent that the basic data are complete and accurate. The fire loss figures on which the tabulation in Table XVI-A is based, though far from perfect, are the best available and are obtained from the losses as compiled by the respective fire departments. For some of the cities, the figures are accurate and reliable. However, there is considerable variation in the diligence with which they are compiled and in some cases the figures may be 40 per cent or more under the actual totals which might be obtained if all fire losses were recorded. Fire departments should adopt a definite procedure of estimating fire losses and maintain a record system that will provide the necessary information. A desirable procedure based on the best methods in use is outlined by Percy Bugbee of the National Fire Protection Association in an article entitled "How to Determine Fire Losses," in the January, 1940, issue of *Public Management*.

Fire losses are perhaps the best single measure of fire department effectiveness. But before the loss can be interpreted, it must be very carefully analyzed, for it is affected by numerous factors quite independent of the fire department. The most important variables involved besides the fire-fighting forces may be classified into three different groups: (1) natural factors, such as high winds, heavy snowfall, severe cold weather, hot dry weather, etc.; (2) structural and occupancy factors, such as exposure hazards, type of building construction, contents, and risk of occupancy, etc.; and (3) the moral hazard, which in its broadest sense denotes the effects both of carelessness and incendiarism.

A record of the per capita fire loss of a single city over a period of years offers a valid statement of the trend of fire losses in that city. Comparisons between cities on the same basis are far less reliably indicative, for there may be wide variations in fire risk among cities of the same size. The per capita figures, however, show the amount of fire loss in simple terms and are therefore useful in drawing attention to the fire loss problem, in stimulating the investigation of fire causes, and in developing a collective interest in improved fire defenses. Per capita fire loss figures are helpful in judging whether or not the loss record of the city has been generally high, average, or low. They should not be used to try to prove much more about the fire situation of the city. In making intercity comparisons the five-year average will be found more reliable than the index for 1940, since a single large fire can greatly affect the one-year loss figure.

The loss per building fire is obtained by dividing the total losses by the number of fires in buildings. This is believed to give a more useful index than if the total losses were divided by the total of all fires or all alarms. Every fire department answers many alarms for emergencies other than fires, and in a typical city at least half of all the actual fires will be trivial in nature such as dumps, automobiles, grass, rubbish outdoors, and the like. On the other hand, practically all of the fire losses occur in buildings. It is believed, therefore, that the loss per building fire is a figure which, taken with other information, may help to appraise the general fire situation in a given city. Effective fire-fighting will tend greatly to lower this index, but the average loss will also reflect to some degree the relative fire hazard of the city.

Fire Insurance Classification. Fire insurance rates on property in a city depend in part upon the fire insurance class of the municipality. The classification of a city is determined by rating engineers through the use of the Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in making an engineering appraisal of fire protection facilities. For the cities over 25,000 population the classification is determined by engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, while the classification for the smaller cities is determined by engineers of the state rating organizations, which are private agencies, except in Texas where the rating is done by a state agency. The Texas Fire Insurance Department has its own grading system which is applied in all cities in that state regardless of size. But in all other states the Grading Schedule of the National Board or some modification of it is used.

The classification of a city is determined by the number of points of deficiency assessed because conditions are below the standards prescribed in the Schedule. Points of deficiency are charged for each defect and the city with the highest number of deficiency points has the lowest grading. The city in which fire protection facilities are considered most able to cope with fire and in which the fire hazard is the least is the one receiving the lowest number of deficiency points. The total possible number of points of deficiency is 5,000 distributed over nine major items: water supply, fire department, fire alarm, police, building laws, hazards, structural conditions, climatic conditions, and divergence in grading of water supply and fire department. A city is then placed in one of 10 classes according to the total points of deficiency charged against its fire defenses. For example, if the total number of points of deficiency falls between 0 and 500 points the city is in Class 1, between 501 and 1,000 points in Class 2, between 1,001 and 1,500 points in Class 3, etc.[1]

Tables XVI-A and XVI-B present for the cities over 10,000 population the total insurance class, total number of points of deficiency charged against the nine factors listed above, the number of points of deficiency charged against the fire department, and the year in which the city was last graded. The distribution of cities according to the total classification and the classification of the fire department is shown in Table 4 for all cities for which information was available. Sixty per cent of the cities over 25,000 are in Classes 3 and 4, with nearly 7 per cent in Class 2, and 11 per cent in Classes 6 and 7. With respect to the cities between 10,000 and 25,000, only 13 per cent are in Classes 3 and 4, while 55 per cent are in Classes 6 and 7. There is no city in Class 1, chiefly because of the deficiency points resulting from failure of the cities to provide specified restrictions on building construction. Another important reason in some cities is the number of deficiency points charged under "climatic conditions."

The fire department, as indicated above, is one of the nine factors considered in grading a city's fire defenses and its relative value is 1,500, or 30 per cent, of the total possible number of points of deficiency. Therefore the range in the points of deficiency that may be charged against a fire department is 0 to 1,500. If the fire department of a city has a deficiency falling between 0 and 150, the city is in Class 1 so far as the fire department is concerned, which is the highest or best rating. The fire department may be in Class 1, but the total fire insurance class for a city may be 2, 3, or 4 because of greater deficiency charges against other items in the Grading Schedule. The number of points of deficiency for each fire department is shown in Tables XVI-A and XVI-B. The class for any fire department can be determined from the following: Class 1—0 to 150 deficiency points; Class 2—151 to 300; Class 3—301 to 450; Class 4—451 to 600; Class 5—601 to 750; Class 6—751 to 900; Class 7—901 to 1,050; Class 8—1,051 to 1,200; Class 9—1,201 to 1,350; and Class 10—1,351 to 1,500 points of deficiency. The distribution of cities over 25,000, according to class of the fire department (Table 4) shows 40 per cent falling in Classes 3 and 4, with only the fire departments of Detroit and Milwaukee in Class 1 and of 30 other cities in Class 2. There are no cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population with a fire department in Class 1 or 2, and the fire departments of only three cities are in Class 3: Albany, Georgia; Pine Bluff, Arkansas; and North Tonawanda, New York.

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[1] For detailed information on how insurance rates are established and an explanation of the procedure in determining a city's classification, see Orin F. Nolting, *How Municipal Fire Defenses Affect Insurance Rates*. International City Managers' Association, 1939. 101pp. This report also contains a list of rating bureaus, the complete Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the summary of gradings for all cities over 30,000 population except for those in certain New England states, and it explains the grading system used in Texas.

The fire defenses of 31 cities over 25,000 population were regraded during 1940 by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and surveys in at least five other cities were under way at the end of the year, which compares with an annual average of 25 cities over 30,000 regraded by the National Board during the nine-year period from 1930 to 1939, inclusive. All except four of the cities graded in 1940 had been graded previously some time since 1930, and for 27 cities for which data are available the average number of years since the previous grading was seven, which is the same as for the 25 cities regraded in 1939. As a result of the new survey in 1940, 16 of the 31 cities received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency, and in seven of these cities the reduction was sufficiently large to place the city's fire defenses in the next better class: Irvington, New Jersey, from Class 3 to Class 2; Charlotte, North Carolina; Knoxville, Tennessee; Madison, Wisconsin; and Stockton, California, from Class 4 to Class 3; Bakersfield, California, from Class 5 to Class 4; and Waukegan, Illinois, Class 6 to Class 5. The remaining nine cities which received a reduction in the number of points of deficiency but not sufficient to put them into the next better class were: Augusta and Columbus, Georgia; Chicago, Illinois; Richmond, Indiana; Camden, New Jersey; Rome, New York; Fargo, North Dakota; Salem, Oregon; and Waukesha, Wisconsin.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES OVER 10,000 ACCORDING TO TOTAL FIRE INSURANCE CLASSIFICATION AND TO CLASSIFICATION OF FIRE DEPARTMENT

Fire Insurance Class	Total Fire Insurance Classification							Total Class—Cities 10,000 to 25,000	Classification of Fire Department	
	All Cities Over 25,000									
	Number in Each Class	Per Cent in Each Class	Cities over 500,000	200,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 200,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000		Cities Over 25,000	Cities 10,000 to 25,000
1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
2	26	6.7	7	6	6	4	3	0	30	0
3	105	27.0	5	15	26	38	21	3	63	3
4	128	33.0	1	8	13	37	69	61	74	21
5	86	22.2	0	0	3	19	64	147	67	52
6	42	10.8	0	0	1	5	36	194	51	111
7	1	0.3	0	0	0	0	1	80	33	108
8	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	12	17	82
9	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	29
10	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Reporting	388	100.0	13	29	49	103	194	497	340	420
Not reporting	22		1	0	0	3	18	165	70	242

Eleven of the 31 cities over 25,000 population that were regraded in 1940 received a greater number of points of deficiency but in only two cities, Atlantic City, New Jersey, and Marion, Ohio, was the additional number of points sufficient to put the city into the next poorer class—Class 4 to Class 5 and Class 5 to Class 6, respectively. The other cities receiving an increase in the total number of points of deficiency but which remained in the same class were: Berkeley and Oakland, California; Springfield, Illinois; Kokomo, Indiana; Duluth, Minnesota; High Point, North Carolina; Williamsport, Pennsylvania; Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah. Of the four remaining cities over 25,000 that were surveyed in 1940, Tyler, Texas, was graded for the first time; data for the previous grading of Woodbridge township, New Jersey, and Parkersburg, West Virginia, are not available; and there was no change in the number of deficiency points for Utica, New York. At the end of 1940 new surveys were in progress in Berwyn and Quincy, Illinois; Gary and Mishawaka, Indiana; and Louisville, Kentucky.

Sixty-one cities with a population of 10,000 to 25,000 were regraded in 1940 by the rating organization (not the National Board of Fire Underwriters) operating in that state or territory. Available information concerning 40 of these cities shows that 25 received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency, and in seven the reduction was sufficient to put the city into the next better class: Santa Rosa, California, and Two Rivers, Wisconsin, Class 6 to Class 5; Tallahassee, Florida, Class 7 to Class 6; Long Branch, New Jersey, F to D; Neptune township, New Jersey, E to D; and Marshall and Pampa, Texas, received reductions in their key rates. Fourteen cities received an increase in the number of points of deficiency as a result of the new grading, but in only three cities was this sufficient to put the city into the next poorer class: Thomasville, Georgia, Class 5 to Class 6, and East Liverpool, Ohio, and Concord, North Carolina, Class 6 to Class 7.

The fire department in 14 cities over 25,000, as a result of the regrading in 1940, received a reduction in the number of points of deficiency, and this was sufficient in seven cities to put the fire department into the next better class: Stockton, California; Augusta, Georgia; Waukegan, Illinois; Irvington, New Jersey; Charlotte, North Carolina; Salem, Oregon; and Madison, Wisconsin. In eight other cities the number of deficiency points for the fire department was increased sufficiently to put the department in a poorer classification: Berkeley and Oakland, California; Springfield, Illinois; Duluth, Minnesota; Marion, Ohio; Atlantic City, New Jersey; and Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah. For 36 cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population for which data are available, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department was decreased in 13, and this was sufficient in eight cities to put the department into the next better class: Santa Rosa, California; Tallahassee, Florida; Thomasville and Waycross, Georgia; Emporia and Independence, Kansas; Middlesboro, Kentucky; and Bellaire, Ohio. In 19 of the 36 cities the fire department received a greater number of points of deficiency, sufficient in seven cities to put the fire department into a poorer class: St. Augustine, Florida; Brookfield, Illinois; Jeffersonville, Indiana; Newton, Kansas; Henderson, Kentucky; Anaconda, Montana; Massena, New York; Concord and Fayetteville, North Carolina; Canton and East Liverpool, Ohio; and Bremerton, Washington.

Information about the classification of a city's fire defenses can be obtained only from the state or regional rating organization having jurisdiction. The National Board of Fire Underwriters does not include this information in its survey report to officials of cities over 25,000 population but prints such information on a single summary sheet for each city, these sheets being made available to company members and to insurance rating agencies. The rating organizations in some areas are reluctant to make available the summary of gradings on cities. For example, the rating agency for New England states except New Hampshire did not make available any grading data for cities in the states of Maine, Vermont, and Rhode Island (except Providence), and only the total class for cities in Connecticut and Massachusetts. The rating organization operating in Pennsylvania outside of Allegheny County would not make available the grading data for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population. The grading data in Tables XVI-A and XVI-B were supplied by the various rating bureaus except in New York, New Jersey (cities under 25,000), Virginia, and Texas, where the information was either supplied directly by the state insurance department or state fire marshal, or indirectly through the state league of municipalities.

Table XVI-A

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000: 1941

This table includes all urban places over 25,000 population listed in the 1940 census, except Arlington County, Virginia, and Belvedere township, California. All these data were reported to the Year Book late in 1940 and early in 1941 by city officials, except the number of building fires and the fire loss data which were obtained from city officials in March, 1941, by the National Fire Protection Association, and the insurance grading data which were supplied by the several rating agencies or by state officials in February, 1941, except as indicated in notes at end of Table XVI-B. Under "Number of Employees," the first figure is the number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees; the second is the number of volunteers and call men, "sleepers" excluded. Under "Number of Pieces of Equipment," the first number is the number of pumpers of 500 gallons per minute capacity or larger, the second is the number of hose wagons and pumpers under 500 gallons per minute, the third is the number of city service ladder trucks, the fourth is the number of aerial ladder trucks, and the fifth is the number of quadruple combinations. All other equipment is excluded. Under "Number of Companies and Stations," the number of fire companies precedes the number of stations. The number of companies sometimes exceeds the number of pieces of equipment because of rescue, salvage, and miscellaneous companies. Expenditures are for calendar year 1940, or last fiscal year, whichever was reported. No expenditures for salaries and wages are shown if more than one-half of the employees are volunteers. Under "Hydrant Rental," "N" indicates none. Under "Retirement," amount shown is the payment by the city into the pension or retirement fund, and does not include benefits paid from the fund or direct appropriations by the city to retired employees. "Total Expenditures" include new equipment and all other expenditures. The 1940 population figures were used in computing all fire loss data. Under "Total Fire Insurance Class . . ." the four figures in order are the total or final fire insurance class, the total points of deficiency for the city, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department only, and the year the last grading was made. See preceding article for further explanations. Notes are at end of table page 418. A dagger (†) indicates 1939 figures. A double dagger (‡), in Table XVI-A only, indicates that the average fire loss was computed from only three or four of the last five years. Leaders (. . . .) indicate that the particular data are unknown. "¶" in Table XVI-A only, indicates less than $500. "Retirement" column indicates type of retirement plan (see code).

Fire Chief—How Appointed

A—by city manager
B—by fire or safety board
C—by city council
D—elected by fire department
E—elected by the people
M—by mayor
S—by fire or safety commissioner or director

Retirement Expenditures (if no payment shown)

AU—payment to retirement system by city but amount unknown
NP—retirement system exists but city does not contribute
NS—no regular retirement system
U—retirement system exists but unknown if city contributes
V—no paid employees, no system

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees, Full-Time Paid—Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment (See Code)	No. Fire Cos.—No. Stations	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Fire Department Expenditures: 1940 (in thousands)				Fire Loss				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Per Capita 1940	Ave. Per Capita 1936-40	Per Bldg. Fire 1940	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	
Over 500,000															
Baltimore, Md.......	859	1,485–0	53–5–9–15–3	15–74	$1,600–1,800	$5,600 B	$2,782	$234	N	$3,371	$3.36	$1.78	$ 648	5.2	2– 739 183 32
Boston, Mass........	771	1,520–0	53–50–9–22–0	89–53	1,600–2,100	6,500 M	3,254	448	N	3,994	2.89†	2.85‡	521	5.0	2–note 3
Buffalo, N. Y........	576	905–0	33–0–0–14–0	50–36	1,900–2,200	6,300 M	2,058	208	$118	2,513	1.09†	1.33‡	1,288	2.2	2– 996 290 33
Chicago, Ill..........	3,397	2,788–0	122–3–49–3–5	184–143	2,140–2,500	10,000 M	7,842	1,979	N	10,181	....	1.57‡	434	3.3	3–1189 289 39

Cleveland, Ohio.....	878	1,074–0	38–5–1–15–0	60–40	1,800–2,420	6,440	S	2,714	361	N	3,218	1.32	1.64	480	2.7	3–1460	718	31
Detroit, Mich........	1,623	1,787–0	55–3–13–17–0	31–60	2,000–2,640	7,920	B	4,621	483	N	5,294	5.05	4.71	354	4.2	2– 632	100	35
Los Angeles, Calif....	1,504	1,811–17	76–38–13–7–1	117–80	2,040–2,400	7,200	B	4,294	AU	692	5,274	1.00	.88	422	2.3	3–1402	212	35
Milwaukee, Wis......	587	798–0	34–3–12–3–0	48–37	1,800–2,160	6,500	B	1,802	320	98	2,303	1.13	.98	203	5.5	2– 855	122	34
New York, N. Y.....	7,455	11,158–0	228–128–2–128–0	388–268	1,600–3,000	12,500	S	30,352	2,750	N	36,523	1.29	1.07	569	2.2	No grading		
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,931	2,440–0	70–70–0–27–0	106–86	1,825–2,190	7,500	M	4,500	NP	N	4,700	1.35	1.50	651	2.0	2– 614	216	31
Pittsburgh, Pa.......	672	849–0	48–0–12–10–0	50–46	1,650–2,310	5,970	M	1,997	384	N	2,392	.94	1.25	261	3.6	3–1341	440	24
St. Louis, Mo.......	816	893–0	51–3–11–12–0	19–45	1,680–2,160	5,600	M	2,026	125	N	2,343	.85†	1.20‡	237†	...	4–1553	501	32
San Francisco, Calif..	635	1,235–0	....	....	2,160–2,400†	7,200	B	3,191	1,203	N	4,637	....	....	....	6.0	3–1081	207	38
Washington, D. C....	663	875–0	30–30–0–15–0	47–33	1,900–2,400	8,000	C	2,077	464	N	2,743	1.07	.72	320	3.3	2– 891	203	..
200,000 to 500,000																		
Akron, Ohio........	245	186–0	11–2–3–1–0	14–11	1,680–1,950	3,977	M	371	52	N	448	1.07	1.02	303	3.5	3–1444	604	33
Atlanta, Ga.........	302	350–0	23–0–8–5–0	30–20	1,700–2,000	5,000	B	725	78	N	881	2.77	1.28	546	5.0	3–1419	431	33
Birmingham, Ala.....	268	276–0	27–0–1–3–0	32–24	1,740–1,920	4,998	C	573	35	72	712	1.26	1.33	271	4.6	3–1482	523	39
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	456	660–0	38–0–8–6–1	54–37	1,500–1,860	6,000	A	1,272	225	N	1,568	1.42	1.54	411	3.4	3–1316	388	33
Columbus, Ohio.....	306	331–0	18–1–4–4–0	27–19	1,800–1,920	3,720	S	644	215	N	929	1.30	1.13	239	5.4	4–1695	391	33
Dallas, Tex..........	295	437–0	21–1–6–2–0	35–21	1,320–1,800	5,000	A	802	70	N	946	3.80	2.80	1,453	2.6	3–1225	351	31
Dayton, Ohio.......	211	230–0	17–0–4–2–0	17–15	1,800–1,920	4,000	A	444	64	N	541	1.60	1.54	166	9.6	3–1322	514	34
Denver, Colo........	322	390–0	16–4–5–4–1	32–21	1,760–1,920	4,200	S	781	88	102	1,051	1.48†	1.16‡	362†	...	4–1546	422	38
Houston, Tex........	385	513–0	28–2–8–2–0	40–26	1,080–1,800	4,800	M	847	NP	N	950	1.99†	1.61‡	548†	...	4–1672	278	29
Indianapolis, Ind.....	387	607–0	31–2–12–4–0	52–29	1,700–2,026	4,800	M	1,272	163	N	1,526	1.22†	1.34‡	204†	...	3–1088	230	36
Jersey City, N. J.....	301		(not reporting)									.29	.35	81	3.6	2– 941	169	25
Kansas City, Mo.....	399	525–0	24–4–7–4–0	39–28	1,440–1,620	3,600	S	863	51	N	1,008	2.09	2.12	352	5.9	3–1409	326	35
Louisville, Ky.......	319	346–0	25–2–3–4–5	23–22	1,341–1,540	4,050	M	542	46	N	672	1.29	1.77	341	3.7	3–1289	467	32
Memphis, Tenn......	293	365–0	25–0–4–3–0	28–20	1,440–1,704	4,320	S	626	NS	N	729	....	1.51‡	....	4.4	2– 968	273	34
Minneapolis, Minn...	492	471–0	23–7–5–3–3	33–24	1,680–2,160	5,000	C	1,112	172	N	1,339	1.94	2.10	919	2.1	3–1116	175	37
Newark, N. J........	430	665–0	36–13–0–14–0	44–28	2,100–2,500	6,000	S	1,901	217	N	2,226	1.93	1.56	423	4.5	2– 870	231	32
New Orleans, La.....	495	690–0	41–1–7–4–0	58–42	1,788–1,788	6,000	C	1,188	35	N	1,359	.64	.61	283	2.2	4–1593	451	34
Oakland, Calif.......	302	385–0	26–5–7–2–0	25–25	2,160–2,400	5,400	A	968	43	173	1,222	.99	1.21	262	3.8	4–1748	371	39
Okla. City, Okla.....	204	229–0	17–9–3–3–0	24–12	1,320–1,740	4,000	A	405	NP	N	419	.84	.77	277	3.0	4–1783	504	34
Omaha, Neb.........	224	277–0	12–8–6–2–0	28–20	1,440–1,680	4,020	C	508	260	148	1,015	1.82	1.45	422	4.3	3–1394	367	30
Portland, Ore........	305	540–0	28–14–4–5–1	48–37	1,920–2,232	4,800	S	1,402	89	N	1,607	1.49†	1.40‡	190†	11.0	2– 931	170	39
Providence, R. I.....	254	469–0	28–0–9–7–0	36–28	1,807–2,102	5,200	B	1,032†	....	22†	1,115†	1.63	1.23	641	2.5	2– 829	268	30
Rochester, N. Y.....	325	514–0	22–3–4–6–1	35–26	1,785–2,100	4,900	S	1,117	160	N	1,324	1.10	1.06	449	2.4	3–1042	312	34
St. Paul, Minn.......	288	378–0	19–1–4–5–1	31–21	1,516–1,816	4,000	S	770	148	N	958	2.00	2.17	578	3.5	4–1685	450	30
San Antonio, Tex....	254	314–0	18–0–2–1–0	21–18	960–1,800	4,200	S	536	23	N	644	.78†	.72‡	213	2.8	3–1189	256	32
San Diego, Calif.....	203	202–0	19–0–1–1–0	22–..	1,776–2,220	4,500	A	470	19	N	539	.60	1.13	219	2.7	3–1303	371	38
Seattle, Wash........	368	581–0	32–2–8–3–0	47–35	1,920–2,160	5,000	M	1,267	249	48	1,616	.64	1.33	152	4.2	2– 993	300	36
Syracuse, N. Y......	206	368–0	21–0–0–9–0	33–21	1,800–2,040	6,000	M	769	74	N	900	.71	1.12	274	2.6	3–1202	393	39
Toledo, Ohio........	282	408–0	15–6–5–2–0	..–21	1,500–1,920	3,900	A	797	138	N	974	1.25	1.67	290	4.3	4–1866	731	34
100,000 to 200,000																		
Albany, N. Y........	131	236–0	11–1–0–5–0	17–15	1,700–1,900	4,500	S	475	24	N	556	1.14†	2.27‡	617	6.3	2– 971	295	38
Bridgeport, Conn....	147	240–0	14–4–3–3–0	18–11	1,650–2,300	5,500	B	552	127	200	....	1.01	1.49	354	2.9	3–note 3		
Cambridge, Mass....	111	222–0	11–9–0–4–0	14–11	1,783–2,190	4,500	M	515	NP	N	530	2.08	2.22	166	12.7	3–note 3		
Camden, N. J........	118	163–0	10–6–1–3–0	13–9	1,500–2,040	4,000	S	349	68	N	580	2.81	1.66	855	3.3	4–1503	528	40
Canton, Ohio........	108	98–0	7–0–1–1–0	7–7	1,500–1,884	2,955	M	191	45	...	....	1.92	1.15	902	2.1	5–2057	773	35
Charlotte, N. C......	101	126–0	8–0–3–1–0	12–7	1,560–1,776	3,300	M	225	U	N	249	1.81	1.71	219	8.2	3–1384	371	40

Table XVI-A.—Fire Department Data for the 410 Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees, Full-Time Paid—Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment (See Code)	No. Fire Cos.—No. Stations	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Fire Department Expenditures: 1940 (in thousands)				Fire Loss				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Per Capita 1940	Ave. Per Capita 1936-40	Per Bldg. Fire 1940	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	
100,000 to 200,000—continued															
Chattanooga, Tenn...	128	169–0	14–0–2–1–0	..–14	$1,200–1,920	$3,120 S	$326	$21	$69	$326	$3.68	$1.57	$787	4.7	3–1492 366 39
Des Moines, Iowa...	160	198–0	11–7–5–1–0	21–14	1,740–1,920	4,000 S	398	67	N	495	1.80	2.40	321	5.6	4–1622 448 28
Duluth, Minn.......	101	164–0	8–2–2–2–0	14–9	1,680–1,920	3,600 S	324	27	26	399	2.24	1.93	329	6.8	4–1751 540 40
Elizabeth, N. J......	110	171–0	9–3–0–3–0	12–12	1,991–2,325	4,500 B	411	22	47	513	.97	.71	355	2.7	3–1058 326 32
Erie, Pa............	117	151–0	9–0–2–1–0	12–9	1,620–1,920	3,360 C	300	NP	N	323	.36	.71	102	3.5	4–1606 630 34
Fall River, Mass.....	115	175–0	10–4–1–4–0	17–10	2,008–2,008	3,658 B	337	38	N	397	3.34	1.96	1,074	3.1	2–note 3
Flint, Mich..........	152	163–0	10–0–5–2–0	16–8	1,560–1,860	3,800 A	307	12	N	362	.87	1.02	144	6.0	4–1673 687 30
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	118	153–0	10–3–1–2–0	11–11	1,800–1,920	3,012 B	310	37	N	369	.58	.95	146	4.0	3–1445 448 34
Fort Worth, Tex.....	178	270–0	16–1–2–1–4	23–21	1,200–1,800	3,840 A	482	NS	N	505	2.15	1.83	396	5.4	3–1332 373 38
Gary, Ind...........	112	138–0	9–1–2–2–0	8–8	1,800–2,160	3,600 M	291	26	40	383	.88	.60	149	5.9	4–1599 505 32
Grand Rapids, Mich..	164	217–0	11–0–5–2–0	17–11	1,625–1,900	3,600 A	427	34	33	518	1.22	1.93	520	2.3	3–1294 277 36
Hartford, Conn......	166	319–0	20–1–2–4–0	21–15	2,000–2,200	5,500 B	719	90	17	899	1.01	1.08	270	3.7	2–note 3
Jacksonville, Fla.....	173	196–0	12–2–3–1–0	18–13	1,733–2,268	5,040 C	447	32	46	579	.88	.98	100	8.7	3–1392 415 39
Kansas City, Kan....	121	136–0	12–0–2–1–1	15–12	1,800–1,980	3,600 M	280	32	N	346	4.14	2.02	707	5.9	3–1462 305 35
Knoxville, Tenn......	112	141–0	12–0–1–1–0	28–11	1,500–1,800	3,600 S	268	23	69	377	1.53	.81	294	5.2	3–1432 501 40
Long Beach, Calif....	164	238–0	12–2–0–1–1	15–12	2,040–2,400	4,500 A	559	11	N	599	.60	.55	338	1.8	4–1701 399 33
Lowell, Mass........	101	171–0	11–0–3–1–0	16–11	1,927–1,927	3,080 M	324	34	N	389	3.52	1.79	719	4.9	4–note 3
Miami, Fla..........	172	204–0	9–1–2–2–0	..–9	1,320–1,920	4,000 A	343	AU	56	432	.97	.76	377	2.6	3–1464 461 37
Nashville, Tenn......	167	253–0	18–0–2–2–0	22–18	1,920–1,920	4,200 B	513	38	N	569	1.37	2.15	244	5.6	3–1293 339 33
New Bedford, Mass...	110	191–0	8–4–1–4–0	17–11	1,431–1,675	3,150 M	353	AU	N	371	1.44	2.72	423	3.4	2–note 3
New Haven, Conn....	161	282–0	16–12–2–4–0	22–14	1,900–2,108	6,000 M	641	76	61	821	1.22	1.72	283	4.3	3–note 3
Norfolk, Va.........	144	236–0	18–0–0–7–0	18–11	1,554–1,763	3,600 A	434	21	N	915	2.14	1.85	242	8.8	4–1723 537 32
Paterson, N. J.......	140	214–0	13–0–0–3–0	16–13	1,900–2,300	4,200 B	496	105	99	715	2.35	3.12	714	3.3	3–1185 368 33
Peoria, Ill...........	105	127–0	5–6–2–2–1	16–11	2,100–2,100	3,000 M	229	2	66	382	2.81	2.40	633	4.4	5–2058 855 37
Reading, Pa.........	111	64–7,000	17–4–0–3–0	14–14	....	2,400 E	....	NS	N	149	....	.85‡	....	...	4–1081 698 28
Richmond, Va.......	193	346–0	23–24–0–8–0	25–18	1,380–1,620	3,500 S	581	NP	N	608	.64	.57	90	7.1	3–1387 533 33
Sacramento, Calif....	106	190–0	10–4–2–1–0	14–10	2,040–2,400	4,500 A	463	39	N	538	1.04†	2.20‡	233†	...	3–1274 340 38
Salt Lake City, Utah.	150	132–0	10–1–1–1–0	12–9	1,200–1,980	3,600 C	248	NP	N	293	1.10	1.77	294	3.7	5–2364 957 40
Scranton, Pa........	140	207–0	8–6–2–1–0	17–13	1,680–2,040	2,800 M	429	AU	N	447	.91	1.36	457	2.0	4–1607 586 34
Somerville, Mass.....	102	160–0	8–6–1–3–0	12–7	1,770–2,100	4,000 M	371	AU	N	391	1.94†	1.89‡	487†	4.5	4–note 3
South Bend, Ind.....	101	133–0	11–1–2–1–0	15–11	1,800–2,040	3,500 M	279	26	N	338	1.30†	1.33‡	208†	7.2	3–1349 462 32
Spokane, Wash......	122	154–0	9–4–3–1–0	16–12	1,512–1,800	3,180 S	296	42	N	399	1.30	2.02	274	4.7	3–1498 322 36
Springfield, Mass.....	150	349–0	9–12–1–8–0	23–15	1,947–2,184	5,044 B	790	1	N	902	.80†	2.13‡	292†	3.3	2–note 3
Tacoma, Wash.......	109	168–0	13–1–1–2–0	18–15	1,800–2,040	3,600 S	387	36	78	526	1.58	1.55	160	9.9	3–1381 358 39
Tampa, Fla.........	108	88–0	10–1–0–1–0	10–10	1,180–1,806	4,200 M	162	49	38	263	1.10	1.26	....	...	6–2700 1198 34
Trenton, N. J........	125	224–0	12–0–0–4–16	14–11	1,950–2,400	4,400 S	546	56	N	653	.82†	.96‡	235†	...	3–1366 239 32
Tulsa, Okla.........	142	145–0	16–3–1–2–0	16–12	1,680–2,160	3,600 M	....	....	N†	317†	1.40	1.14	357	3.9	3–1489 421 34
Utica, N. Y.........	101	180–0	11–3–3–3–0	19–12	1,550–2,000	4,000 S	375	70	63	535	1.14	1.01	407	2.8	3– 941 170 40
Wichita, Kan........	115	134–0	12–2–3–1–0	19–8	1,440–1,880	3,480 A	241	10	56	345	1.72	1.13	562	3.1	3–1343 351 35

Wilmington, Del.	113	176–0	13–7–1–2–3	12–9	1,650–1,815	3,600	S	323	5	N	354	1.51	1.40	405	3.7	3–1067	211	30
Worcester, Mass.	194	358–0	11–11–7–3–0	32–18	2,002–2,184	5,000	C	817	56	N	930	2.06†	2.72‡	796	5.0	2–note 3		
Yonkers, N. Y.	143	181–0	8–4–1–4–0	17–11	1,200–3,000	6,500	S	531	90	N	653	1.43†	1.46‡	655	3.9	3–1124	309	33
Youngstown, Ohio	168	177–0	11–1–2–2–1	17–12	1,690–1,980	3,771	M	353	43	N	411	1.50	1.63	348	4.3	4–1708	676	32
50,000 to 100,000																		
Allentown, Pa.	97	159–2,772	9–4–2–0–1	15–12	1,675–1,800	2,600	S	....	2	N	167	.47	.46	182	2.6	6–2504	1074	34
Altoona, Pa.	80	86–100	8–4–2–1–0	12–10	1,560–1,800	2,580	S	149	AU	N	157	.31	.83	40	7.6	5–2327	976	33
Amarillo, Tex.	52	48–0	5–0–1–1–0	6–4	1,080–1,440	1,980	A	72	NS	N	82	1.04	1.34	293	3.5	5–2119	519	30
Asheville, N. C.	51	60–0	7–0–1–1–0	8–5	1,512–1,680	3,000	A	110	5	N	126	.33	.61	482	6.9	4–1650	586	36
Atlantic City, N. J.	64	213–0	10–10–0–6–0	17–9	2,050–2,550	5,000	S	543	23	N	599	.80	2.10	156	5.1	5–2013	776	40
Augusta, Ga.	66	96–0	7–0–2–1–0	8–7	1,500–1,500	3,000	B	153	U	N	181	4.33†	1.48‡	....	...	4–1672	414	40
Austin, Tex.	88	119–0	10–3–0–3–0	16–10	1,545–1,800	3,780	A	204	NP	N	233	1.10	.85	264	4.2	4–1640	563	39
Bayonne, N. J.	79	200–0	9–2–0–4–0	12–10	2,100–2,500	5,500	S	522	41	15	589	1.29†	1.01‡	125	5.1	3–1152	254	37
Beaumont, Tex.	59	77–0	6–3–1–1–0	7–7	1,200–1,680	3,720	A	130	NS	N	144	.81	1.09	62	13.2	4–1518	499	32
Berkeley, Calif.	86	116–0	5–7–1–1–0	14–9	1,920–2,220	4,500	A	258	40	70	384	.74	.66	175	4.2	4–1593	457	40
Bethlehem, Pa.	58	41–55	6–4–0–2–0	11–11	1,800–1,800	2,640	C	....	NP	N	100	1.30†	1.62‡	4,310†	...	6–2612	1083	35
Binghamton, N. Y.	78	145–0	8–1–1–2–0	13–9	1,700–2,060	3,500	M	303	15	N	337	1.38	2.22	416	3.3	4–1646	247	38
Brockton, Mass.	62	135–0	6–6–2–2–0	6–6	1,480–1,850	3,238	M	255	22	N	301	2.27	2.53	266	8.6	3–note 3		
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	62	68–0	4–2–1–1–1	6–6	1,620–1,800	2,760	S	121	3	N	146	1.15	1.18	194	5.9	3–1373	460	37
Charleston, S. C.	71	93–0	10–7–1–1–0	9–12	1,218–1,368	3,110	B	136	AU	N	161	1.20	2.10	173	7.0	5–2178	777	39
Charleston, W. Va.	68	71–0	8–2–0–1–1	10–7	1,296–1,563	3,000	M	104	11	33	153	.69	1.46	112	6.1	5–2130	793	35
Chester, Pa.	59	....	....	....	....	....	M	....	....	...	....	1.18	1.06	356	3.3	5–2423	1005	34
Cicero, Ill.	65	70–0	5–1–0–1–0	7–5	1,680–2,100	3,600	M	153	AU	36	211	.77	.68	232	3.3	4–1711	510	37
Cleveland Hgts., O.	55	46–0	3–1–1–1–0	6–3	1,800–2,436	4,200	S	116	5	N	129	.86†	.64‡	462	2.1	4–1516	492	29
Columbia, S. C.	62	61–0	6–1–1–1–0	4–1	1,260–1,560	2,760	C	97	NP	N	108	1.29	.85	187	6.9	4–1619	672	38
Columbus, Ga.	53	78–0	5–1–2–0–0	8–6	1,380–1,548	3,300	C	102	NS	N	115	.51†	.47‡	92†	...	3–1430	550	40
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57	42–0	4–1–1–0–0	4–4	1,200–1,500	2,280	C	54	NS	1	66	.67	.50	177	3.8	6–2897	1173	37
Covington, Ky.	62	75–0	5–4–0–1–1	9–6	1,500–1,800	3,000	A	141	8	N	165	.29	.30	29	10.0	4–1803	665	39
Davenport, Iowa	66	69–0	7–0–0–1–1	9–7	1,500–1,800	3,000	M	123	26	44	211	3.20	1.37	1,612	1.9	3–1477	596	30
Dearborn, Mich.	64	95–0	4–1–2–1–0	8–3	2,000–2,500	5,000	M	224	5	N	256	1.19	.91	464	2.6	3–1202	397	34
Decatur, Ill.	59	62–0	5–3–1–1–0	7–6	1,320–1,740	2,700	B	107	14	N	135	3.40	1.23	541	6.3	5–2073	654	37
Durham, N. C.	60	65–0	0–5–1–1–0	7–4	1,242–1,620	3,300	A	107	NP	27	145	.66	.80	224	2.9	3–1205	528	28
East Chicago, Ind.	55	58–0	4–0–1–1–0	4–4	2,040–2,160	3,300	M	131	17	45	203	.74	1.12	473	1.5	5–2340	767	38
East Orange, N. J.	69	96–0	5–0–0–2–1	8–5	1,700–2,500	5,000	M	248	25	N	289	.68	.62	269	2.5	2– 813	169	34
E. St. Louis, Ill.	76	69–0	8–1–1–1–1	9–8	1,620–1,740	2,940	C	128	19	29	193	.56†	1.37‡	281	5.9	4–1963	639	38
El Paso, Tex.	97	104–0	8–0–1–1–0	10–8	1,800–1,800	3,600	M	261	13	N	281	....	.54‡	....	...	3–1307	310	32
Evanston, Ill.	65	78–0	5–0–0–2–0	7–4	1,830–2,160	4,500	M	177	AU	N	184	.87	2.83	2,442	4.5	3–1482	334	35
Evansville, Ind.	97	158–0	11–2–3–2–0	17–13	1,734–1,916	3,650	M	311	37	23	408	1.27	2.18	211	6.0	3–1343	422	43
Fresno, Calif.	61	143–0	8–1–1–1–0	6–7	1,800–2,100	4,200	S	301	15	8	360	2.99	2.66	1,180	2.5	3–1384	187	33
Galveston, Tex.	61	103–0	6–1–2–1–0	8–8	1,440–1,440	2,400	C	158	NS	N	172	.91	1.45	215	4.2	4–1964	489	24
Glendale, Calif.	83	88–0	8–1–1–0–0	8–7	1,824–2,280	4,200	A	182	NS	N	195	.27	.47	49	3.0	3–1412	343	37
Greensboro, N. C.	59	71–0	7–1–1–1–0	8–5	1,200–1,680	3,300	A	85	NS	N	95	1.26	.84	402	3.1	4–1696	782	39
Hamilton, Ohio	51	56–0	5–0–0–1–1	7–6	1,620–1,860	3,000	A	117	14	N	136	2.15	1.24	279	7.6	4–1809	675	36
Hammond, Ind.	70	85–0	6–0–1–1–0	9–6	1,980–2,100	3,600	M	184	17	N	209	.58	.48	141	4.1	4–1845	465	36
Harrisburg, Pa.	84	73–2,000	8–8–0–3–0	16–13	1,440–1,680	2,800	C	....	AU	N	179	.66†	1.05‡	855	2.8	4–1937	783	26
Highland Pk, Mich.	51	82–0	4–1–0–2–0	7–4	2,100–2,500	4,000	B	219	10	N	240	1.18	1.89	270	4.3	3–1225	379	33
Hoboken, N. J.	50	180–0	7–7–0–4–0	......	1,875–2,250	5,000	S	417†	....	...	439†	2.19	2.11	698	3.1	3–1436	311	33
Holyoke, Mass.	54	124–0	7–1–1–2–0	11–5	1,990–2,190	4,000	B	295	20	N	329	1.25	2.34	169	7.4	2–note 3		

Table XVI-A.—Fire Department Data for the 410 Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees, Full-Time Paid—Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment (See Code)	No. Fire Cos.—No. Stations	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Fire Department Expenditures: 1940 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Fire Loss Per Capita 1940	Ave. Per Capita 1936-40	Per Bldg. Fire 1940	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
50,000 to 100,000—continued															
Huntington, W. Va...	79	86–0	9–1–1–2–0	8–8	$1,560–1,680	$1,680 M	$144	$ 8	$70	$234	$1.09	$1.45	$315	3.4	5–2057 895 35
Irvington, N. J......	55	90–0	5–1–1–2–0	8–4	2,200–2,500	4,000 S	216	7	32	279	1.19	.74	469	2.5	2–808 182 40
Jackson, Miss.......	62	62–0	6–0–1–1–0	8–6	1,140–1,560	2,400 C	100	11	N	126	1.28	1.10	268	4.8	3–1461 499 30
Johnstown, Pa.......	67	83–0	7–1–0–1–0	8–7	1,584–1,848	2,820 M	158	NP	38	202	1.99†	1.15‡	33	6.4	4–1604 589 28
Kalamazoo, Mich....	54	88–0	8–1–2–1–0	10–6	1,260–1,800	3,060 A	165	NS	38	226	2.92	2.61	341	8.5	3–1249 362 38
Lakewood, Ohio.....	69	65–0	4–0–1–1–0	4–3	1,800–2,340	3,600 M	173	16	N	196	.42	.35	332	1.2	3–1290 264 34
Lancaster, Pa........	61	63–0	7–1–1–1–0	8–5	1,500–1,500	3,000 C	102	NP	N	111	1.00†	.83‡	315	1.3	5–2390 850 33
Lansing, Mich.......	79	112–0	8–1–2–1–0	12–8	1,650–2,050	4,200 B	228	7	N	275	.69	.94	235	2.9	4–1580 467 33
Lawrence, Mass......	84	133–24	8–0–2–2–0	11–8	2,184–2,184	3,000 S	301	37	N	357	1.95	1.78	674	2.9	3–note 3
Lincoln, Neb........	82	103–0	8–1–1–1–0	11–7	1,302–1,560	2,880 C	165	21	N	204	.84	.80	200	4.2	4–1913 386 32
Little Rock, Ark.....	88	90–0	9–0–2–1–0	11–9	1,140–1,650	2,880 C	139	NP	33	190	1.25	2.18	....	...	5–2007 472 39
Lynn, Mass.........	98	215–0	13–0–0–4–0	18–13	1,900–2,100	3,500 M	454	45	N	528	2.88	3.57	562	5.1	3–note 3
McKeesport, Pa.....	55	66–0	5–0–1–1–0	4–3	1,971–1,971	2,500 M	128	NP	N	157	1.10	.77	403	2.7	6–2588 1015 33
Macon, Ga..........	58	77–0	6–0–2–1–0	8–5	1,080–1,620	2,700 C	128	3	N	151	.49	1.56	94	5.1	4–1984 668 39
Madison, Wis........	67	89–0	7–0–3–1–0	7–7	1,620–1,920	3,300 B	167	1	70	256	1.53†	1.93‡	604†	7.4	3–1461 528 40
Malden, Mass.......	58	104–0	2–7–2–1–0	6–6	2,058–2,194	3,348 B	241	NP	N	269	2.38	2.06	581	4.1	3–note 3
Manchester, N. H....	78	122–33	10–3–3–2–1	13–10	1,600–1,800	4,500 B	234	U	N	270	.17	1.37	37	4.5	3–1387 384 25
Medford, Mass......	63	103–0	6–1–1–1–0	8–6	1,952–2,252	3,600 M	233	AU	N	242	1.43	1.83	415	3.4	3–note 3
Mobile, Ala.........	79	89–0	8–1–2–1–0	12–8	1,260–1,260	2,700 C	116	4	N	157	.90	1.81	73	12.4	5–2343 1011 35
Montgomery, Ala....	78	96–0	8–1–1–1–0	9–7	1,080–1,188	2,970 M	....	....	...	....	2.18	1.57	442	4.9	4–1706 534 33
Mount Vernon, N. Y..	67	51–429	6–0–1–2–0	1–7	1,000–3,000	5,000 B	....	24	N	182	.83	1.05	301	2.7	3–1409 569 33
New Britain, Conn...	69	99–0	5–4–1–1–0	9–7	1,734–2,008	4,000 B	212	10	N	238	1.71†	1.65‡	914†	...	4–note 3
New Rochelle, N. Y..	58	95–0	6–1–0–3–0	9–6	1,500–2,900	6,000 S	278	23	73	387	.69	.62	182	3.8	3–1224 247 33
Newton, Mass.......	70	106–0	10–0–2–1–0	12–10	1,790–2,190	4,000 M	245	AU	N	268	1.14	1.18	272	4.2	2–note 3
Niagara Falls, N. Y..	78	127–0	9–4–1–3–0	13–9	1,650–2,500	3,400 A	266	29	32	354	.94	1.93	320	2.9	3–1457 439 31
Oak Park, Ill........	66	53–0	4–1–1–1–0	6–3	1,800–2,100	4,500 B	118	11	N	140	.37	1.12	101	3.7	3–1498 541 33
Pasadena, Calif......	82	117–0	8–4–1–1–0	8–7	1,920–2,280	4,800 A	282	67	N	376	.41	.66	208	1.9	3–1479 244 36
Passaic, N. J........	61	92–0	6–2–0–2–0	4–6	2,100–2,500	3,600 S	235	10	36	295	2.99	2.93	862	3.5	4–1707 650 38
Pawtucket, R. I......	76	86–0	1–5–2–1–0	9–6	1,240–1,560	2,600 S	138	3	N	154	1.77	1.97	512	3.5	not available
Phoenix, Ariz........	65	86–0	7–0–0–1–0	8–6	1,710–2,160	3,600 A	188†	....	N†	207†	1.22	1.33	316	3.9	4–1948 486 38
Pontiac, Mich.......	67	66–0	4–1–2–0–0	4–4	1,808–1,908	3,258 A	132	NS	N	139	1.13	1.14	211	5.3	4–1583 659 34
Portland, Me........	74	121–13	10–3–2–3–0	16–11	1,515–1,825	3,500 A	224	30	8	294	1.23	2.40	294	4.1	not available
Portsmouth, Va......	51	39–0	7–0–1–1–0	7–6	1,457–1,708	2,205 A	64†	....	N†	81†	2.23	2.22	447	4.9	5–2453 1108 35
Pueblo, Colo........	52	62–0	3–2–1–1–1	7–6	1,710–1,800	2,580 C	114	AU	N	121	.77	.51	126	6.1	6–2523 1059 33
Quincy, Mass........	76	111–0	6–2–4–1–0	14–6	1,760–2,100	3,600 M	243	14	N	278	1.35†	1.76‡	346†	4.8	3–note 3
Racine, Wis.........	67	63–0	5–1–2–1–0	9–7	1,680–1,920	3,600 B	126	15	99	252	3.47	1.22	832	4.2	4–1857 782 33
Roanoke, Va........	69	119–0	10–0–0–3–0	9–9	1,350–1,620	3,392 A	199	5	N	241	1.44	.97	142	10.2	3–1483 327 36
Rockford, Ill........	85	95–0	8–0–2–1–0	9–7	1,800–1,920	3,500 B	200	11	N	234	1.24	.73	139	8.9	4–1771 491 36
Saginaw, Mich.......	83	98–0	10–1–2–1–0	11–8	1,320–1,680	3,600 C	170	17	N	207	.97	1.36	204	4.7	3–1497 378 34

St. Joseph, Mo......	76	124–0	10–3–2–1–0	16–11	1,200–1,590	2,940	M	205	3	67	282	1.08†	2.33‡	....	...	4–1883	500 33
St. Petersburg, Fla...	61	53–0	6–3–0–1–0	5–5	1,260–1,644	3,600	A	99	6	60	180	.62	.81	231	2.7	4–1997	726 39
San Jose, Calif.......	68	81–0	7–4–0–1–0	12–10	1,920–2,280	4,200	A	189	6	21	237	....	1.44‡	222	3.8	5–2200	588 37
Santa Monica, Calif..	54	36–0	4–1–0–0–0	..–4	1,800–1,950	3,000	M	76	NS	1	95	1.06	.61	452	2.4	5–2149	697 37
Savannah, Ga.......	96	130–0	9–3–1–2–0	10–8	1,260–1,620	3,300	M	201	8	N	238	.97	1.05	181	5.3	4–1890	622 33
Schenectady, N. Y...	88	144–350	11–0–1–3–0	5–9	1,500–2,150	4,300	A	301	21	N	361	.93	1.37	341	2.7	3–1492	497 27
Shreveport, La.......	98	120–0	10–0–1–2–0	9–9	1,320–1,654	3,936	C	216	17	N	251	2.56	1.81	701	3.6	3–1462	531 35
Sioux City, Iowa....	82	96–0	5–3–2–1–0	11–7	1,560–1,800	3,000	S	177	20	N	245	2.18	1.34	422	5.2	4–1548	486 33
Springfield, Ill.......	76	86–0	7–0–0–2–1	9–6	2,100–2,100	3,300	S	188	24	N	265	2.68	2.57	595	4.5	4–1976	734 38
Springfield, Mo......	61	75–0	4–3–1–1–0	..–..	1,200–1,620	2,700	M	121	NS	44	185	.88†	1.10‡	169†	...	5–2256	896 34
Springfield, Ohio.....	71	69–0	5–3–2–1–0	11–8	1,440–1,800	3,300	A	133	18	N	159	1.33	1.88	191	6.9	5–2014	732 29
Stockton, Calif......	55	109–0	7–2–1–1–1	11–7	1,680–2,100	3,600	A	230	3	11	282	1.80	2.04	167	10.7	3–1468	441 39
Terre Haute, Ind.....	63	116–0	8–0–3–1–1	13–9	1,620–1,800	3,000	M	213	22	53	534	3.79	1.83	448	8.4	3–1426	578 35
Topeka, Kan........	68	88–0	6–1–1–1–0	9–7	1,500–1,764	2,880	M	155	3	N	171	2.08	1.52	320	6.5	4–1526	559 37
Troy, N. Y..........	70	145–0	11–1–0–3–0	15–10	1,500–1,700	3,050	S	273	14	N	310	1.67	1.10	200	8.4	3–1132	417 30
Union City, N. J.....	56	116–0	6–1–0–3–0	10–6	2,100–2,500	4,200	S	294	41	44	395	.53	.91	140	3.8	3–1379	413 35
Upper Darby tp, Pa..	57	8–200	8–4–2–1–1	4–4	1,500–1,500	None	E	....	NS	13	68	....	....	....	...	not available	
Waco, Tex..........	56	85–0	7–0–2–1–1	7–6	1,470–1,500	3,120	C	145	NP	4	157	3.14	2.92	606	4.8	5–2080	476 38
Waterbury, Conn....	99	199–0	13–1–2–3–0	14–11	1,916–2,099	6,000	B	434	22	121	620	1.71	2.13	446	3.8	4–note 3	
Waterloo, Iowa......	52	53–0	4–2–1–1–0	7–4	1,620–1,740	2,760	M	96	16	N	121	2.35	1.64	352	6.6	3–1416	465 29
Wheeling, W. Va.....	61	83–0	10–1–1–1–0	11–9	1,650–1,650	2,600	A	145	12	N	174	.45	.87	104	4.3	4–1833	644 38
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	86	119–0	8–6–2–3–0	9–9	1,890–1,890	3,500	C	226	¶	9	261	1.37	1.29	620	2.2	4–1959	554 28
Winston-Salem, N. C.	80	82–0	7–0–1–1–0	7–6	1,240–1,680	3,000	M	140	NS	N	165	1.86	.72	997	1.8	4–1910	657 34
York, Pa............	57	34–2,500	8–8–1–1–0	8–8	1,560–1,560	2,100	C	....	NS	22	95	2.78	1.99	706	3.9	5–2269	851 35
25,000 to 50,000																	
Abilene, Tex.........	27	28–0	6–0–1–1–0	10–4	920–1,320	2,400	M	33	NS	N	40	1.77	1.46	....	...	4–1933	478 38
Alameda, Calif.......	36	51–0	4–1–1–1–0	5–4	1,920–2,220	3,600	A	115	16	28	188	.36	.55	47	7.9	4–1780	392 31
Albuquerque, N. M...	35	42–0	4–0–1–0–1	..–4	1,440–1,680	3,180	A	70	NS	N	75	....	1.57‡	....	...	6–2596	838 30
Alexandria, La.......	27	40–0	4–4–2–1–0	1–3	1,284–1,800	3,000	M	....	....	...	....	.66	.66	161	4.1	4–1404	500 34
Alexandria, Va.......	34	21–300	6–0–0–1–1	4–4	1,200–1,920	3,000	A	....	NS	N	59	....	....	....	...	5–2329	575 36
Alhambra, Calif......	39	37–0	4–0–1–0–1	4–4	1,800–1,920	3,300	A	79	NS	N	89	....	....	199	1.5	4–1548	503 37
Aliquippa, Pa........	27	10–79	2–2–1–0–0	1–3	1,800–1,980	3,000	C	....	NS	7	30	.94	.62	553	1.7	not graded	
Alton, Ill............	31	27–0	4–0–0–0–0	4–4	1,320–1,560	2,400	M	....	U	...	54	3.69	3.53	855	4.3	6–2647	1074 38
Amsterdam, N. Y....	33	50–0	2–3–1–1–0	6–5	1,500–1,740	2,400	S	89	NP	N	103	2.70†	3.70‡	1,194	3.1	4–1858	724 27
Anderson, Ind.......	42	73–0	5–1–1–1–0	5–5	1,680–1,800	2,960	M	136	7	N	152	.70	1.05	84	8.2	5–2387	718 38
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	30	32–0	3–0–2–1–0	1–1	1,500–1,800	2,400	B	61	4	43	112	....	1.59‡	406	4.6	5–2348	838 26
Anniston, Ala........	26	20–0	4–0–1–0–0	4–4	960–1,320	1,920	M	27	U	9	46	....	1.20‡	104	12.0	6–2910	952 38
Appleton, Wis.......	28	33–0	3–1–1–0–0	..–1	1,368–1,596	2,610	B	56	4	48	114	.82	1.07	150	5.6	5–2049	726 36
Arlington t, Mass....	40	51–0	4–0–1–1–0	6–3	1,825–2,190	3,400	C	116	NP	N	125	1.02†	.69‡	....	...	3–note 3	
Ashland, Ky.........	30	29–0	3–0–1–0–0	4–3	1,798–1,798	2,904	C	54	2	14	75	....	....	....	...	5–2116	936 33
Auburn, N. Y.......	36	58–0	4–1–1–1–0	6–3	1,533–1,800	2,880	A	104†	....	4†	132†	.76	.81	243	3.1	4–1624	445 37
Aurora, Ill..........	47	39–0	4–0–0–1–1	5–4	2,100–2,100	3,300	M	86	1	N	93	.76	.88	128	5.9	5–2104	912 37
Bakersfield, Calif.....	29	60–0	6–0–1–0–0	6–4	1,800–2,040	3,600	A	127	8	8	167	3.11	4.24	1,021	3.0	4–1820	311 40
Bangor, Me.........	30	58–0	5–2–2–1–0	8–3	1,460–1,551	3,000	A	92	AU	13	118	1.31	1.80	70	18.5	not available	
Baton Rouge, La.....	34	40–0	5–3–0–1–0	6–4	1,080–1,620	3,000	C	....	....	20†	90†	1.94	.66	264	7.3	3–1410	568 34
Battle Creek, Mich...	43	63–3	6–1–2–1–0	4–4	1,584–1,716	2,640	C	112	NP	N	121	.94	.92	241	3.9	3–1437	486 33
Bay City, Mich......	48	86–0	4–5–2–1–0	10–7	1,380–1,701	2,835	C	141	NS	56	218	4.00	1.85	1,213	3.3	4–1971	537 39
Belleville, Ill........	28	27–0	3–2–1–0–0	..–3	1,620–1,620	2,100	M	45	4	23	72	1.16	.70	362	3.2	6–2926	1001 38

TABLE XVI-A.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees, Full-Time Paid—Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment (See Code)	No. Fire Cos.—No. Stations	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Fire Department Expenditures: 1940 (in thousands)				Fire Loss				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Per Capita 1940	Ave. Per Capita 1936-40	Per Bldg. Fire 1940	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Belleville, N. J.	28	24–20	4–1–1–0–0	3–3	$1,800–2,500	$3,500 S	$ 61	$ 2	$ 5	$ 83	$ .30	$ .41	$ 179	1.7	4–1610 725 38
Bellingham, Wash.	29	....	....	....	1,380–1,740†	2,400 M	81	NP	11	104	1.10	1.11	130	8.5	4–1624 695 32
Belmont t, Mass.	27	38–2	3–1–1–1–0	4–3	1,900–2,200	4,000 C	82	U	N	89	1.24	.78	273	4.5	4–note 3
Beloit, Wis.	25	23–0	3–2–0–0–0	3–2	1,560–1,800	2,520 B	40	NP	44	89	.53	6.91	50	10.7	5–2250 938 37
Berwyn, Ill.	48	27–0	3–0–1–0–0	3–3	1,800–2,100	2,900 M	59	5	N	66	.38	.74	222	1.7	5–2499 882 31
Beverly, Mass.	26	55–61	4–6–3–0–0	13–7	2,008–2,008	2,300 M	....	7	N	140	3.26	2.49	540	6.1	4–note 3
Beverly Hills, Calif.	27	47–0	3–1–0–1–0	4–3	1,680–2,340	4,800 C	102	NS	N	112	....	1.48‡	368	2.8	3–1374 305 39
Bloomfield, N. J.	42	50–0	4–1–1–1–0	6–4	1,248–2,500	3,700 C	136	5	N	164	.40	.48	142	2.6	4–1535 620 32
Bloomington, Ill.	33	33–0	3–0–0–1–1	4–2	1,539–1,539	2,052 B	52	11	N	75	1.03	4.11	161	6.3	4–1802 548 35
Boise, Idaho	26	39–0	4–0–0–1–0	5–3	1,380–1,500	2,400 M	64	NS	10	92	.53	3.73	108	4.9	5–2309 727 37
Bristol, Conn.	30	35–15	4–2–0–1–0	5–5	1,560–1,924	3,000 C	70†	AU	4†	81†	2.56	1.73	1,028	2.5	5–note 3
Brookline t, Mass.	50	138–1	7–3–1–3–0	12–7	1,991–2,190	4,250 S	321	U	N	366	1.67	1.67	196	8.5	2–note 3
Burbank, Calif.	34	28–0	2–3–0–0–0	4–3	1,800–2,160	3,300 A	....	....	N†	59†	.40	.71	203	2.0	5–2490 733 32
Burlington, Iowa	26	29–0	5–2–1–0–0	5–4	1,380–1,500	1,800 S	41	5	20	76	2.51	1.57	234	1.0	4–1890 760 29
Burlington, Vt.	28	44–0	3–1–0–1–5	4–3	1,436–1,573	2,750 B	68	8	N	92	....	4.43‡	940	11.9	not available
Butte, Mont.	37	43–0	2–3–1–1–0	2–2	1,920–2,040	3,036 M	87	8	N	106	2.27	1.30	523	4.3	6–2958 1246 37
Central Falls, R. I.	25	18–16	1–2–1–1–0	3–2	1,460–1,628	2,060 C	33	5	3	45	1.33	.95	310	4.3	not available
Chelsea, Mass.	41	91–23	5–1–1–1–0	5–7	2,000–2,196	3,600 M	207	17	3	234	4.45	4.82	923	4.8	3–note 3
Chicopee, Mass.	42	72–37	4–2–2–0–1	6–6	1,883–2,156	3,000 M	157	AU	N	181	1.80	1.23	423	4.2	4–note 3
Clarksburg, W. Va.	31	26–0	4–1–0–1–0	4–4	1,440–1,440	1,999 A	38	5	N	49	.10	1.28	42	2.5	6–2987 1191 35
Clifton, N. J.	49	62–58	5–2–0–1–0	8–7	2,100–2,500	3,200 A	160	6	43	221	6.45	2.52	5,726	1.1	4–1990 787 35
Clinton, Iowa	26	25–0	2–2–1–1–0	5–3	1,680–1,800	2,160 M	44	8	26	121	.70	.97	72	9.9	5–2418 803 30
Colo. Springs, Colo.	37	43–0	4–1–0–1–0	6–5	1,500–1,680	3,000 A	75	NP	N	92	.63	.97	....	...	3–1449 471 27
Concord, N. H.	27	24–174	6–4–2–1–0	10–6	1,700–1,900	2,600 B	....	NS	N	71	.82	1.71	49	16.8	AI–note 4
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41	39–0	3–2–0–1–0	5–4	1,320–1,740	2,160 M	69	14	N	96	.45	1.68	72	9.9	4–1731 613 33
Cranston, R. I.	47	43–0	0–0–3–0–4	3–3	1,370–1,700	2,700 C	84	NS	22	118	....	.79‡	605	2.2	not available
Cumberland, Md.	39	34–0	5–0–0–1–0	4–4	1,200–1,740	2,100 M	58	1	N	65	3.82	1.79	677	5.7	not available
Danville, Ill.	37	36–0	3–2–0–1–0	7–4	2,100–2,100	2,220 B	75	4	26	110	2.05†	3.43‡	626†	...	7–3039 1202 37
Danville, Va.	33	34–13	4–0–0–1–0	4–3	1,000–1,740	2,400 C	58	NS	22	96	2.47	2.27	525	4.6	5–2284 810 36
Dubuque, Iowa	44	52–0	5–0–1–1–0	6–5	1,500–1,680	2,760 A	92	21	N	153	.50	1.28	59	8.5	3–1491 407 31
E. Cleveland, Ohio	39	33–0	2–0–0–0–1	3–2	960–2,400	3,800 A	81	17	N	101	.67	.56	297	2.3	5–2068 728 33
Easton, Pa.	34	35–0	4–1–1–0–0	3–3	1,600–1,800	2,700 S	64	NP	N	73	.40	.70	135	3.0	5–2456 1057 27
E. Providence t, R. I.	32	38–250	3–5–1–1–0	10–5	1,642–1,825	3,000 C	....	2	N	77	1.65	1.47	422	3.9	not available
Eau Claire, Wis.	31	31–0	3–2–1–0–0	4–4	1,440–1,620	2,700 B	56	2	15	96	3.06	1.87	419	7.2	5–2167 878 35
Elgin, Ill.	38	37–0	5–1–0–1–0	..–5	1,320–1,800	2,400 B	65	7	8	89	.43	.84	113	3.9	4–1720 661 34
Elkhart, Ind.	33	41–0	4–1–2–0–0	5–4	1,620–1,740	2,280 M	73	U	13	93	.60	1.33	87	7.0	4–1824 671 37
Elmira, N. Y.	45	72–0	4–0–1–1–1	7–4	1,560–1,800	3,000 A	134	4	N	154	1.66†	1.21‡	268	4.3	4–1881 705 36
Elyria, Ohio	25	33–0	3–0–0–1–1	5–3	1,720–1,920	2,520 M	65	1	N	69	4.45	3.08	1,414	3.1	5–2335 864 38
Enid, Okla.	28	22–0	6–1–0–1–0	5–3	1,440–1,500	1,860 C	32	U	N	42	.88	2.97	194	4.5	6–2793 1001 36

Everett, Mass.	47	101–0	6–0–2–1–1	10–3	2,000–2,200	3,200	B	229	1	N	274	2.03	2.17	670	3.0	3–note 3		
Everett, Wash.	30	43–0	3–1–0–1–1	4–3	1,560–1,860	2,700	S	84	9	10	114	.69	.72	57	12.2	3–1244	412	39
Fargo, N. D.	33	31–0	2–2–1–1–0	2–2	1,452–1,572	2,220	B	49†	....	5†	62†	....	1.33‡	486	3.9	5–2252	942	40
Fitchburg, Mass.	42	80–23	2–4–2–1–0	9–5	1,825–1,916	3,000	M	163	12	N	183	3.99	2.82	573	6.9	4–note 3		
Fond du Lac, Wis.	27	42–0	3–1–0–0–1	3–3	1,394–1,684	2,640	B	72	4	34	116	.40	3.75	54	7.4	4–1993	660	32
Fort Smith, Ark.	37	49–0	7–0–1–1–0	7–5	1,200–1,320	2,400	C	68	NP	N	71	.60	3.75	119	5.2	4–1770	425	38
Gadsden, Ala.	37	31–0	3–1–0–1–0	5–4	900–1,200	1,920	C	36	1	N	41	1.05	.77	183	5.7	6–2723	991	37
Galesburg, Ill.	29	30–0	4–0–0–1–0	3–3	2,100–2,100	2,200	M	....	....	N†	69†	.77	1.69	....	...	6–2702	880	38
Garfield, N. J.	28	0–125	3–1–0–1–0	5–5	None–None	None	M	....	NS	12	21	1.22	.68	876	1.4	6–2599	930	34
Great Falls, Mont.	30	38–0	2–1–1–0–0	3–2	1,920–2,040	2,700	M	79	2	N	85	1.89	1.60	1,282	1.4	6–2579	840	37
Green Bay, Wis.	46	60–0	3–1–1–1–2	6–3	1,500–1,800	3,600	B	112	9	65	196	2.02	1.53	450	4.5	4–1708	581	34
Greenville, S. C.	35	41–0	4–0–1–0–0	10–3	1,260–1,560	2,640	C	68	NS	¶	74	2.19	1.32	325	6.7	5–2214	748	30
Hackensack, N. J.	26	40–0	3–1–0–2–0	4–3	2,100–2,500	3,500	A	99	4	35	147	1.37	1.61	405	3.4	4–1635	660	35
Hagerstown, Md.	32	14–...	5–0–1–1–1	5–5	1,500–1,500	None	E	S	NP	18	59	....	....	....	...	5–2219	842	29
Hamtramck, Mich.	50	78–0	4–0–1–1–0	4–2	1,700–2,520	3,500	S	203	15	N	222	1.07†	1.46‡	353	6.7	3–1343	408	35
Haverford tp, Pa.	28	0–120	5–6–2–0–0	5–5	None–None	None	C	....	NS	10	28	....	....	....	...	not graded		
Haverhill, Mass.	47	80–18	4–2–1–1–0	9–7	2,002–2,002	2,800	C	177	17	N	211	4.72	3.27	622	7.5	4–note 3		
Hazleton, Pa.	38	23–600	4–1–2–1–0	5–5	1,560–1,560	600	C	....	NS	4	50	1.18†	1.34‡	792†	...	5–2351	902	37
High Point, N. C.	38	53–0	5–1–1–1–0	7–6	1,260–1,620	2,820	A	78	2	23	115	.77	.91	139	5.6	5–2116	626	39
Huntington Pk, Cal.	29	25–0	3–0–1–0–0	2–2	1,680–1,824	2,456	C	47	NS	¶	51	1.57	2.70	801	5.4	5–2398	793	32
Hutchinson, Kan.	30	37–0	3–1–0–1–1	4–4	1,260–1,380	2,616	C	63	U	25	91	2.03	1.24	381	5.3	4–1848	568	37
Inglewood, Calif.	30	22–0	3–0–0–0–0	3–3	1,500–1,740	2,400	C	39	NS	N	58	.18	.71	125	1.4	5–2477	701	39
Jackson, Mich.	50	76–0	7–0–1–1–0	9–5	1,457–1,640	2,900	C	122	4	N	151	2.21	1.55	246	9.0	4–1763	468	32
Jamestown, N. Y.	43	67–0	3–3–1–1–0	7–5	1,604–1,711	2,400	M	114	9	25	159	2.60	2.39	743	3.4	4–1541	518	34
Johnson City, Tenn.	25	19–12	3–0–0–0–1	4–4	1,080–1,200	1,680	A	24	NS	N	29	.25	.80	63	...	6–2628	892	37
Joliet, Ill.	42	47–0	5–8–1–1–0	7–4	1,800–1,800	3,150	B	92	4	N	117	2.34	2.34	452	5.2	5–2232	651	38
Joplin, Mo.	37	33–0	7–1–0–1–1	3–3	1,200–1,440	2,100	M	53	NP	14	72	.64	1.08	96	6.7	6–2591	905	32
Kearny, N. J.	39	81–0	5–0–2–2–0	9–4	2,300–2,500	4,300	C	206	9	N	242	5.57	2.12	2,315	2.4	3–1317	423	35
Kenosha, Wis.	49	64–0	5–1–1–1–0	8–4	1,953–2,079	4,000	B	138	3	105	251	1.07	.87	189	5.6	4–1552	556	37
Kingston, N. Y.	29	30–400	3–5–1–1–0	9–8	1,800–2,040	3,250	B	....	1	N	70	....	1.74‡	....	6.0	4–1674	687	31
Kokomo, Ind.	34	46–0	3–1–1–1–0	5–3	1,350–1,740	2,250	M	81	8	20	115	.54	.87	64	8.4	5–2440	915	40
La Crosse, Wis.	43	73–0	3–2–2–1–0	5–5	1,680–1,780	2,700	B	133	9	53	202	.80	1.08	119	6.7	3–1434	368	38
Lafayette, Ind.	29	47–0	5–1–1–0–0	5–5	1,620–1,620	2,280	M	78	NP	12	97	5.92	1.73	1,623	3.6	5–2374	844	34
Laredo, Tex.	39	41–0	5–3–1–0–0	6–2	780– 810	2,400	C	41	NS	11	....	.18	.26	87	2.1	6–2745	772	39
Lebanon, Pa.	27	0–...	6–1–1–0–0	8–8	None–None	200	E	....	NS	N	3	....	1.24‡	117	0.7	5–2355	890	24
Lewiston, Me.	39	38–15	6–0–1–1–0	6–2	1,500–1,600	2,500	B	70	4	N	82	1.15	4.04	74	15.9	not available		
Lexington, Ky.	49	83–0	6–1–0–1–1	8–6	1,296–1,596	2,886	A	140	12	48	204	3.21	1.98	781	4.1	3–1456	353	39
Lima, Ohio	45	43–0	6–1–0–1–0	7–6	1,500–1,650	2,400	M	72	10	N	119	.66	.99	76	8.7	6–2600	999	34
Lorain, Ohio	44	44–80	5–2–0–2–0	7–7	2,160–2,160	3,000	M	....	26	N	134	.85	1.18	354	2.4	4–1831	556	32
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	40	10–188	9–1–2–1–0	5–6	....	2,700	E	....	NS	19	64	....	....	....	...	5–2219	867	38
Lubbock, Tex.	32	22–0	3–3–1–0–0	2–2	1,260–1,500	2,400	C	29	NS	10	41	.46	1.30	118	3.9	23–note 1		
Lynchburg, Va.	45	68–0	6–1–0–1–0	6–4	1,158–1,770	2,700	A	121	NS	N	140	1.16	1.23	161	7.3	4–1866	807	39
Mansfield, Ohio	37	32–0	4–2–0–1–0	5–4	1,320–1,800	2,400	M	61	AU	N	126	.36	.91	93	3.9	6–2707	1029	34
Marion, Ind.	27	50–0	5–0–1–1–0	7–5	1,440–1,620	2,400	M	84	NP	N	95	1.51	1.21	223	6.7	5–2105	535	32
Marion, Ohio	31	32–0	3–0–0–1–0	3–3	1,680–1,830	2,700	M	59	9	2	72	5.92	2.10	1,037	5.7	6–2514	1042	40
Mason City, Iowa	27	35–0	2–0–0–1–1	4–2	1,200–1,620	3,000	A	51	3	N	62	1.68	2.12	334	5.0	4–1984	736	36
Massillon, Ohio	27	18–4	1–2–1–0–0	4–3	1,605–1,800	2,100	M	33	2	N	39	1.04	1.32	601	1.7	6–2624	1012	36
Maywood, Ill.	27	15–0	2–0–1–0–0	3–2	1,950–2,100	2,700	B	33	AU	N	39	.72	.41	137	5.3	6–2517	1057	35
Melrose, Mass.	25	34–8	2–2–0–1–0	..–3	1,700–2,200	3,000	M	80	AU	10	102	1.16	1.56	414	2.8	4–note 3		

TABLE XVI-A.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees, Full-Time Paid—Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment (See Code)	No. Fire Cos.—No. Stations	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Fire Department Expenditures: 1940 (in thousands)				Fire Loss				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Per Capita 1940	Ave. Per Capita 1936-40	Per Bldg. Fire 1940	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Meriden, Conn.	39	45–20	4–1–0–1–0	5–4	$2,102–2,102	$3,458 B	$103†	....	N†	$112†	$ .98	$ .94	$284	3.5	not available
Meridian, Miss.	35	41–0	2–5–0–1–0	6–6	1,320–1,320	2,100 C	58	AU	N	65	1.29	1.59	226	5.8	6–2660 1137 30
Miami Beach, Fla.	28	39–0	3–0–0–1–0	4–3	1,740–2,220	3,780 M	75	AU	$ 4	95	....	....	....	...	5–2437 1084 37
Michigan City, Ind.	26	30–0	3–0–0–1–0	3–3	1,740–1,740	2,640 M	55	$ 1	28	117	.57	1.10	89	6.5	5–2120 859 36
Middletown, Conn.	26	17–137	3–1–0–1–0	4–3	1,460–1,850	2,600 C	....	3	N	47	....	1.94‡	....	3.6	5–note 3
Middletown, Ohio	31	34–0	2–0–0–1–1	3–3	1,200–1,800	2,600 C	69	7	N	81	5.07	1.83	812	6.3	5–2310 887 39
Mishawaka, Ind.	28	44–0	4–1–2–0–0	6–4	1,715–1,750	2,150 M	79	1	N	96	.78	.56	119	6.6	4–1641 612 35
Moline, Ill.	35	34–0	4–0–0–1–0	5–4	1,440–1,560	2,000 M	50	5	N	62	1.03	.90	540	1.9	4–1664 655 37
Monroe, La.	28	....	....	....	....	....	60	1	12	83	....	2.74‡	....	...	6–2542 794 34
Montclair, N. J.	40	69–0	4–1–1–1–0	7–4	1,600–2,700	4,700 S	....	....	...	....	.75†	1.20‡	198	5.1	3–1244 403 36
Muncie, Ind.	50	61–0	6–0–1–1–0	8–5	1,800–1,800	2,760 M	114	10	27	161	2.16	.92	308	7.0	5–2449 959 36
Muskegon, Mich.	48	66–0	6–0–1–0–1	7–5	1,440–1,704	2,700 A	118	1	N	128	2.82	4.27	668	4.2	4–1732 491 32
Muskogee, Okla.	32	40–0	4–1–1–0–0	5–3	1,200–1,260	2,400 A	58	NP	N	67	.83	2.39	77	10.9	4–1939 630 31
Nashua, N. H.	33	46–31	4–6–3–1–0	7–4	1,740–1,800	3,000 B	90	NP	N	112	4.57	2.77	415	10.9	5–2018 638 30
New Albany, Ind.	25	39–0	5–0–1–1–0	5–5	1,620–1,620	1,740 M	63	3	15	101	.83	4.24	89	9.4	6–2646 819 35
Newark, Ohio	31	32–0	4–1–0–1–0	6–4	1,500–1,560	2,220 M	52	11	N	67	.74	.83	198	3.8	5–2312 725 27
New Brunswick, N. J.	33	53–0	4–0–0–1–0	5–4	1,800–2,400	3,600 C	130	13	10	179	1.84†	1.05‡	155	3.8	4–1714 612 36
Newburgh, N. Y.	32	47–54	6–1–0–2–0	8–6	1,300–1,800	2,500 A	....	4	N	109	2.58	1.70	702	3.6	3–1330 502 35
New Castle, Pa.	48	46–194	5–3–1–1–0	9–7	1,579–1,704	2,016 S	....	NP	11	105	.62	1.74	178	3.5	6–2688 1021 28
New London, Conn.	30	27–1,029	5–1–1–1–0	8–7	1,650–1,850	2,700 A	....	NS	N	69	.97	6.31	169	5.8	5–note 3
Newport, Ky.	31	40–0	3–1–0–1–0	3–2	1,606–1,606	1,980 A	67	2	N	77	2.40	1.02	441	5.4	5–2067 792 36
Newport, R. I.	31	47–33	6–0–2–1–0	3–3	1,599–1,828	2,741 C	94	1	23	149	....	2.61‡	443	7.5	not available
Newport News, Va.	37	43–125	5–0–1–1–0	5–5	1,560–1,800	3,000 A	....	NS	11	101	.17	.45	19	8.9	4–1744 736 35
Norristown, Pa.	38	0–1,220	10–1–1–1–0	5–5	None–None	600 E	....	NS	N	25	.15	.78	70	2.2	4–1966 688 27
N. Bergen tp, N. J.	40	74–9	5–0–0–1–0	6–6	2,100–2,500	5,000 S	197	8	44	256	....	.73‡	....	...	4–1734 673 39
Norwalk, Conn.	40	41–125	5–2–1–0–1	6–3	1,684–2,020	3,030 B	....	NP	8	104	.42	.69	90	4.6	4–note 3
Norwood, Ohio	34	29–0	3–1–0–1–0	2–2	1,800–1,800	2,500 M	53†	....	N†	61†	.43	.59	135	3.1	5–2051 829 33
Ogden, Utah	44	29–0	4–0–0–1–0	4–2	1,380–1,860	2,400 M	53	NP	N	57	.57	.62	144	3.9	6–2898 1252 40
Orange, N. J.	36	46–0	3–1–0–1–0	. .–1	1,900–2,400	3,500 S	111	4	N	124	.44†	.80‡	551	2.0	4–1703 577 33
Orlando, Fla.	37	39–0	4–0–1–1–0	5–3	1,380–1,500	2,400 M	61	NS	14	79	.99	1.28	327	3.0	5–2423 1067 35
Oshkosh, Wis.	39	60–0	6–1–1–2–0	. .–6	1,320–1,620	2,520 B	96	3	48	153	1.03†	.88‡	211†	...	3–1449 398 37
Ottumwa, Iowa	32	21–0	3–1–0–1–0	2–2	1,440–1,680	1,920 S	34	3	N	43	....	2.89‡	757	6.2	6–2648 1117 39
Owensboro, Ky.	30	38–0	3–1–1–1–0	6–3	960–1,200	2,000 C	46	1	N	53	....	2.11‡	522	11.1	4–1993 680 31
Paducah, Ky.	34	37–0	3–0–1–0–0	4–3	1,296–1,440	2,400 A	55	3	47	115	3.05†	4.08‡	237†	...	6–2560 1060 39
Parkersburg, W. Va.	30	24–0	4–2–0–1–1	4–4	1,620–1,620	2,100 C	40	7	N	51	.27	.60	140	1.9	5–2034 917 40
Pensacola, Fla.	37	54–0	5–2–2–0–0	5–5	1,440–1,440	2,700 A	85	NP	N	93	....	....	....	...	6–2646 883 39
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41	26–480	5–0–2–1–0	8–6	2,100–2,500	None E	....	9	N	91	....	....	....	...	4–1794 756 36
Petersburg, Va.	31	39–0	4–2–1–1–1	3–3	1,080–1,380	2,500 A	59	NP	N	63	.49	.80	57	8.5	4–1704 683 33
Pittsfield, Mass.	50	57–0	3–3–1–1–0	6–3	1,825–2,008	2,883 M	122	5	N	148	2.43†	2.19‡	988	4.1	5–note 3

Plainfield, N. J.	37	54–0	5–0–2–1–0	7–3	2,000–2,500	4,500	M	148	6	62	229	1.86	1.61	450	4.2	3–1451	466	35
Port Arthur, Tex.	46	28–0	6–2–1–1–0	3–1	1,200–1,620	3,480	A	50	NS	N	58	.78	.76	800	0.9	5–2169	786	30
Port Huron, Mich.	33	46–0	4–1–1–1–0	4–4	1,200–1,896	2,760	C	86	4	N	116	2.17	2.07	278	7.8	4–1899	638	31
Portsmouth, Ohio	40	43–0	4–2–0–1–1	4–4	1,620–1,800	2,700	A	81	6	N	92	.33	1.32	67	4.9	4–1660	642	30
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40	40–75	6–3–0–2–0	8–8	1,760–1,960	3,000	M	....	AU	N	112	.61	1.15	171	3.6	4–1541	590	30
Quincy, Ill.	40	43–0	7–2–0–1–0	8–3	2,100–2,100	2,100	M	87	7	N	109	.88	1.19	133	6.7	5–2074	628	36
Raleigh, N. C.	47	56–0	6–0–1–1–0	5–5	1,200–1,560	2,700	C	84	NP	N	97	.36	.64	82	4.4	4–1665	526	31
Revere, Mass.	34	67–0	6–0–0–2–0	7–5	1,800–2,100	2,800	M	....	....	N†	139†	3.99	2.94	1,024	3.9	4–note 3		
Richmond, Ind.	35	44–0	4–0–0–1–1	5–5	1,740–1,800	2,520	M	77	7	29	116	.51	.74	57	8.9	4–1868	689	40
Riverside, Cal.	35	37–0	5–1–0–0–0	6–4	1,500–1,680	2,700	B	63	NS	5	75	2.18	2.38	820	2.6	5–2330	764	37
Rochester, Minn.	26	31–0	3–0–0–1–1	6–1	1,440–1,680	3,000	C	52	2	10	71	.53	3.39	116	4.6	6–2735	1200	31
Rock Island, Ill.	43	....	....	....	1,440–1,560†	2,400	M	55	NP	N	57	1.98	1.20	201	9.8	5–2385	951	32
Rocky Mount, N. C.	26	11–45	4–0–0–1–0	1–2	1,500–1,680	1,920	C	....	U	12	41	....	.61‡	342	4.3	6–2607	830	39
Rome, Ga.	26	43–0	4–1–0–1–0	6–5	1,080–1,260	2,220	..	53	NS	N	57	1.28	1.50	173	7.5	5–2334	779	38
Rome, N. Y.	34	36–100	4–2–1–1–1	5–2	1,560–1,780	2,800	B	....	7	N	82	1.76†	2.42‡	609	4.8	4–1891	714	40
Royal Oak, Mich.	25	22–35	2–2–1–0–0	2–2	1,600–1,900	2,340	A	....	NS	8	57	....	1.42‡	282	4.4	5–2131	858	31
Salem, Mass.	41	63–24	4–5–1–1–0	8–6	1,825–2,007	2,700	M	135	NP	N	142	3.73	2.22	818	4.6	2–note 3		
Salem, Ore.	31	45–0	7–0–0–1–0	4–4	1,500–1,620	2,400	C	76	NS	N	90	2.28	1.21	219	10.3	5–2177	742	40
San Angelo, Tex.	26	31–0	5–3–1–0–0	4–4	1,080–1,386	2,172	A	43	NS	N	46	....	1.51‡	648	3.6	20–note 1		
San Bernardino, Cal.	44	42–0	3–3–0–1–0	4–4	1,620–1,740	2,700	M	66	NS	N	73	.87	1.68	315	2.7	5–2419	779	36
Santa Ana, Cal.	32	37–13	4–1–1–0–0	4–4	1,560–1,680	2,970	C	70	NS	N	80	.40	.26	170	3.3	5–2312	851	37
Santa Barbara, Cal.	35	53–0	4–1–0–1–0	7–5	1,620–1,860	3,000	B	102	12	N	120	.84	.70	276	3.0	4–1786	565	37
Sharon, Pa.	26	15–20	2–2–0–0–0	3–2	1,200–1,800	2,400	C	....	NP	15	52	....	.74‡	396	1.5	not graded		
Sheboygan, Wis.	41	57–0	3–0–1–1–0	5–3	1,650–1,746	2,820	B	103	NP	52	166	.52	.67	92	5.6	4–1842	541	32
Sioux Falls, S. D.	41	47–0	3–1–2–1–0	6–2	1,440–1,680	2,700	M	83	NP	N	92	.43	.63	148	2.9	6–2614	945	31
South Gate, Cal.	27	18–0	2–2–0–0–0	4–2	1,680–1,800	2,700	C	29	NS	1	48	.38	.61	201	1.9	6–2565	834	35
Spartanburg, S. C.	32	42–0	5–2–0–1–0	4–2	1,140–1,560	2,280	C	64	NP	N	70	2.21	1.59	262	8.5	5–2320	1030	36
Stamford, Conn.	48	71–0	4–0–2–1–0	4–3	1,800–2,200	4,500	B	156	10	12	205	4.10	2.03	1,373	2.9	4–note 3		
Steubenville, Ohio	38	35–0	3–0–0–1–1	5–3	1,637–1,848	2,280	M	66	AU	N	70	2.09	1.09	451	4.7	5–2413	913	33
Superior, Wis.	35	74–0	3–1–0–1–1	5–4	1,566–1,728	2,862	B	129	23	N	172	5.85	3.59	879	6.7	3–1478	300	29
Taunton, Mass.	37	56–30	4–2–2–1–0	9–5	1,643–2,008	2,683	C	128	AU	N	138	.92	1.61	57	16.3	4–note 3		
Teaneck tp, N. J.	25	...–0	2–1–0–1–1	5–4	1,500–2,500	3,800	A	68	2	37	123	....	....	152	3.8	3–1145	482	38
Torrington, Conn.	27	20–31	3–0–1–0–0	1–1	1,755–1,872	3,100	B	....	2	10	62	2.49	1.43	483	5.1	5–note 3		
Tucson, Ariz.	37	38–0	5–0–0–1–1	6–4	1,800–2,160	3,300	A	79	1	17	99	1.74	1.77	430	4.0	4–1988	700	39
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	27	18–6	4–0–0–1–0	3–2	990–1,440	2,220	C	27	NS	N	30	.84	1.36	142	6.1	5–2480	927	37
Tyler, Tex.	28	24–0	4–2–1–0–0	2–2	930–1,380	2,400	C	31	NS	N	36	....	4.03‡	1,153	4.1	6–2821	992	40
University City, Mo.	33	22–0	3–0–1–0–0	3–3	1,620–1,890	2,700	M	45	NP	12	61	.46	1.24	59	7.8	6–note 3		
Waltham, Mass.	40	48–29	4–2–1–1–0	8–4	1,800–2,100	3,100	M	112	11	4	137	1.52	1.91	379	4.0	4–note 3		
Warren, Ohio	43	40–0	3–0–1–1–0	4–2	1,518–2,100	3,000	M	81	16	N	103	.41	1.00	92	4.5	4–1824	649	28
Warwick, R. I.	29	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	NS	34	59	....	....	....	...	not available		
Washington, Pa.	26	14–0	2–1–0–0–0	1–1	1,800–1,800	2,340	C	27	NP	9	40	1.29	2.32	215	6.0	not available		
Watertown t, Mass.	35	57–0	3–0–2–0–0	4–2	2,000–2,200	3,200	C	127	AU	N	136	1.18†	1.08‡	1,431	0.8	3–note 3		
Watertown, N. Y.	33	48–0	4–0–1–1–0	5–4	1,584–1,800	3,000	A	89	10	N	107	3.06	2.15	730	4.2	4–1714	622	38
Waukegan, Ill.	34	25–0	2–0–0–0–1	2–2	1,590–2,100	2,970	M	....	....	3†	73†	1.10	.95	176	6.3	5–2289	1051	40
Wausau, Wis.	27	39–0	4–3–0–1–0	4–4	1,320–1,500	2,400	B	59	2	33	100	.45	1.00	....	12.2	5–2293	775	34
Wauwatosa, Wis.	28	13–0	2–0–0–0–1	1–1	1,800–2,160	3,180	B	34	2	18	58	....	.84‡	....	3.7	4–1545	594	33
West Allis, Wis.	36	37–0	3–0–1–0–0	4–1	1,860–2,040	3,000	B	75	4	44	127	.48	1.19	231	2.1	4–1976	748	32
W. Hartford t, Conn.	34	45–0	5–0–1–0–1	4–4	1,820–2,132	3,300	S	107	NS	3	125	....	1.15‡	620	3.0	5–note 3		
West Haven t, Conn.	30	....	....	....	....	....	..	14	1	10	53	....	....	....	...	6–note 3		

TABLE XVI-A.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees, Full-Time Paid—Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment (See Code)	No. Fire Cos.—No. Stations	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Fire Department Expenditures: 1940 (in thousands)				Fire Loss				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Per Capita 1940	Ave. Per Capita 1936-40	Per Bldg. Fire 1940	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
W. New York, N. J. . .	39	79–0	4–0–0–2–0	6–6	$1,700–2,500	$4,500 S	$193	AU	$29	$233	$1.80	$1.29	$386	4.7	3–1188 414 35
West Orange, N. J. . .	26	40–0	4–0–2–0–0	3–3	2,000–2,500	4,200 S	106	$ 6	29	144	. . . .	2.07‡	. . . .	. . .	4–1686 547 38
W. Palm Beach, Fla. .	34	35–0	3–3–1–0–0	4–3	1,350–1,560	2,700 A	55	NP	20	83	. . . .	.68‡	515	2.8	5–2093 806 35
White Plains, N. Y. . .	40	80–250	6–0–1–2–0	6–6	1,300–2,750	5,000 S	. . . .	6	15	269	.86†	1.22‡	555	3.1	2– 942 309 33
Wichita Falls, Tex. . . .	45	48–0	6–2–1–0–0	8–6	900–1,548	2,400 A	52	NS	N	78	1.93†	2.40‡	564†	. . .	5–2328 850 38
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	30	30–0	2–1–0–1–0	2–2	1,680–1,800	2,520 C	56	NP	17	89	. . . .	.58‡	82	2.9	4–1565 501 23
Williamsport, Pa.	44	49–0	7–0–0–1–0	8–6	1,680–1,752	2,424 C	90	NS	20	120	7.16	3.04	2,190	3.3	5–2119 625 30
Wilmington, N. C. . . .	33	60–0	6–0–0–1–1	5–5	1,260–1,500	2,400 C	88	2	N	97	1.94	2.33	158	12.5	6–2681 1083 35
Woodbridge tp, N. J. .	27	6–65	2–0–1–0–0	2–1	1,800–2,400	None E	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	5–2089 828 41
Woonsocket, R. I. . . .	49	112–0	6–0–0–3–0	10–6	1,565–1,825	4,000 C	205	16	N	234	4.99	3.11	1,274	3.9	not available
Wyandotte, Mich. . . .	31	36–0	3–0–0–1–0	4–3	1,680–2,040	2,750 B	76	NS	N	82	.49	.48	131	3.7	5–2167 871 35
Yakima, Wash.	27	41–0	4–1–0–1–1	4–2	1,440–1,800	2,750 M	77	NP	N	84	5.72	2.63	1,031	5.6	4–1902 550 32
Zanesville, Ohio.	38	34–0	6–0–0–1–0	6–5	1,440–1,680	2,160 S	58	11	N	76	.85	.84	215	4.0	6–2607 901 33

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[1] The fire defenses of Texas cities are graded by the engineers of the Board of Insurance Commissioners of the state of Texas. The figure given is the key rate which, in addition to being a city's basis rate, represents the city's classification. The basis rate is a measure of the city's ability to cope with the fire problem. The method of grading the factors considered is published for each city and municipal officials in that state thus know how the basis rate is determined. National Board data are available for the Texas cities over 25,000 (Table XVI-A) because these figures are compiled by the Board for the use of company members doing business in Texas.

[2] Data for New Jersey cities under 25,000 were supplied by the New Jersey State Department of Banking and Insurance in January, 1941. In classifying the fire defenses of these smaller cities the Schedule Rating Office of New Jersey uses letters instead of figures and provides for only nine classes. The letter "A" indicates that the city has less than 1,000 points of deficiency under the National Board Grading Schedule, a Class "B" town 1,001 to 1,500 points of deficiency, and 500 additional points (up to a total of 5,000) for each class. A Class B city in New Jersey would therefore be the same as a Class 3 city elsewhere. The letter "S" after the class indicates that the municipality or a part thereof has a seasonal population and/or serious frame structural conditions.

[3] The rating organization operating in Connecticut and Massachusetts supplied only the total or final classification figure for each city except for Meriden, the figures for which have never been published; the summary of the gradings was not made available because such data are not furnished to insurance companies that contribute to the support of the agency. Gradings for cities in Maine, Rhode Island, and Vermont are not made available by the rating organization. The rating bureau in Missouri supplied only the total or final class; Missouri cities of less than 25,000 are not graded under the deficiency point system used by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

[4] The rating organization in New Hampshire uses letters in designating the classification; all cities over 10,000 in this state are in Class A1 except Manchester which is AA1, a still higher classification. Standards for the A1 class require an adequate water supply, a standard fire and police department, an approved fire alarm system, and building codes and other regulatory ordinances.

[5] The Ohio Inspection Bureau, which operates in the states of Ohio and West Virginia, has not broken down the classification of the fire defenses of eight Ohio cities and two West Virginia cities, because in a few of these cities "the preparation of regular grading sheets has not been attempted due to the nature of these communities and arising from their proximity to larger cities; in others, due to the fact that there has been no occasion nor cause for changing long-established classifications."

Table XVI-B

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1941

This table lists all of the 665 urban places between 10,000 and 25,000 population except two election districts in Maryland and one district in Georgia, which are not incorporated municipalities. The number of employees does not include part-time employees or "sleepers" at the fire stations. In this table the number of pieces of equipment shown is the total number of pumpers, hose wagons, combinations, city service ladder trucks, and aerial ladder trucks; all other equipment is excluded. No expenditures for salaries and wages are shown if over one-half the total number of employees are volunteers; for these cities the salaries and wages column is used to indicate the method of payment to volunteers if reported: "L" indicates lump sums to the companies, "S" indicates a nominal salary, "H" indicates payments on a basis of hours worked, "F" indicates payments on basis of number of fires, and "U" indicates unpaid.

A double dagger (‡) in this table indicates less than $50. Rating organizations in Maine, Maryland, Pennsylvania (except for certain cities), Rhode Island, and Vermont failed to supply insurance classification data—"not available" in last column indicates such cities. For explanation of other columns of this table see the beginning of Table XVI-A. A dagger (†) indicates figures reported one year ago. The notes at the beginning of Table XVI-A also apply to this table. Notes referred to in last column are on page 418.

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	No. Employees: Full-Time Paid—Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Fire Department Expenditures, 1940 (in thousands of dollars): Salaries and Wages	Retirement System	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
Aberdeen, S. D.	17	22–10	5	$1,148–1,350	$1,566	..	$30.4	NP	N	$ 35.3	6–2957 903 36
Aberdeen, Wash.	19	33–0	6	1,560–1,740	2,640	M	59.4	‡	‡	66.1	4–1905 624 33
Abington tp., Pa.	21	10–150	8	None–None	None	D	L	V	$9.6	22.8	not available
Ada, Okla.	15	16–8	7	1,410–1,410	1,800	M	16.5	NS	N	19.8	7–3467 1259 32
Adams t., Mass.	13	0–44	3	None–None	400	E	U	V	N†	2.0†	5–note 3
Adrian, Mich.	14	17–0	6	1,200–1,500	1,800	C	28.9	NS	5.1	39.1	6–2751 1075 30
Albany, Calif.	11	7–0	3	1,920–2,040	2,400	C	16.3	$0.6	4.1	23.6	5–2065 647 32
Albany, Ga.	19	20–0	6	1,512–1,638	5,040	B	34.0	NS	N	41.1	3–1357 345 32
Albert Lea, Minn.	12	4–17	4	1,200–1,560	600	A	...	NS	4.0	18.0	7–3053 1017 36
Alliance, Ohio	22	8–0	3	1,398–1,518	2,178	M	12.1	0.9	N	16.3	7–3153 1490 39
Alpena, Mich.	13	17–0	4	1,500–	1,860	A	27.2	NS	19.5	50.2	6–2883 756 30
Ambridge, Pa.	19	3–22	3	1,660–1,800	2,000	C	...	NS	N	7.8	not available
Ames, Iowa	13	10–6	3	1,440–1,800	2,180	A	15.2	3.6	N	20.2	6–2812 1025 38
Amesbury t., Mass.	11	6–38	6	1,690–1,690	480	C	...	AU	6.0	23.5	6–note 3
Anaconda, Mont.	11	11–0	3	1,920–2,040	2,340	M	21.4	0.6	N	25.3	5–2491 1072 40
Anaheim, Calif.	11	5–18	2	1,440–2,100	3,000	C	...	NS	N	14.3	6–2835 1070 30
Anderson, S. C.	19	16–0	5	1,200–1,200	1,800	C	18.1	0.2	11.9	35.8	5–2270 912 38
Andover t., Mass.	11	10–20	5	1,716–1,976	2,600	C	...	NP	N	33.3	5–note 3
Annapolis, Md.	13	9–240	8	1,200–1,440	None	C	...	0.6	N	20.2	not available
Ansonia, Conn.	19	0–325	5	None–None	None	M	U	V	N	14.0	6–note 3
Ardmore, Okla.	17	18–0	5	1,296–1,296	1,920	A	24.4	0.5	N	27.3	6–2893 917 34
Arkansas City, Kan.	13	12–0	2	1,200–1,620	2,178	A	20.4	NS	N	21.7	5–2423 708 39
Arnold, Pa.	11	3–100	2	1,680–1,800	1,920	D	U	NS	3.0	15.6	not available
Asbury Park, N. J.	15	35–96	8	1,800–2,300	3,500	C	...	5.8	4.8	109.4	CS–note 2
Ashland, Ohio	12	5–65	4	1,400–1,400	1,680	M	...	1.4	N	10.8	6–2863 973 34
Ashland, Wis.	11	16–0	4	1,254–1,374	1,830	B	24.2	5.8	30.3	66.8	6–2654 776 36
Ashtabula, Ohio	21	23–0	4	1,600–2,000	2,400	A	48.4	1.0	12.9	66.3	6–2566 1007 31
Astoria, Ore.	10	17–5	6	1,200–1,440	1,980	A	24.4	NS	N	31.9	4–1920 842 34
Atchison, Kan.	13	17–10	4	1,140–1,320	1,800	A	24.0	1.3	17.9	45.6	4–1700 571 38
Athens, Ga.	21	31–0	5	1,200–1,500	2,200	B	47.0	NS	N	56.0	3–1496 460 38
Athol t., Mass.	11	7–32	5	1,716–1,820	2,288	C	...	4.9	2.5	35.7	6–note 3
Attleboro, Mass.	22	44–0	8	1,734–1,825	2,200	M	85.2	AU	19.7	116.0	4–note 3
Auburn, Me.	20	21–43	8	1,359–1,408	1,482	A	...	NS	N	59.9	not available
Augusta, Me.	19	14–34	7	1,300–1,638	2,500	M	...	...	...	32.0†	not available
Austin, Minn.	18	14–0	3	1,200–1,680	600	C	23.3	NS	2.5	29.2	6–2993 1163 39

Table XVI-B.—Fire Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	No. Employees: Full-Time Paid—Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Fire Department Expenditures, 1940 (in thousands of dollars)				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement System	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department	
Barberton, Ohio	24	17–0	3	$1,620–1,728	$2,268	S	$31.5	$2.3	N	$37.2	6–note 5
Barre, Vt.	11	11–33	5	1,500–1,686	2,500	M	...	NS	$ 2.6	29.6	not available
Bartlesville, Okla.	16	11–0	4	1,310–1,560	2,160	A	14.2†	...	3.7†	22.2†	6–2571 1083 36
Batavia, N. Y.	17	20–0	3	1,480–1,600	1,900	C	34.0	AU	N	41.0	5–2403 897 34
Bath, Me.	10	7–57	6	1,560–1,560	1,800	M	...	NS	...	...	not available
Beacon, N. Y.	13	7–225	4	1,750–1,750	None	D	...	AU	...	...	5–2418 816 28
Beatrice, Neb.	11	7–20	2	960–1,260	1,800	M	...	NS	N	10.0	7–3496 1243 38
Beaver Dam, Wis.	10	4–24	2	1,320–1,500	500	B	...	NS	13.5	23.3	6–2906 948 37
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17	6–63	5	1,620–1,620	1,860	S	...	NS	11.6	24.9	not available
Beckley, W. Va.	13	3–18	2	1,440–1,530	1,800	M	...	NP	6.0	16.2	8–note 5
Bedford, Ind.	13	11–0†	4†	1,512–1,680†	1,800†	M	16.7	0.5	8.2	27.9	7–3303 1061 39
Bell, Calif.	11	6–0	1	1,440–1,800	2,280	C	11.8	NS	2.0	15.7	7–3427 1092 33
Bellaire, Ohio	14	7–17	3	1,320–1,320	1,680	M	S	...	N†	12.7†	7–3100 1176 40
Bellevue, Pa.	10	2–....	2	....	None	D	U	NS	3.7	23.0	4–1910 580 30
Bend, Ore.	10	5–31	3	1,500–1,800	2,400	A	...	NS	3.6	19.2	5–2375 773 33
Benton Harbor, Mich.	17	13–0	3	1,200–1,620	2,000	A	22.6	2.3	0.5	28.9	6–2881 1070 30
Bergenfield, N. J.	10	3–3	4	1,800–2,500	None	D	9.6	0.3	15.7	36.7	D–note 2
Berlin, N. H.	19	27–25	5	1,456–1,617	2,392	M	44.8†	...	N†	53.2	A1–note 4
Berwick, Pa.	13	0–400	6	None–None	120	D	L	V	1.8	7.2	not available
Bessemer, Ala.	23	16–0	4	1,440–1,620	2,400	C	23.8†	...	5.1†	30.5†	6–2960 1191 39
Biddeford, Me.	20	15–38	6	1,170–1,170	1,508	C	...	...	23.0†	50.9†	not available
Big Spring, Tex.	13	9–18	3	1,200–1,620	1,860	A	...	NP	N	14.7	29–note 1
Billings, Mont.	23	25–0	5	1,920–2,040	2,600	C	46.6	U	3.7	54.2	6–2740 1089 39
Biloxi, Miss.	17	......	..	....	....	..	18.4	U	N	19.4	6–2908 898 40
Birmingham, Mich.	11	12–18	4	1,680–2,040	3,300	A	...	NS	N	28.3	6–2630 819 40
Bismarck, N. D.	15	6–7	2	960–1,500	1,800	C	...	0.9	3.0	17.1	7–3380 1353 31
Bloomington, Ind.	21	19–0	4	1,404–1,404	2,100	M	28.0	1.4	5.0	38.4	7–3122 1229 39
Bluefield, W. Va.	21	23–0	5	1,230–1,500	2,100	B	34.3	NP	12.4	48.5	6–2838 902 20
Blue Island, Ill.	17	6–20	3	1,800–1,800	1,920	M	...	...	N†	13.8†	5–2109 657 39
Blytheville, Ark.	11	2–8	9	1,440–	600	M	...	NS	3.6	19.6	7–3339 1175 38
Bogalusa, La.	15	14–0†	4†	720–1,320†	2,400†	C	18.1	U	N	21.4	5–2157 742 32
Boone, Iowa	12	8–21	3	1,200–1,500	1,560	M	...	0.1	N	13.6	6–2980 1203 38
Borger, Tex.	10	5–20	2	1,500–1,500	1,800	A	...	NS	2.8	9.7	51–note 1
Boulder, Colo.	13	13–0	2	1,470–1,620	2,100	A	21.9	NP	N	23.9	5–2316 881 38
Bowling Green, Ky.	15	14–0	4	1,200–1,200	1,980	C	20.3†	...	N†	22.5†	5–2481 773 36
Braddock, Pa.	18	18–0	2	1,179–1,179	1,740	C	19.4	NS	N	21.3	5–2415 1171 30
Bradford, Pa.	18	22–32	5	1,560–1,680	2,400	S	...	NP	N	49.1	not available
Brainerd, Minn.	12	4–50	4	1,620–1,620	1,800	..	...	NP	7.4	29.7	7–3158 1091 34
Braintree t., Mass.	16	18–30	6	1,700–2,000	3,000	C	...	...	...	44.0†	5–note 3
Brawley, Calif.	12	9–5	3	1,590–1,800	3,000	C	18.4	NS	N	26.4	6–2914 569 37
Bremerton, Wash.	15	15–0	2	1,440–1,800	2,400	M	16.7	0.7	N	23.7	5–2422 1031 40
Bridgeton, N. J.	16	6–25	5	1,560–1,680	360	S	...	...	N	17.9†	D–note 2
Bristol, Pa.	12	4–209	5	1,500–1,500	500	D	...	NS	N†	9.0†	not available
Bristol t., R. I.	11	0–210	4	None–None	200	C	L	V	2.0	15.1	not available
Bristol, Tenn.	14	2–18	3	1,440–1,620	....	M	H	NS	3.5	12.2	5–2467 950 37
Brookfield, Ill.	11	3–12	2	1,800–1,980	954	M	H	1.5	N	8.4	6–2606 1106 40
Brownsville, Tex.	22	28–0	4	1,026–1,080	2,400	A	32.3	NS	2.7	40.2	16–note 1
Brownwood, Tex.	13	11–25	5	930–1,020	1,320	C	...	NS	N	19.9	31–note 1
Brunswick, Ga.	15	11–0	4	1,104–1,272	1,800	A	15.2	NS	5.4	29.3	7–3905 1182 33
Bryan, Tex.	12	3–23	4	1,020–1,680	None	D	...	NS	N	6.5	16–note 1
Burlingame, Calif.	16	12–9	3	1,980–2,100	3,300	C	22.3	...	N	25.6	4–1795 674 34
Burlington, N. J.	11	0–1,200	12	None–None	300	D	L	V	N	9.6	E–note 2
Burlington, N. C.	12	......	..	....	....	..	5.9	NS	N	9.1	6–2551 1084 39
Butler, Pa.	24	22–0	4	1,620–1,620	2,040	S	37.3	NP	13.5	54.1	not available
Cairo, Ill.	14	12–0	3	900– 900	1,200	S	12.4	NS	9.4	22.9	available in 1941
Calumet City, Ill.	13	6–0	1	1,584–1,584	1,680	B	10.6	1.2	N	13.3	6–2973 1181 37
Cambridge, Md.	10	0–65	6	None–None	50	C	...	V	1.2	25.2	not available
Cambridge, Ohio	15	2–18	4	1,500–1,500	....	S	F	NP	N	6.8	7–3491 1329 30
Campbell, Ohio	14	5–11	2	1,500–1,860	2,160	S	...	U	N	6.8	7–3220 1268 26
Canonsburg, Pa.	13	3–30	3	None–None	None	D	L	...	5.0†	6.8†	not available

TABLE XVI-B.—FIRE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	No. Employees: Full-Time Paid—Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Fire Department Expenditures, 1940 (in thousands of dollars)				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
						Salaries and Wages	Retirement System	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department	
Canton, Ill.	12	8–2	3	$1,440–1,440	$1,560 C	$13.0	NP	N	$13.5	7–3191 1241 40
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	19	11–0	3	1,140–1,140	1,440 C	10.7†	...	$ 8.2†	21.7†	7–note 3
Carbondale, Pa.	19	5–100	2	1,800–	600 C	H	NS	2.5	11.2	not available
Carlisle, Pa.	14	0–2,900	8	None–None	285 C	L	V	0.3	12.5	not available
Carnegie, Pa.	13	8–0	2	1,716–1,716	2,112 C	14.2	U	3.6	18.2	6–2895 1167 24
Carteret, N. J.	12	6–49†	3†	2,200–2,500†	.... E	...	$0.7	18.0	38.4	E–note 2
Carthage, Mo.	11	10–0	3	960–1,200	1,520 M	13.1	NS	N	13.9	note 3
Casper, Wyo.	18	21–0	4	1,500–1,800	2,400 M	35.9	NP	N	39.5	5–2309 922 27
Centralia, Ill.	16	9–2	4	1,500–1,500	1,800 M	19.2	NS	N	23.7	7–3340 1224 33
Chambersburg, Pa.	15	8–..	7	....	None C	U	...	N†	34.7†	not available
Champaign, Ill.	23	14–0	6	1,680–1,800	2,185 B	26.2	NP	9.3	38.2	5–2314 901 40
Chanute, Kan.	10	9–10	3	1,080–1,200	1,500 C	...	NS	N	12.9	6–2751 996 39
Charleroi, Pa.	11	......	..	....	.... ..	2.4	NS	3.7	9.8	not available
Charlottesville, Va.	19	7–42	5	900–1,488	498 D	...	NS	N	13.0	6–2591 909 40
Cheltenham tp., Pa.	19	2–100	15	1,500–2,000	None D	L	NS	9.4	27.6	not available
Cheyenne, Wyo.	22	19–0†	4†	1,290–1,620†	2,160† C	34.3	NP	N	36.6	6–2569 994 27
Chicago Heights, Ill.	22	21–0	4	1,575–1,575	2,500 C	42.1	AU	N	54.1	5–2271 1001 36
Chickasha, Okla.	14	15–0	8	1,050–1,200	1,680 M	19.1	0.4	N	39.9	6–2771 792 32
Chillicothe, Ohio	20	19–0	7	1,500–1,500	1,980 M	29.1	5.4	17.7	79.8	6–2591 970 30
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	10	11–0	3	1,080–1,500	1,750 B	16.7	1.0	13.0	31.2	6–2799 969 37
Clairton, Pa.	16	17–0	3	1,920–1,920	2,700 C	35.6	NS	6.3	43.8	6–2649 938 28
Claremont t., N. H.	12	7–55	6	1,560–1,664	2,100 E	...	...	4.4†	30.6†	A1–note 4
Clarksdale, Miss.	12	17–0	3	1,200–1,980	2,520 M	27.3†	...	N†	30.8†	5–2205 719 37
Clarksville, Tenn.	12	1–20	4	1,200–1,200	1,500 M	...	U	N	12.0	6–2941 876 41
Clayton, Mo.	13	11–0	2	1,500–1,860	3,300 M	22.4	NP	5.8	30.7	note 3
Clearwater, Fla.	10	9–9	4	1,200–1,560	2,040 C	14.7	NP	N	16.8	5–2380 795 36
Cleburne, Tex.	11	9–0	5	1,200–1,200	1,500 C	14.1	NS	N	15.3	31–note 1
Cleveland, Tenn.	11	3–16	2	1,500–	720 C	...	...	...	...	6–2956 1250 38
Cliffside Park, N. J.	17	13–57	4	1,800–2,200	3,000 M	...	1.0	11.9	43.7	D–note 2
Clinton t., Mass.	12	9–32	5	1,638–1,638	2,007 C	...	0.9	N	...	6–note 3
Clovis, N. M.	10	3–8	3	960–1,200	1,440 C	...	NS	2.5	13.9	7–3319 995 41
Coatesville, Pa.	14	0–1,000	9	None–None	None B	U	V	N	12.8	not available
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	10	7–7	3	1,320–1,440	1,740 M	9.1	NS	N	12.2	6–2563 940 32
Coffeyville, Kan.	17	17–17	4	900–1,560	2,040 C	28.3	1.9	N	41.5	5–2275 585 38
Cohoes, N. Y.	22	40–0	5	1,500–1,500	1,900 S	58.0	AU	N	68.0	5–2058 817 32
Collingswood, N. J.	13	6–38	4	1,450–1,675	1,800 C	...	NS	9.4	28.9	E–note 2
Columbia, Mo.	18	12–9†	5†	1,200–1,500†	2,100† M	18.8	NS	N	30.2	7–note 3
Columbia, Pa.	12	......	..	....	.... ..	...	...	...	...	not available
Columbia, Tenn.	11	1–12	3	1,500–	1,500 A	...	NS	6.9	18.1	7–3134 1165 39
Columbus, Ind.	12	14–0	4	1,200–1,380	1,680 M	18.4	1.7	2.6	27.2	6–2527 881 40
Columbus, Miss.	14	11–0	2	1,200–1,380	1,800 M	16.6	NP	N	19.7	6–2968 912 31
Compton, Calif.	16	10–0	2	1,680–1,920	2,700 A	19.0	NS	N	20.5	7–3288 1042 31
Concord, N. C.	16	6–28	3	1,380–	3,600 M	...	NS	N	8.0	7–3331 1352 40
Connellsville, Pa.	14	7–50	3	1,500–1,500	1,920 S	...	0.3	4.2	17.4	not available
Connersville, Ind.	13	15–0	4	1,400–1,500	2,080 M	24.5	NS	8.8	35.9	4–2103 614 40
Conshohocken, Pa.	11	0–100†	6†	....	25† B	...	...	2.7†	10.2†	not available
Coraopolis, Pa.	11	0–18	3	None–None	None D	H	V	N	2.5	5–2361 799 37
Corning, N. Y.	16	15–35	5	1,680–1,740	3,000 B	...	AU	N	34.8	4–1507 509 37
Corsicana, Tex.	15	13–0	8	840– 900	1,800 C	14.2†	...	N†	...	23–note 1
Cortland, N. Y.	16	7–180	4	1,600–1,850	200 D	...	AU	N	21.5	5–2238 975 38
Coshocton, Ohio	12	10–35	3	1,500–1,500	1,680 S	...	2.0	N	20.0	6–3121 1133 30
Cranford tp., N. J.	13	8–29	4	2,250–2,500	3,800 B	...	...	...	...	C–note 2
Crawfordsville, Ind.	11	19–0	4	1,380–1,500	1,980 M	29.3	NP	14.1	53.0	6–2625 798 38
Cudahy, Wis.	11	2–23	2	1,800–1,980	720 B	L	NS	2.1	22.8	7–3200 988 37
Cumberland t., R. I.	11	......	..	....	.... ..	...	...	...	...	not available
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	21	13–0	3	1,500–1,920	2,400 S	25.0	5.3	N	35.5	6–note 5
Dalton, Ga.	10	4–8	2	1,200–1,200	1,680 C	...	NS	N	7.3	7–3461 1403 40
Danbury, Conn.	22	28–280	11	2,000–2,200	3,000 M	...	NS	N	70.5	6–note 3
Danvers t., Mass.	14	13–45	6	1,825–1,825	2,810 B	...	NP	N	34.0	5–note 3
Darby, Pa.	10	0–150	5	None–None	50 C	U	V	...	...	not available

TABLE XVI-B.—FIRE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	No. Employees: Full-Time Paid—Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Fire Department Expenditures, 1940 (in thousands of dollars)				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement System	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department			
Daytona Beach, Fla.	23	26–0†	13†	$1,140–1,380†	$2,400†	C	$34.4	$1.4	N	$40.4	5–2227	599	39
Decatur, Ala.	17	7–0	4	1,070–1,070	1,380	C	8.4	NS	$10.5	28.9	7–3349	1248	37
Decatur, Ga.	17	9–6	2	1,080–1,500	1,920	A	13.1	NS	N	14.3	6–2836	1205	38
Dedham t., Mass.	16	15–28	6	1,800–2,100	3,000	C	...	NP	19.7	68.3	5–note 3		
Del Rio, Tex.	13	5–35	4	1,200–1,320	1,620	C	...	...	N†	14.1†	32–note 1		
Denison, Tex.	16	17–0	7	900–1,440	1,800	C	...	...	3.0†	61.0†	17–note 1		
Denton, Tex.	11	6–20	5	960–1,260	None	D	...	NS	N	15.3	23–note 1		
Derby, Conn.	10	0–150	3	None–None	50	S	...	V	12.0	19.1	5–note 3		
Dickson City, Pa.	12	0–54	2	None–None	None	D	LS	V	3.0†	3.4†	not available		
Dixon, Ill.	11	7–0	3	1,800–1,800	2,000	S	12.8	1.0	14.9	29.9	7–3430	1282	36
Donora, Pa.	13	2–24	2	1,800–1,800	432	C	...	NS	N	12.7	not available		
Dormont, Pa.	13	4–29	2	1,620–2,100	....	D	...	NS	5.0	15.2	4–1801	582	24
Dothan, Ala.	17	11–0†	3†	1,140–1,350†	1,920†	C	14.6	NS	N	18.5	6–2853	970	35
Dover, N. H.	15	9–48	5	1,820–1,820	2,200	C	...	U	N	25.5	A1–note 4		
Dover, N. J.	10	3–120	3	1,500–1,800	100	M	LS	NS	N†	12.9†	E–note 2		
Du Bois, Pa.	12	0–800	6	None–None	None	D	...	V	...	...	not available		
Dunkirk, N. Y.	18	15–469	5	1,560–1,680	2,110	B	...	AU	N	32.3	4–1998	788	33
Dunmore, Pa.	23	17–100	4	1,620–1,620	1,782	C	...	...	2.3†	33.0†	not available		
Duquesne, Pa.	21	17–0	3	1,980–1,980	2,400	C	35.4	NP	N	37.5	5–2348	1002	28
Durant, Okla.	10	6–4	3	1,200–1,500	1,800	M	9.4	0.2	N	10.7	8–3673	1178	38
Dyersburg, Tenn.	10	8–5	3	750– 800	1,800	C	8.0	NS	N	8.8	6–2763	969	35
Easthampton t., Mass.	10	8–20	3	1,910–1,910	340	C	...	AU	N	18.7	5–note 3		
East Hartford t., Conn.	19	13–227	5	1,700–2,000	2,900	B	...	NS	1.4	46.8	6–note 3		
East Liverpool, Ohio	24	22–0	6	1,680–1,680	2,280	M	25.7	5.5	N	33.4	7–3361	1426	40
East Moline, Ill.	12	9–0	2	1,470–1,620	2,160	B	15.2	1.0	N	18.7	7–3245	897	36
East Point, Ga.	12	9–0	3	1,200–1,890	2,835	C	16.8	NS	N	21.3	7–3028	1026	36
Ecorse, Mich.	13	25–0	3	1,900–2,280	3,120	B	49.7	1.0	N	61.7	6–2917	799	30
El Centro, Calif.	10	9–25	4	1,620–1,920	3,000	C	...	NS	N	25.5	7–3158	723	32
El Dorado, Ark.	16	12–0	4	1,200–1,500	2,000	M	20.6	NS	N	25.2	6–2736	1033	33
El Dorado, Kan.	10	8–0	3	960–1,320	1,800	A	11.1	NS	N	13.2	6–2649	818	38
Elizabeth City, N. C.	12	10–32	5	900–1,380	None	B	...	NS	N	18.1	5–2204	812	35
Elwood City, Pa.	12	4–38	4	1,500–1,740	2,064	A	...	NS	10.7	21.0	not available		
Elmhurst, Ill.	15	2–21	3	1,440–1,440	360	D	H	NS	N	12.1	6–2671	1023	34
Elmwood Park, Ill.	14	......	..	....	....	..	...	...	...	...	6–2504	882	39
El Reno, Okla.	10	6–12	4	1,320–1,380	1,920	A	...	2.9	N	14.1	6–2990	1004	37
Elwood, Ind.	11	15–0	3	1,380–1,380	1,476	M	20.9†	...	10.6†	33.0†	6–2919	984	38
Emporia, Kan.	13	11–0	4	1,500–1,500	1,980	C	17.4	NS	N	20.4	6–2573	835	40
Endicott, N. Y.	18	24–250	6	1,350–1,734	2,730	B	...	AU	5.7	48.6	4–1955	820	38
Englewood, N. J.	19	26–0	8	2,000–2,500	4,000	C	66.7	2.7	32.2	112.5	B–note 2		
Escanaba, Mich.	15	19–0	4	1,200–1,440	1,980	A	25.5	NS	12.0	41.6	6–2716	885	27
Euclid, Ohio	18	15–0	2	1,800–2,300	2,760	S	42.0	4.2	N	47.3	7–note 5		
Eugene, Ore.	21	17–0	4	1,200–1,680	2,240	M	27.3	NS	N	29.6	6–2744	1118	38
Eureka, Calif.	17	11–200	5	1,500–1,800	900	M	...	NS	N	27.2	7–3266	919	35
Fairfield, Ala.	12	..–0	2	....	....	C	3.0	NS	2.6	6.1	6–2897	1231	34
Fairhaven t., Mass.	11	5–61	8	1,193–1,431	2,120	B	...	...	8.7†	24.3†	5–note 3		
Fairmont, W. Va.	23	19–0	4	1,350–1,350	2,100	C	27.1	2.7	N	58.6	6–2688	1127	29
Faribault, Minn.	15	13–0	3	1,080–1,200	1,500	C	14.5	NS	N	17.0	6–2684	1080	26
Farrell, Pa.	14	7–65	3	1,680–1,680	1,980	C	...	0.4	6.7	20.2	not available		
Fayetteville, N. C.	17	8–20	3	900–1,500	1,560	C	...	NP	5.8	22.0	6–2745	1000	40
Fergus Falls, Minn.	11	0–27	4	None–None	None	D	...	V	3.0	6.9	7–3180	1050	36
Ferndale, Mich.	23	19–0	4	1,750–1,950	2,875	C	39.2	1.9	N	49.5	6–2704	865	30
Findlay, Ohio	20	21–0	5	1,380–1,680	2,160	M	36.2	2.7	N	58.9	6–2825	1102	37
Floral Park, N. Y.	13	0–160	5	None–None	None	D	U	V	10.5	32.3	5–2366	909	34
Florence, Ala.	15	8–0	3	1,020–1,320	1,800	C	12.4	NS	N	14.5	5–2394	910	37
Florence, S. C.	16	6–18	3	1,200–1,632	900	M	...	NS	N	27.3	6–2944	1256	39
Forest Park, Ill.	15	7–0	1	1,500–1,980	2,640	C	15.7	5.0	N	21.4	6–2827	1056	35
Fort Collins, Colo.	12	13–0	4	1,080–1,320	1,800	M	17.9	NP	N	21.8	4–1656	595	30
Fort Dodge, Iowa	23	22–0	6	1,200–1,620	2,160	S	38.5	AU	N	57.0	4–1860	832	29
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	18	19–0	7	1,500–	2,100	C	26.3	0.6	N	33.1	5–2323	966	38
Fort Madison, Iowa	14	12–0	4	1,320–1,320	1,620	M	16.0†	...	10.0†	26.9†	6–2834	1038	37

TABLE XVI-B.—FIRE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	No. Employees: Full-Time Paid—Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Fire Department Expenditures, 1940 (in thousands of dollars)				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement System	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department			
Fort Myers, Fla.	11	6–20	5	$1,400–1,400	$2,100	..	...	NS	$9.0	$22.9	6–2680	741	34
Fort Scott, Kan.	11	13–0	3	1,320–1,380	1,980	M	$18.5†	...	N†	22.3†	6–2947	1095	38
Fort Thomas, Ky.	11	4–0	2	1,500–1,800	2,000	C	8.0	NS	1.0	9.5	6–2929	996	31
Fostoria, Ohio	13	11–0	2	1,560–1,680	1,920	S	18.3	$3.2	N	23.8	7–3234	1012	29
Framingham t., Mass.	23	44–0	8	1,600–1,900	2,700	C	84.8	U	11.9	103.2	5–note 3		
Frankfort, Ind.	14	20–0	2	1,560–1,560	1,860	M	32.3	2.1	15.9	52.0	6–2750	873	38
Frankfort, Ky.	11	7–0	3	1,320–1,320	1,800	C	10.8	U	7.0	18.9	7–3361	1389	35
Frederick, Md.	16	12–54	14	1,200–1,200	....	..	...	NS	N	...	not available		
Fredericksburg, Va.	10	3–40	2	1,200–1,620	None	D	...	NS	N	10.3	7–3271	1413	40
Freeport, Ill.	22	22–0	5	1,512–1,680	2,400	B	38.9	3.1	29.4	73.5	5–2420	979	39
Freeport, N. Y.	20	3–386	7	....	None	C	U	NP	N	34.0	6–2615	842	34
Fremont, Neb.	12	6–84	4	1,320–1,500	1,800	M	...	NS	N	13.3	6–2995	1126	37
Fremont, Ohio	15	15–0	3	1,500–1,620	1,740	M	21.7	3.5	N	27.6	6–2963	1010	39
Fullerton, Calif.	10	5–25	3	1,520–1,980	2,340	C	...	NS	5.5	19.0	6–2613	917	39
Fulton, N. Y.	13	13–19	4	1,500–1,800	2,400	B	...	0.9	N	27.4	4–1919	700	38
Gainesville, Fla.	14	15–15	3	1,200–1,500	2,700	A	22.0	NP	N	24.7	5–2145	943	39
Gainesville, Ga.	10	9–0	4	1,200–1,452	1,800	C	11.0	NS	N	28.1	7–3032	1248	39
Garden City, N. Y.	11	13–55	7	1,800–2,000	None	D	...	NS	12.4	48.3	5–2190	811	34
Gardner, Mass.	20	14–48	6	1,820–1,820	3,000	M	...	0.1	N	52.2	5–note 3		
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	17	13–0	2	1,750–1,800	2,250	S	18.2	0.2	N	18.7	7–note 5		
Gastonia, N. C.	21	20–2	4	900–1,440	2,400	C	30.8	NS	N	39.4	5–2427	1174	37
Geneva, N. Y.	16	9–380†	5†	1,500–1,800†	3,000†	B	...	AU	N	28.5	4–1989	598	36
Glen Cove, N. Y.	12	3–120	5	....	....	D	...	0.9	15.6	38.1	6–2812	850	34
Glens Falls, N. Y.	19	28–0	5	1,512–1,701	2,500	B	48.5	4.5	N	56.2	5–2112	768	25
Gloucester, Mass.	24	43–52	14	1,640–1,850	2,300	C	...	7.5	N	107.0	4–note 3		
Gloucester City, N. J.	14	14–60	4	1,300–1,550	120	C	...	0.4	11.0	43.4	F–note 2		
Gloversville, N. Y.	23	22–12	4	1,650–1,950	3,000	C	48.3	2.7	N	56.8	4–1981	739	26
Goldsboro, N. C.	17	16–0	5	1,100–1,378	2,000	A	20.6	NS	6.5	30.6	4–1927	673	40
Goshen, Ind.	11	11–0	3	1,200–1,440	1,650	M	15.6	U	10.1	33.0	6–2560	941	40
Grand Forks, N. D.	20	16–0	4	1,200–1,560	2,100	M	25.7	0.8	0.1	29.9	5–2284	763	27
Grand Island, Neb.	19	21–0	4	1,380–1,500	2,100	C	33.1	NS	5.8	45.4	6–2719	1078	39
Grand Junction, Colo.	12	9–8	2	1,410–1,680	2,100	A	...	NP	N	18.2	6–3019	1203	28
Granite City, Ill.	23	15–0	3	1,500–1,800	1,980	B	27.2	NS	8.0	36.3	6–2867	1123	38
Greeley, Colo.	16	13–0	2	1,140–1,440	1,920	C	18.7	U	5.5	33.6	6–2824	1170	35
Greenfield t., Mass.	16	12–35	5	1,456–1,924	3,000	C	...	NP	N	51.4	4–note 3		
Greensburg, Pa.	17	0–425	6	None–None	None	D	L	V	14.3	18.2	not available		
Greenville, Miss.	21	18–0	4	1,692–1,692	3,420	C	34.7	1.3	N	37.8	5–2124	775	38
Greenville, N. C.	13	3–36	3	1,200–1,680	1,860	C	...	...	...	...	6–2705	1043	38
Greenville, Tex.	14	15–0	5	1,215–1,350	1,824	S	21.1	NS	N	23.2	26–note 1		
Greenwood, Miss.	15	14–0	2	1,200–1,560	2,220	C	22.6	NP	N	25.9	6–2627	923	34
Greenwood, S. C.	13	4–21†	4†	1,140–1,140†	600†	A	...	NP	8.5	20.5	6–2553	1120	39
Gretna, La.	11	......	..	....	....	..	...	...	...	...	7–3446	829	32
Griffin, Ga.	13	16–0	4	960–1,200	1,953	A	20.1	NS	N	22.7	5–2409	876	38
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	13	24–0	2	1,800–2,280	3,000	E	55.4	NS	N	59.4	4–1899	656	32
Gulfport, Miss.	15	13–0	6	1,020–1,200	1,440	C	15.6	U	N	21.1	6–2959	1179	30
Guthrie, Okla.	10	12–8	6	1,020–1,200	1,680	A	14.8	0.3	N	16.3	6–2871	651	40
Hannibal, Mo.	21	20–0	5	1,320–1,320	1,800	C	30.6	NS	N	33.8	6–note 3		
Hanover, Pa.	13	4–450	4	....	100	D	U	NS	2.2	13.8	not available		
Hanover tp., Pa.	16	......	..	....	....	..	29.5	...	2.8	...	not available		
Harlingen, Tex.	13	7–32	5	960–1,200	1,500	M	...	...	3.8†	10.3†	28–note 1		
Harrisburg, Ill.	11	3–3	2	1,500–1,500	1,500	C	4.5	NS	N	5.5	8–3847	1468	39
Harrison, N. J.	14	34–0	5	2,000–3,000	4,100	M	106.2	4.3	N	120.5	D–note 2		
Harrison tp., Pa.	13	0–222	3	None–None	None	D	U	V	6.8	15.2	not available		
Harvey, Ill.	18	11–18	3	1,500–1,800	2,400	C	...	...	N†	26.3†	5–2122	888	38
Hastings, Neb.	15	12–15	3	1,260–1,260	1,920	M	...	NS	N	17.5	6–2980	1101	34
Hattiesburg, Miss.	21	25–0	5	1,010–1,320	2,040	M	34.2	‡	N	56.1†	6–2687	726	39
Hawthorne, N. J.	13	0–155†	4†	....	300†	S	...	...	7.0†	23.2†	D–note2		
Helena, Mont.	15	18–0	4	1,500–2,040	2,280	C	35.7	0.3	N	39.9	6–2775	998	39
Hempstead, N. Y.	21	4–475	10	....	None	C	...	AU	...	...	5–2420	937	34
Henderson, Ky.	13	20–0	4	1,200–1,200	1,320	M	21.4	NS	N	23.9	6–2912	1127	40

Table XVI-B.—Fire Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	No. Employees: Full-Time Paid—Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Fire Department Expenditures, 1940 (in thousands of dollars)				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement System	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department			
Hibbing, Minn.	16	54–0	8	$1,620–1,800	$3,000	B	$100.2	$5.6	$13.7	$125.0	5–2145	629	41
Hickory, N. C.	13	5–40	5	1,200–1,740	3,600	C	...	NS	N	17.8	5–2243	743	36
Highland Park, Ill.	14	14–0	3	1,860–2,040	3,100	C	29.4	2.8	N	34.2	available in 1941		
Highland Park, Tex.	10	19–0	3	1,740–1,800	1,440	M	29.9	NS	N	30.5	19–note 1		
Hillside tp., N. J.	19	25–0	3	2,100–2,500	3,500	C	64.3	2.5	27.5	97.5	C–note 2		
Hobbs, N. M.	11	2–14	2	1,200–1,200	2,100	D	...	...	...	...	8–3724	1092	39
Holland, Mich.	15	6–32	4	1,625–1,625	1,000	B	...	NS	17.8	53.8	6–2600	910	30
Homestead, Pa.	19	19–0	5	2,008–2,008	2,400	C	33.8	NS	N	36.5	5–2313	956	24
Hopkinsville, Ky.	12	10–0	4	900–1,200	1,560	C	13.0	NS	6.0	25.7	6–2787	827	39
Hoquiam, Wash.	11	17–0	4	1,519–1,670	2,614	M	30.7	1.1	N	35.1	5–2385	723	34
Hornell, N. Y.	16	12–8	3	1,560–1,740	2,500	B	23.2	U	N	35.0	5–2142	835	37
Hot Springs, Ark.	21	33–0	7	1,080–1,440	2,400	M	43.9	2.0	9.6	58.7	5–2323	740	36
Hudson, N. Y.	12	0–800	6	None–None	200	D	AU	V	N	10.2	5–2257	925	31
Huntington, Ind.	14	23–0	3	1,380–1,380	1,800	M	32.4	2.8	N	41.0	6–2851	997	33
Huntsville, Ala.	13	11–2	3	900–1,200	2,100	C	14.3	NS	N	16.7	7–3143	1198	37
Huron, S. D.	11	2–43	4	1,200–1,500	None	D	H	NS	N	7.5	7–3023	1053	29
Idaho Falls, Idaho	15	10–14	3	1,680–1,800	2,280	M	...	NS	N	23.8	7–3204	1066	38
Independence, Kan.	12	13–0	3	1,320–1,380	1,800	M	18.6	1.0	N	20.0	6–2628	880	40
Independence, Mo.	16	13–0	2	1,200–1,500	2,000	M	...	...	...	...	7–note 3		
Indiana, Pa.	10	......	..	....	....	..	U	NS	6.0	13.5	not available		
Iowa City, Iowa	17	11–0	3	1,260–1,620	1,920	M	18.0	0.7	16.8	38.3	6–2990	1126	36
Irondequoit t., N. Y.	23	(no fire department)									no rating		
Iron Mountain, Mich.	11	11–0	4	1,080–1,080	1,560	M	11.4	0.7	N	14.3	6–2843	1072	27
Ironton, Ohio	16	13–0	3	1,500–1,500	1,800	A	21.8	3.3	N	27.1	7–3428	1199	38
Ironwood, Mich.	13	17–0	4	1,200–1,320	1,680	A	24.0	1.0	5.5	42.1	6–2841	1036	27
Ithaca, N. Y.	20	25–550	8	1,300–2,000	3,300	B	...	2.4	N	60.6	4–1597	567	37
Jackson, Tenn.	24	29–0	4	1,200–1,320	2,100	C	40.9	NS	1.0	46.0	5–2466	973	37
Jacksonville, Ill.	20	11–0	6	1,500–1,500	1,860	M	17.2	1.8	N	27.6	7–3164	980	33
Janesville, Wis.	23	27–0	4	1,380–1,800	2,700	B	48.8	U	27.3	80.5	5–2319	895	34
Jeannette, Pa.	16	5–25	4	1,600–1,740	1,920	C	HS	0.5	11.1	24.3	not available		
Jefferson City, Mo.	24	19–0	6	1,200–1,500	2,000	M	27.7	NS	N	30.2	6–note 3		
Jeffersonville, Ind.	11	13–0	3	1,380–1,380	1,500	M	18.6	NS	‡	20.2	5–2379	782	40
Johnson City, N. Y.	18	15–0	3	1,300–1,768	720	B	21.0	AU	2.0	30.0	4–1965	799	38
Johnston t., R. I.	11	0–125	10	None–None	None	D	...	V	7.0	11.3	not available		
Johnstown, N. Y.	11	14–8	3	1,450–1,550	1,750	M	23.0	1.4	N	27.7	5–2104	793	38
Jonesboro, Ark.	12	6–8	4	1,080–1,080	1,680	M	...	NP	N	...	6–2723	1148	39
Kankakee, Ill.	22	15–12	5	1,440–1,440	1,800	M	25.2	1.3	15.0	46.9	6–2684	1080	37
Keene, N. H.	14	7–45	6	1,560–1,825	2,400	M	...	0.7	N	25.1	A1–note 4		
Kenmore, N. Y.	19	7–93	3	1,664–1,872	2,756	C	...	0.4	N	16.1	4–1903	761	31
Keokuk, Iowa	15	17–0	4	1,260–1,380	1,710	S	22.0	U	N	40.0	6–2676	1056	39
Kewanee, Ill.	17	15–3	3	1,260–	1,500	C	19.1	NS	N	21.1	7–3496	1171	36
Key West, Fla.	13	20–145	4	1,080–1,080	1,948	D	U	NP	N	12.1	7–3479	884	32
Kingsport, Tenn.	14	7–23	5	1,080–1,500	1,920	A	...	NS	0.8	78.4	6–2760	1089	39
Kingston, Pa.	21	12–60	3	1,680–1,680	600	C	...	NS	2.7	18.0	not available		
Kinston, N. C.	15	11–15	4	1,200–1,620	1,980	C	...	NS	6.2	26.7	6–2657	783	38
Kirksville, Mo.	10	6–4	2	1,200–1,200	1,500	C	8.0	NS	N	9.0	note 3		
Kirkwood, Mo.	12	15–0	3	1,200–1,758	2,580	M	26.8	NS	N	28.1	note 3		
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16	17–10	4	1,440–1,800	2,400	M	28.3	NS	N	31.3	5–2367	778	36
Lackawanna, N. Y.	24	48–0	5	2,040–2,040	2,580	M	98.2	7.7	11.1	124.6	4–1998	683	32
Laconia, N. H.	13	7–56	7	1,456–1,664	2,250	M	L	NS	4.2	34.7	A1–note 4		
Lafayette, La.	19	14–20	4	1,080–1,200	1,500	M	...	NS	N	22.2	5–2452	788	38
La Grange, Ga.	22	14–0	3	840–1,260	1,800	C	14.9	NS	8.7	29.4	6–2915	1134	37
La Grange, Ill.	10	3–18	2	1,440–	400	M	H	...	6.5†	12.0†	5–2431	956	39
Lake Charles, La.	21	14–5†	4†	960–1,080†	1,800†	C	16.4	NS	N	18.6	5–2450	920	39
Lakeland, Fla.	22	21–0	5	960–1,584	2,400	A	28.2	NS	N	31.1	5–2461	1087–	34
Lancaster, Ohio	22	14–0	3	1,560–1,560	1,780	M	23.1	3.2	N	31.3	7–3080	1292	38
Lansdowne, Pa.	11	0–80	3	None–None	None	D	L	V	2.8	7.7	not available		
La Porte, Ind.	16	23–0	4	1,200–1,800	2,500	M	42.8	3.0	N	50.4	5–2120	711	40
Laramie, Wyo.	11	10–15	4	1,440–1,680	2,100	M	...	NP	N	25.1	6–2613	967	38
La Salle, Ill.	13	4–24	3	....	460	M	...	...	...	...	7–3205	1040	34

TABLE XVI-B.—FIRE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	No. Employees: Full-Time Paid—Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Fire Department Expenditures, 1940 (in thousands of dollars)				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement System	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department			
Latrobe, Pa.	11	1–125	7	$....–1,500	$ 250	C	U	NS	$ 2.0	$ 9.0	not available		
Laurel, Miss.	21	21–0†	6†	1,124–1,254†	1,440†	M	$24.5†	...	N†	28.7†	7–3240	964	38
Lawrence, Kan.	14	19–0	4	1,140–1,320	1,800	M	25.4	NP	8.0	35.8	5–2276	743	38
Lawton, Okla.	18	10–12	4	1,188–1,188	1,950	M	...	NP	N	18.0	6–2951	840	34
Leavenworth, Kan.	19	18–0	5	1,320–1,320	1,800	M	24.8	$0.2	N	26.7	5–2297	718	39
Leominster, Mass.	22	23–42	8	1,825–1,825	3,000	M	...	NP	17.2	82.2	4–note 3		
Lewiston, Idaho	11	16–0	5	1,500–1,650	2,160	C	25.9	NS	N	30.4	5–2060	642	40
Lewistown, Pa.	13	0–200	8	None–None	50	D	L	V	4.0	14.1	not available		
Lexington t., Mass.	13	14–33	7	1,643–2,190	1,200	B	S	U	N	43.7	5–note 3		
Lexington, N. C.	11	6–0	3	1,080–1,440	1,920	C	10.6	NS	1.8	15.1	6–2743	1117	36
Lincoln, Ill.	13	6–0	3	1,440–1,440	1,800	M	8.3	NS	9.6	18.9	6–2951	1059	32
Lincoln t., R. I.	11	......	..	....	....	..	14.5	NS	N	27.3	not available		
Lincoln Park, Mich.	15	7–0	2	1,680–2,064	2,450	B	13.8†	...	N†	15.5†	6–2646	971	28
Linden, N. J.	24	43–0	5	1,950–2,400	3,400	C	107.3	4.3	43.5	170.7	C–note 2		
Little Falls, N. Y.	10	6–30	5	1,584–1,584	2,100	B	...	AU	N	15.7	5–2339	930	25
Lock Haven, Pa.	11	3–300	4	....	120	D	L	...	...	...	not available		
Lockport, N. Y.	24	37–0	5	1,500–1,800	2,500	B	67.8	AU	N	73.9	4–1874	681	32
Lodi, Calif.	11	7–24	3	1,800–1,800	900	C	...	NS	1.4	33.2	5–2115	454	40
Lodi, N. J.	11	0–60	3	None–None	20	D	S	V	5.0†	11.0†	E–note 2		
Logan, Utah	12	19–0	5	1,260–1,560	2,700	M	25.7	NP	N	29.5	5–2138	587	40
Logansport, Ind.	20	39–0	5	1,620–1,620	2,100	M	65.1	U	N	72.6	5–2083	798	35
Long Branch, N. J.	17	0–8†	11†	....	....	E	...	NS	7.2	59.3	DS–note 2		
Longview, Tex.	14	15–0	5	900–1,080	1,800	C	16.0	NS	N	22.6	23–note 1		
Longview, Wash.	12	9–0	2	1,500–1,800	3,000	..	12.1	1.5	14.5	33.5	6–2853	1078	35
Lynbrook, N. Y.	15	0–250	10	None–None	None	D	L	V	9.3	23.9	5–2181	874	33
Lyndhurst tp., N. J.	17	0–55	4	None–None	None	D	...	V	7.5	9.5	D–note 2		
Lynwood, Calif.	11	8–0	2	1,620–1,860	2,400	C	11.8	NS	0.6	19.8	7–3286	1069	33
McAlester, Okla.	12	15–0	4	960–1,230	2,000	A	19.5	0.4	N	24.3	6–2910	864	33
McAllen, Tex.	12	0–50	4	None–None	None	D	...	V	3.6	8.7	28–note 1		
McKees Rocks, Pa.	17	10–0	2	1,584–1,584	2,160	C	17.5	NS	4.8	23.8	6–2667	956	31
Mahanoy City, Pa.	13	0–750	8	None–None	150	D	L	V	4.1	15.1	not available		
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	13	0–300	8	None–None	None	D	...	V	19.5	52.8	4–1979	747	37
Manhattan, Kan.	12	3–10	3	1,080–1,500	1,800	M	...	NS	N	10.6	6–2813	986	38
Manitowoc, Wis.	24	31–0	5	1,680–1,800	2,600	B	57.9	8.4	16.3	87.5	5–2359	704	37
Mankato, Minn.	16	21–14	6	1,380–1,620	2,400	C	35.4	NS	4.5	59.9	5–3424	835	37
Maplewood, Mo.	13	9–0	2	1,560–1,560	2,400	C	12.5	NS	3.3	19.9	6–note 3		
Maplewood tp., N. J.	23	29–0	5	2,000–2,600	4,400	C	68.9	2.8	18.6	98.6	C–note 2		
Marblehead t., Mass.	11	10–32	5	2,190–2,190	2,500	C	...	U	N	47.3	5–note 3		
Marietta, Ohio	15	12–0	4	1,500–1,650	1,800	M	19.0	NP	N	21.1	6–2882	937	28
Marinette, Wis.	14	17–0	3	1,320–1,440	1,920	B	25.6	NP	26.0	56.1	6–2747	828	38
Marlborough, Mass.	15	9–57	5	2,070–2,070	800	M	...	0.3	N	42.7	4–note 3		
Marquette, Mich.	16	16–8	3	1,500–1,500	1,980	S	25.2	NS	7.1	36.5	6–2855	954	38
Marshall, Tex.	18	11–25	7	1,020–1,260	1,980	A	...	NS	7.5	25.5	27–note 1		
Marshalltown, Iowa	19	13–0	4	1,320–1,620	2,040	M	21.6	4.8	N	28.8	5–2466	902	38
Marshfield, Wis.	10	5–25	3	1,380–1,620	3,000	B	10.5	NS	12.2	22.9	6–2782	981	37
Martinsburg, W. Va.	15	10–60	4	1,310–1,310	1,800	C	...	0.3	N	20.1	6–2525	792	27
Martins Ferry, Ohio	15	0–100	5	None–None	None	D	LF	V	N	5.7	6–2907	1117	38
Martinsville, Va.	10	6–12	2	1,200–1,200	1,620	A	...	NS	3.3	11.5	8–3792	1323	37
Massena, N. Y.	11	0–50	2	None–None	None	D	...	V	2.2	8.6	6–2760	1111	39
Mattoon, Ill.	16	9–0	3	1,800–1,800	2,100	M	14.3	1.1	N	16.6	7–3451	1212	38
Maywood, Calif.	11	6–0	1	1,560–1,800	2,280	C	11.1	NS	N	12.9	7–3321	1143	33
Meadville, Pa.	19	13–500	6	1,440–1,824	2,205	S	...	NP	N	33.5	not available		
Medford, Ore.	11	8–21	3	1,500–1,596	2,400	C	...	...	N†	16.6†	5–2133	816	33
Melrose Park, Ill.	11	3–17	2	1,800–1,800	1,080	M	H	...	...	...	6–2707	857	39
Menasha, Wis.	10	9–1	3	1,200–1,620	1,800	B	12.4	U	18.6	36.7	6–2770	1024	39
Menominee, Mich.	10	17–0	5	1,080–1,320	1,650	C	22.3	NS	12.0	37.1	6–2768	699	28
Merced, Calif.	10	6–25	5	1,200–1,920	2,400	C	...	NS	4.9	16.1	5–2443	944	40
Methuen t., Mass.	22	25–12	7	2,007–2,007	1,200	..	56.3	0.3	N	61.2	4–note 3		
Middlesboro, Ky.	12	6–...†	2†	900–1,200†	1,620†	C	...	AU	N	7.6†	7–3330	1272	40
Middletown, N. Y.	22	18–786	7	1,600–1,910	1,000	D	...	AU	N	47.9	4–1829	703	36

Table XVI-B.—Fire Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	No. Employees: Full-Time Paid—Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Fire Department Expenditures, 1940 (in thousands of dollars)				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement System	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department	
Midland, Mich.	10	4–12	2	$1,680–1,800	$ 300	M	...	NS	$ 9.0	$20.3	7–3473 1262 30
Milford t., Mass.	15	10–57	6	1,560–1,560	1,800	C	...	AU	12.3	39.6	5–note 3
Millburn tp., N. J.	12	10–37	4	1,500–2,500	3,500	C	...	$2.3	12.5	51.9	....
Millville, N. J.	15	3–41	6	720–	260	D	S	NS	2.6	14.3	E–note 2
Milton t., Mass.	19	25–16	5	1,825–2,200	3,000	C	...	...	2.9†	14.0†	4–note 3
Mineola, N. Y.	10	0–135	5	None–None	None	D	...	V	N	7.3	6–2822 892 34
Minot, N. D.	17	13–17	4	1,200–1,620	2,280	A	...	NS	N	35.3	6–2892 1049 39
Missoula, Mont.	18	20–0	4	1,680–2,040	2,208	C	$40.2	NP	10.6	52.6	6–2777 1158 37
Mitchell, S. D.	11	5–29	4	1,500–1,500	1,800	A	...	NS	N	13.2	7–3143 954 26
Moberly, Mo.	13	12–0	2	972–1,080	1,350	M	13.0	NS	N	13.9	8–note 3
Modesto, Calif.	16	16–29	7	1,500–1,980	3,180	C	...	2.4	N	42.3	4–1623 542 38
Monessen, Pa.	20	2–100	2	....	2,040	D	L	NS	6.2	13.1	not available
Monroe, Mich.	18	32–0	4	1,650–1,740	2,000	C	54.7	NS	19.5	79.5	5–2414 624 30
Monrovia, Calif.	13	9–10	3	1,500–1,680	2,160	C	...	NS	N	20.3	5–2458 811 37
Monterey, Calif.	10	5–30	2	1,800–1,980	1,200	A	...	NS	5.4	21.2	5–2338 936 35
Morgantown, W. Va.	17	11–6	3	900–1,464	1,800	A	16.4	2.7	2.2	23.2	6–2688 1096 35
Morristown, N. J.	15	11–201	5	2,000–2,500	3,440	M	...	1.2	17.6	59.9	C–note 2
Moultrie, Ga.	10	10–0	4	1,020–1,200	1,800	A	12.3	NS	N	13.9	6–2691 881 38
Moundsville, W. Va.	14	......	..	....	....	..	...	...	...	...	6–2990 1140 24
Mount Carmel, Pa.	18	0–500	5	None–None	100	D	...	V	3.0	6.3	not available
Mount Clemens, Mich.	14	12–22	4	1,680–1,680	1,920	S	...	NS	N	27.9	6–2882 920 29
Mount Lebanon tp., Pa.	20	4–32	3	1,620–2,100	2,340	C	L	...	...	...	4–1971 747 33
Mount Vernon, Ill.	15	7–4	3	1,200–1,800	1,500	B	6.8†	...	4.9†	13.9†	8–3810 1499 39
Mount Vernon, Ohio	10	......	..	....	....	..	11.1	0.6	N	25.8	6–note 5
Munhall, Pa.	14	......	..	....	....	..	...	...	...	...	5–2402 820 24
Muscatine, Iowa	18	19–0	4	1,200–1,320	1,800	M	26.5	U	N	30.0	5–2481 874 37
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	16	11–0	4	1,500–1,680	2,225	M	19.4	NS	N	21.1	6–2658 866 30
Nampa, Idaho	12	13–8	3	1,230–1,410	2,460	M	19.4	NS	N	23.0	6–2658 603 30
Nanticoke, Pa.	24	0–186	6	None–None	1,000	C	...	V	...	...	not available
Natchez, Miss.	15	6–150†	4†	....	....	..	10.8	1.1	N	15.5	7–3409 1020 37
Natick t., Mass.	14	17–15	6	1,650–1,900	2,300	C	35.1†	...	N†	39.3†	4–note 3
National City, Calif.	10	7–7	2	1,500–1,560	2,220	C	11.6	NS	4.4	18.3	6–2753 774 31
Naugatuck, Conn.	15	8–91	5	1,800–1,800	2,200	C	...	...	...	...	6–note 3
Needham t., Mass.	12	16–31	5	1,800–2,100	2,700	C	...	AU	N	50.3	4–note 3
Neenah, Wis.	11	13–0	3	1,380–1,560	1,980	B	20.9	NP	20.6	42.7	6–2628 962 37
Neptune tp., N. J.	10	(no fire department)									DS–note 2
New Bern, N. C.	12	4–83	5	1,200–1,620	480	D	...	...	...	...	5–2498 804 39
Newburyport, Mass.	14	14–33	5	1,560–1,560	500	M	...	0.9	N	31.5	6–note 3
New Castle, Ind.	17	15–0	3	1,485–1,560	1,800	M	22.2	1.4	N	25.8	6–2814 1029 38
New Iberia, La.	14	11–25	3	840–1,020	1,800	M	...	NS	...	12.8	6–2621 804 40
New Kensington, Pa.	24	5–125	7	1,500–1,860	2,400	C	...	NS	9.5	25.6	not available
New Philadelphia, Ohio	12	3–13	4	1,560–1,680	1,920	S	...	2.7	N	22.1	7–3515 1427 38
Newton, Iowa	10	7–10	3	1,500–1,500	1,620	M	...	...	N†	12.8†	6–2964 1108 35
Newton, Kan.	11	10–3	4	720–1,320	1,800	A	15.0	NS	N	18.1	6–2803 994 40
Niles, Mich.	11	12–0	4	1,650–1,980	2,200	B	20.7	NS	N	23.6	7–3055 1084 39
Niles, Ohio	16	11–2	3	1,920–2,040	2,580	S	24.1	6.1	N	33.8	7–3406 1393 35
Norfolk, Neb.	10	8–92	4	1,320–1,500	250	D	...	NS	N	14.0	6–3000 853 37
Norman, Okla.	11	6–8	4	1,200–1,500	1,800	A	...	NP	N	11.7	6–2757 701 39
North Adams, Mass.	22	25–0	5	1,735–1,920	2,600	M	51.4	6.0	N	61.8	4–note 3
Northampton, Mass.	25	41–0	9	1,643–1,916	2,600	M	76.9	AU	N	93.6	5–note 3
N. Attleboro t., Mass.	10	10–43	5	1,560–1,820	2,500	C	...	NP	N	27.9	5–note 3
North Braddock, Pa.	16	11–180†	2†	....	....	E	...	...	6.7†	23.3†	4–2000 772 25
Northbridge t., Mass.	10	(no town fire department, although certain villages have depts.)									4–note 3
N. Little Rock, Ark.	21	26–0	4	1,620–1,680	2,580	..	...	...	...	...	5–2291 769 40
N. Plainfield, N. J.	11	8–20	3	1,600–1,800	2,500	C	...	U	N	19.1	D–note 2
North Platte, Neb.	12	7–26	3	1,200–1,500	1,770	M	...	NS	N	12.4	6–2994 1149 38
N. Providence t., R. I.	12	0–110	7	None–None	None	D	...	V	7.5	11.3	not available
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	20	21–600	7	1,700–1,800	2,900	C	...	AU	27.0	77.7	4–1776 393 24
Norwich, Conn.	24	41–12	8	1,396–1,782	2,625	C	76.8	NP	N	104.0	4–note 3
Norwood t., Mass.	15	17–14	5	1,600–2,100	2,800	C	41.9	AU	6.4	55.8	4–note 3

TABLE XVI-B.—FIRE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	No. Employees: Full-Time Paid—Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Fire Department Expenditures, 1940 (in thousands of dollars)				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement System	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department	
Nutley, N. J.	22	10–65	4	$1,800–2,500	$ 300	S	...	$8.9	N	$33.9	C–note 2
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16	23–0	5	1,260–1,320	1,800	M	$28.0	AU	N	30.0	6–2474 846 39
Oil City, Pa.	20	23–0	5	1,500–1,610	2,280	C	39.0	NP	N	43.8	not available
Okmulgee, Okla.	16	15–0	5	1,380–1,500	1,800	M	21.3	NP	N	29.4	6–2683 1092 36
Old Forge, Pa.	12	0–120	2	None–None	None	..	...	V	$1.3	2.2	not available
Olean, N. Y.	22	22–0	4	1,500–1,740	2,000	M	38.1	AU	N	48.2	4–1713 634 38
Olympia, Wash.	13	14–0	4	1,320–1,680	2,400	M	21.5†	...	0.5†	26.5†	5–2385 1007 38
Oneida, N. Y.	10	10–55	3	1,500–1,800	2,520	S	...	1.5	N	24.5	4–1859 619 38
Oneonta, N. Y.	12	8–20	3	1,620–1,740	2,040	S	...	AU	N	18.5	4–1863 724 34
Ontario, Calif.	14	7–15	4	1,500–1,680	2,220	C	...	NS	N	16.7	7–3059 1059 30
Orangeburg, S. C.	11	10–13	4	1,020–1,560	2,100	C	...	NS	N	21.2	5–2322 760 36
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	9–6	3	1,200–1,500	1,750	M	14.3	0.3	N	16.6	6–2827 960 ..
Ossining, N. Y.	16	0–350	8	None–None	500	D	U	V	N	12.5	5–2307 879 37
Oswego, N. Y.	22	30–0	4	1,630–1,800	2,800	S	54.8	AU	N	63.3	5–2087 834 38
Ottawa, Ill.	16	8–8	4	1,800–1,800	2,040	C	16.0	NS	N	21.4	6–2841 1155 39
Ottawa, Kan.	10	7–3	2	1,080–1,200	1,860	C	9.5	NS	7.9	18.4	6–2709 1038 39
Owosso, Mich.	14	19–0	4	1,392–1,392	1,800	M	27.7	...	N	30.7	5–2418 784 28
Painesville, Ohio	12	8–7	4	1,740–1,920	2,400	A	16.9	2.1	N	21.0	7–3028 1168 33
Palestine, Tex.	12	8–0	3	1,320–1,320	1,560	M	11.7	NS	N	13.4	22–note 1
Palo Alto, Calif.	17	18–16	5	1,800–2,040	3,120	B	35.1	NS	9.3	52.6	4–1907 501 34
Pampa, Tex.	13	4–21	3	1,200–1,200	1,740	C	...	NS	N	9.1	24–note 1
Panama City, Fla.	12	4–20	4	....	....	A	...	NP	4.0	16.6	7–3333 1069 39
Paris, Tex.	19	13–8	5	1,200–1,200	1,600	M	17.5	NS	N	19.9	21–note 1
Park Ridge, Ill.	12	2–15†	2†	1,800–1,920†	....	C	...	1.5	N	11.0	5–2224 879 39
Parma, Ohio	16	8–0	2	1,500–2,000	....	S	15.9	1.1	0.2	18.9	8–note 5
Parsons, Kan.	14	17–0	3	1,380–1,380	1,800	M	24.7	3.0	N	42.9	5–2276 745 39
Peabody, Mass.	22	43–27	8	2,008–2,008	2,750	M	85.0	AU	N	96.0	5–note 3
Peekskill, N. Y.	17	14–479	5	2,000–2,100	750	D	...	...	...	...	5–2069 776 37
Pekin, Ill.	19	9–5	2	1,440–1,440	1,728	C	10.2	NS	15.4	29.0	6–2889 1244 38
Pennsauken tp., N. J.	18	......	..	....	....	..	U	NS	18.4	32.1	E–note 2
Peru, Ind.	12	22–0	5	1,680–1,680	2,040	M	37.8	NS	N	44.2	5–2166 770 40
Phenix City, Ala.	15	3–30	3	540– 900	1,320	C	...	NS	N	7.4	8–3958 1240 39
Phillipsburg, N. J.	18	0–60	6	None–None	450	S	U	V	3.8	14.1	E–note 2
Phoenixville, Pa.	12	6–600	6	None–None	None	D	LS	NS	N	7.2	not available
Pine Bluff, Ark.	21	27–0	5	996–1,188	1,812	B	31.9	U	N	63.6	5–2332 394 39
Piqua, Ohio	16	15–0	5	1,500–1,680	2,400	A	27.5	3.1	N	42.9	5–2187 883 26
Pittsburg, Kan.	18	16–0	5	1,380–1,380	1,920	M	23.0	NS	N	35.3	6–2612 940 38
Pittston, Pa.	18	7–28	5	1,800–1,800	500	C	...	NS	1.6	20.2	not available
Plains tp., Pa.	16	......	..	....	....	..	...	...	...	...	not available
Plattsburg, N. Y.	16	8–60	3	1,400–1,600	1,900	M	...	0.6	N	18.1	6–2362 966 39
Pleasantville, N. J.	11	8–45	4	1,600–1,800	50	C	...	...	...	...	E–note 2
Plymouth t., Mass.	13	17–35	10	1,630–1,950	3,000	S	...	NP	N	60.5	5–note 3
Plymouth, Pa.	16	3–105	4	1,680–1,680	900	D	...	NS	1.6	13.7	not available
Pocatello, Idaho	18	16–0	4	1,560–1,740	2,400	M	27.9	NS	N	32.3	5–2211 833 35
Pomona, Calif.	24	17–12	6	1,620–1,740	2,400	C	33.2	NS	3.0	42.7	5–2301 715 36
Ponca City, Okla.	17	18–18	5	900–1,620	2,400	C	26.2	4.5	N	33.0	6–2745 876 37
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	11	......	..	....	....	..	5.7	NS	N	8.1	note 3
Port Chester, N. Y.	23	6–395	9	1,800–1,800	None	D	...	AU	14.4	38.5	5–2147 872 37
Portsmouth, N. H.	15	9–45	6	1,700–1,700	2,100	C	...	NS	...	...	A1–note 4
Pottstown, Pa.	20	4–1500	5	....–1,320	135	B	...	NS	N	9.0	not available
Pottsville, Pa.	25	1–85	14	None–None	1,980	C	LS	NS	8.5	10.5	not available
Provo, Utah	18	8–0	4	1,200–1,620	2,100	M	13.7	NP	N	16.6	6–2590 1058 33
Rahway, N. J.	17	21–25	5	2,000–2,300	3,500	C	...	2.0	N	60.6	D–note 2
Rapid City, S. D.	14	7–27	4	1,500–1,500	2,100	D	...	NS	N	14.0	5–2374 697 34
Reading t., Mass.	11	9–23	5	1,900–2,100	2,600	C	...	U	5.6	38.6	5–note 3
Red Bank, N. J.	11	0–250†	6†	....	....	E	...	NS	...	21.4	E–note 2
Redlands, Calif.	14	12–9	5	1,440–1,710	2,220	C	21.5	NS	N	23.7	5–2142 637 37
Redondo Beach, Calif.	13	5–17	2	1,650–1,650	1,867	C	...	NS	3.5	19.4	7–3481 1281 32
Redwood City, Calif.	12	10–8	4	1,800–2,100	3,000	A	19.2	NS	N	26.8	4–1791 491 40
Reidsville, N. C.	10	2–20	2	1,200–1,620	None	A	...	NS	N	6.4	7–3436 1327 38

TABLE XVI-B.—FIRE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	No. Employees: Full-Time Paid—Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Fire Department Expenditures, 1940 (in thousands of dollars)				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement System	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department			
Reno, Nev.	21	46–0	7	$1,920–2,100	$3,000	M	$86.7	AU	$13.2	$110.6	4–1934	518	37
Rensselaer, N. Y.	11	13–325	5	1,800–1,800	300	M	...	AU	10.2	35.1	4–1927	796	30
Richmond, Calif.	24	55–0	8	1,980–2,100	3,900	A	111.9	$3.5	23.5	150.3	4–1874	507	32
Richmond Heights, Mo.	13	6–0	2	1,560–1,560	1,680	M	10.2	NS	6.4	21.8	note 3		
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	11	0–120	6	None–None	None	D	S	V	12.5	24.1	C–note 2		
Ridgewood, N. J.	15	9–35	4	2,000–2,200	3,000	S	...	0.8	N	32.2	C–note 2		
River Rouge, Mich.	17	18–0	2	1,800–1,920	2,640	B	37.3	1.1	N	40.4	6–2959	1192	30
Rochester, N. H.	12	6–80	8	1,560–1,560	1,700	C	...	NP	N	19.3	A1–note 4		
Rock Hill, S. C.	15	7–8	5	1,020–1,320	1,500	C	...	NS	N	13.6	6–2642	1094	38
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	19	0–240	6	None–None	None	D	U	V	N	18.0	5–2076	804	33
Roselle, N. J.	14	5–20†	4†	1,800–2,500†	2,900†	M	...	0.6	N	17.0	D–note 2		
Roswell, N. M.	13	6–2	3	1,020–1,260	2,100	M	8.7	NS	N	19.0	7–3592	1340	32
Rutherford, N. J.	15	0–60	5	None–None	50	D	LF	V	20.0	29.4	D–note 2		
Rutland, Vt.	17	20–12	4	1,593–1,825	2,872	M	...	U	N	47.0	not available		
St. Augustine, Fla.	12	15–0	3	1,080–1,380	2,100	A	20.1	NP	N	24.1	6–2681	961	40
St. Charles, Mo.	11	5–12	3	1,290–1,290	1,620	M	...	NS	N	8.7	7–note 3		
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	10	4–14	2	1,860–1,860	2,400	M	...	NS	N	12.7	7–3426	1050	28
St. Cloud, Minn.	24	25–0	4	1,440–1,560	2,220	C	44.0	2.5	6.3	96.2	5–2188	838	36
Salem, Ohio	12	11–0†	3†	1,617–1,782†	2,178†	M	20.0	0.3	N	22.4	7–3128	1042	31
Salina, Kan.	21	20–0	6	1,140–1,470	2,400	A	30.0	3.1	12.3	48.6	5–2228	851	36
Salinas, Calif.	12	7–16	4	1,950–2,220	3,000	C	...	NS	1.2	19.8	5–2406	747	33
Salisbury, Md.	13	0–75	8	None–None	200	D	L	V	N	13.2	not available		
Salisbury, N. C.	19	......	..	....	....	..	...	...	...	...	5–2430	956	39
San Buenaventura, Cal.	13	11–5	4	1,560–1,800	2,580	A	18.9	NS	N	23.8	6–2685	817	36
Sandusky, Ohio	25	27–0	7	1,680–1,788	2,120	A	49.6	12.3	N	69.6	5–2074	771	36
Sanford, Fla.	10	6–0	3	1,020–1,230	1,920	C	7.4	U	2.6	12.3	6–2888	1108	34
San Gabriel, Calif.	12	7–0	3	1,500–1,560	2,280	C	10.7	NS	2.0	20.8	6–2940	825	33
San Leandro, Calif.	15	7–7	3	1,740–2,040	2,700	A	13.9	NS	N	18.8	6–2528	925	32
San Mateo, Calif.	19	17–8	5	1,800–2,100	3,000	A	35.8	NS	7.5	49.4	5–2388	726	36
Santa Cruz, Calif.	17	15–6	4	1,200–1,800	3,000	B	26.5	NS	N	33.0	6–2680	1044	35
Santa Fe, N. M.	20	2–20†	3†	1,080–1,800†	....	E	...	...	2.5†	5.9†	8–3741	1459	27
Santa Rosa, Calif.	13	22–0	5	1,800–1,800	2,800	A	27.5	NS	0.3	33.2	5–2190	558	40
Sapulpa, Okla.	12	13–0	3	1,260–1,320	1,800	A	18.1	NP	N	19.6	6–2659	760	30
Sarasota, Fla.	11	6–12	5	960–1,440	2,100	M	...	NS	6.4	17.8	5–2422	943	35
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	14	26–0	4	1,500–1,680	2,400	S	45.5†	...	28.8†	80.2†	5–2001	830	36
Saugus t., Mass.	15	16–10	4	1,456–2,080	2,700	B	33.2	NP	N	39.0	5–note 3		
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	16	7–24	4	1,620–1,620	2,400	A	...	NS	10.0	31.1	7–3274	1148	40
Scarsdale, N. Y.	13	17–140	5	2,000–2,450	4,000	C	...	AU	N	50.4	4–1755	598	36
Scottsbluff, Neb.	12	8–35	2	1,080–1,080	480	D	...	NS	N	6.9	7–3470	1327	40
Sedalia, Mo.	20	15–0	4	960–1,200	1,680	M	18.3	NS	28.9	48.6	7–note 3		
Selma, Ala.	20	20–0	3	960–1,440	2,640	M	27.0	NS	N	31.6	5–2479	682	37
Seminole, Okla.	12	5–9	3	1,080–1,380	1,600	M	...	0.1	N	8.8	8–3923	1179	35
Shaker Heights, Ohio	23	25–0	2	1,800–2,400	3,500	M	63.7	NP	1.4	69.6	6–note 5		
Shaler tp., Pa.	11	......	..	....	....	..	...	...	...	...	not available		
Shamokin, Pa.	19	......	..	....	....	..	...	...	...	...	not available		
Shawnee, Okla.	22	25–0	6	1,200–1,440	1,800	A	30.9	NP	N	33.5	6–2542	968	36
Shelby, N. C.	14	3–33	3	1,200–1,320	112	D	...	NS	N	8.2	6–2821	1029	39
Shelbyville, Ind.	11	9–6	3	1,380–1,500	1,750	M	13.8	0.1	N	18.0	5–2352	758	40
Shelton, Conn.	11	0–75	4	None–None	None	S	U	V	N†	13.0†	6–note 3		
Shenandoah, Pa.	20	0–1200	7	None–None	None	D	L	V	N	10.0	not available		
Sheridan, Wyo.	11	9–0	2	1,560–1,560	1,800	M	15.0	NP	N	16.3	7–3208	1270	37
Sherman, Tex.	17	21–0	2	960–1,440	1,560	A	33.0	NS	N	45.8	17–note 1		
Shorewood, Wis.	15	9–8	1	1,800–2,160	3,000	B	18.2	1.0	12.7	33.9	5–2299	1001	38
Southbridge t., Mass.	17	10–31	5	1,872–1,872	2,400	C	...	NP	15.7	43.5	4–note 3		
S. Charleston t., W. Va.	10	2–14	2	1,500–	1,830	C	...	NS	10.0	21.7	7–note 5		
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	11	4–25	3	1,800–1,980	600	B	...	NP	15.7	31.8	6–2992	964	35
South Orange, N. J.	14	15–0	4	2,000–2,500	4,500	C	40.8	1.6	15.0	61.1	D–note 2		
South Pasadena, Calif.	14	10–0	2	1,560–1,620	2,400†	A	17.1	NS	1.0	18.6	6–2679	946	39
South Portland, Me.	16	8–108	10	1,560–1,716	2,500	A	...	NS	3.9	36.1	not available		
South River, N. J.	11	......	..	....	....	..	...	...	...	...	E–note 2		

Table XVI-B.—Fire Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	No. Employees: Full-Time Paid—Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Fire Department Expenditures, 1940 (in thousands of dollars)				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement System	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department	
S. St. Paul, Minn.	12	7–15	4	$1,520–1,800	$2,400	..	...	NP	$3.0	$ 19.0	7–3370 854 36
Statesville, N. C.	11	5–33	4	1,200–1,320	1,620	C	...	NS	4.0	17.5	6–2607 917 38
Staunton, Va.	13	4–25	5	1,200–1,380	2,400	A	...	NS	N	8.3	6–2908 1069 38
Steelton, Pa.	13	6–900	6	....	2,580	C	LS	NS	N	11.9	not available
Sterling, Ill.	11	5–12	4	1,610–1,610	2,000	S	...	$1.6	8.6	21.4	5–2347 802 36
Stevens Point, Wis.	16	14–9	4	1,200–1,560	1,920	B	$22.6	3.7	23.0	52.3	5–2417 887 34
Stillwater, Okla.	10	11–5	6	1,200–1,500	2,700	M	12.7	0.2	N	16.5	6–2824 728 34
Stoneham t., Mass.	11	7–22	5	2,008–2,008	2,600	C	...	U	5.0	37.6	5–note 3
Stowe tp., Pa.	13	0–90	4	None–None	60	C	U	NS	3.5	4.1	not available
Stratford t., Conn.	23	14–50	4	1,500–2,000	3,000	A	...	0.2	47.0	124.1	6–note 3
Streator, Ill.	15	8–12	2	1,800–1,800	2,220	B	...	2.3	16.5	36.5	7–3121 1370 37
Struthers, Ohio	12	2–16	1	1,800–1,920	577	M	...	0.6	5.1	13.4	7–note 5
Suffolk, Va.	11	16–30	5	1,260–1,560	2,160	A	...	NS	5.1	35.5	5–2116 779 35
Summit, N. J.	16	8–55	5	1,500–2,400	2,800	C	...	2.9	18.3	51.8	D-note 2
Sumter, S. C.	16	4–17	5	960–1,380	660	A	...	NS	N	14.2	6–2911 1006 37
Sunbury, Pa.	15	0–1500	8	None–None	600	D	L	V	12.1	27.8	not available
Swampscott t., Mass.	11	16–12	5	1,900–2,190	3,000	C	40.4	AU	N	47.1	4–note 3
Sweetwater, Tex.	10	10–8	6	1,200–1,620	2,160	A	16.6	NS	N	21.2	19–note 1
Swissvale, Pa.	16	7–84	2	1,740–1,740	1,860	C	...	NS	8.0	18.8	4–1950 649 24
Tallahassee, Fla.	16	12–0	4	960–1,640	2,160	A	17.4	NP	6.0	26.6	6–2840 933 40
Tamaqua, Pa.	12	0–800	7	None–None	300	C	U	V	N	5.3	not available
Temple, Tex.	15	14–0	7	900– 900	1,440	C	14.0	NS	N	18.5	21–note 1
Terrell, Tex.	10	3–20	4	900–1,500	None	D	...	NS	N	13.8	36–note 1
Texarkana, Ark.	12	......	..	....	....	..	...	...	...	...	4–1559 655 35
Texarkana, Tex.	17	24–0	6	1,080–1,080	1,920	C	31.1	NS	6.2	41.0	14–note 1
Thomasville, Ga.	13	......	..	....	....	..	14.0	NS	N	16.7	6–2506 849 40
Thomasville, N. C.	11	24–14	2	1,080–1,500	2,160	C	5.9	NP	1.4	8.4	6–2660 1082 35
Tiffin, Ohio	16	19–0	4	1,500–1,620	1,980	M	32.1	3.3	14.9	51.7	5–2199 803 36
Tonawanda, N. Y.	13	......	..	....	....	..	27.5	AU	N	39.0	5–2282 641 24
Traverse City, Mich.	14	11–20	4	1,200–1,350	1,900	C	...	NS	4.0	24.3	6–2756 740 28
Trinidad, Colo.	13	13–0	4	1,500–1,500	2,100	C	20.6	NP	N	22.9	6–2794 1103 31
Twin Falls, Idaho	12	13–7	3	1,320–1,440	1,860	S	13.6	NS	N	15.1	6–2983 1090 40
Two Rivers, Wis.	10	11–0	2	1,200–1,650	2,260	B	18.8	NP	15.1	46.5	5–2287 852 40
Union tp., N. J.	25	17–52	5	1,975–2,200	3,348	M	...	1.5	49.4	102.5	D–note 2
Uniontown, Pa.	22	14–150	4	1,680–1,680	2,160	C	...	1.9	7.1	35.5	not available
University Park, Tex.	14	15–0	3	1,200–1,620	3,000	C	27.6	NS	N	44.7	19–note 1
Urbana, Ill.	14	10–0	3	1,680–1,680	1,980	M	17.2	0.2	5.9	24.0	6–2855 1229 40
Valdosta, Ga.	16	14–0	3	1,020–1,320	2,280	C	16.6	NP	N	18.8	5–2498 1054 38
Vallejo, Calif.	20	26–0	5	1,800–1,980	3,000	S	49.6	AU	N	57.6	5–2234 730 32
Valley Stream, N. Y.	17	0–..	5	None–None	None	D	U	V	12.7†	39.2†	5–2388 807 25
Vancouver, Wash.	19	20–0	5	1,440–1,560	2,100	M	30.2	1.5	6.0	62.6	5–2305 821 39
Vandergrift, Pa.	11	5–104	6	....	....	D	...	NS	4.1	7.7	not available
Ventura, Calif.	(see San Buenaventura)										
Vicksburg, Miss.	24	27–0	4	1,380–1,524	1,920	C	43.4	U	N	47.0	5–2451 935 34
Victoria, Tex.	12	6–5	7	1,080–1,260	None	A	4.7	NS	N	6.3	16–note 1
Vincennes, Ind.	18	23–3	5	1,380–1,380	2,700	M	33.4	2.4	29.6	73.2	5–2335 812 40
Virginia, Minn.	12	46–0	..	1,200–1,680	3,120	B	75.0	NP	N	80.0	5–2245 780 37
Wakefield t., Mass.	16	14–26	6	2,008–2,190	3,000	..	...	...	...	...	5–note 3
Walla Walla, Wash.	18	27–0	4	1,440–1,560	2,160	M	42.9	4.2	1.0	50.0	3–1483 488 32
Wallingford, Conn.	11	10–19	3	1,500–2,093	2,500	M	...	...	N†	19.0†	6–note 3
Warren, Pa.	15	17–0	6	1,200–1,560	2,280	C	26.3	NS	9.0	36.8	not available
Watertown, S. D.	11	10–0	4	1,200–1,380	1,740	M	13.7	U	N	15.7	7–3138 977 34
Watertown, Wis.	11	4–20	3	1,500–1,600	1,800	B	...	1.3	16.1	27.2	6–2708 1014 39
Waterville, Me.	17	7–65	5	2,490–2,790	400	C	18.1	NS	4.8	24.0	not available
Watervliet, N. Y.	16	22–0	4	1,400–1,650	1,950	C	36.8	AU	N	39.3	5–2049 770 30
Waukesha, Wis.	20	24–0	4	1,500–1,800	2,400	B	44.6	1.4	30.4	79.1	5–2191 729 40
Waycross, Ga.	17	13–0	3	1,380–1,500	2,100	A	19.7	NS	N	21.6	6–2940 982 40
Waynesboro, Pa.	10	3–300	4	....–1,220	120	C	...	NS	N	8.2	not available
Webster t., Mass.	13	0–57	6	None–None	None	C	S	V	N	15.1	6–note 3
Webster Groves, Mo.	18	13–6	3	1,500–1,700	3,600	M	24.0	NS	N	27.6	6–note 3

TABLE XVI-B.—FIRE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	No. Employees: Full-Time Paid—Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Fire Department Expenditures, 1940 (in thousands of dollars)				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement System	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department	
Weehawken tp., N. J.	14	54–0	6	$2,100–2,500	$ 4,000	C	...	...	...	...	D–note 2
Wellesley t., Mass.	15	24–10	6	1,900–2,100	3,000	C	$54.9	NS	$ 7.0	$81.3	4–note 3
Wenatchee, Wash.	12	15–0	4	1,410–1,650	2,280	M	24.8	$0.6	N	29.6	4–1807 724 31
Westbrook, Me.	11	4–72	5	1,638–1,638	325	M	...	NP	N	23.7	not available
West Chester, Pa.	13	0–1000	6	None–None	100	D	L	V	N	14.6	not available
Westerly t., R. I.	11	(no fire department)									
Westfield, Mass.	19	24–31	6	1,827–2,008	2,500	B	...	0.3	N	60.1	5–note 3
Westfield, N. J.	18	13–60	5	2,300–2,500	3,800	M	...	1.5	42.1	86.9	C–note 2
West Frankfort, Ill.	12	3–5	3	1,800–1,800	1,800	M	...	...	...	6.2†	8–3873 1484 39
W. Springfield t., Mass.	17	22–0	5	1,300–2,093	3,200	B	50.0	U	N	55.0	5–note 3
West Warwick t., R. I.	18	......	..	....	....	..	...	NS	...	...	not available
Wewoka, Okla.	10	6–25	3	720–1,200	1,620	M	...	NP	N	7.5	7–3458 899 38
Weymouth t., Mass.	24	37–30	10	1,625–1,825	2,500	C	66.0†	...	N†	85.4†	4–note 3
Whiting, Ind.	10	16–0	3	1,656–2,040	2,580	M	33.5	1.2	3.0	38.9	4–1919 819 38
Whittier, Calif.	16	15–0	4	1,500–1,800	2,700	C	25.7	NS	N	35.7	6–2608 758 30
Willimantic, Conn.	12	12–34	5	1,560–1,690	2,600	M	...	0.5	N	26.4	6–note 3
Wilmette, Ill.	17	9–10	2	1,950–2,070	3,600	B	...	3.7	N	27.2	5–2007 872 40
Wilson, N. C.	19	10–16	4	1,500–1,728	2,400	A	...	NS	N	24.2	5–2496 873 38
Winchester t., Mass.	15	18–18	5	1,890–2,190	3,000	C	44.7	NP	N	49.7	4–note 3
Winchester, Va.	12	4–....	6	....	....	C	L	NS	N	11.4	7–3020 854 37
Winnetka, Ill.	12	11–7	2	2,160–2,280	4,200	A	29.4	2.5	1.6	36.9	5–2205 826 40
Winona, Minn.	22	35–0	6	1,440–1,560	2,640	B	57.5	AU	N	75.2	5–2148 646 28
Winthrop t., Mass.	17	11–32	5	2,002–2,002	500	B	...	U	5.8	42.3	4–note 3
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	11	11–0	3	1,380–1,590	2,010	B	17.8	U	14.6	41.7	6–2941 1040 38
Woburn, Mass.	20	20–14	6	2,065–2,190	2,865	M	40.0	2.1	N	46.6	4–note 3
Wooster, Ohio	12	8–21	5	1,440–1,620	1,920	M	...	0.6	N	16.5	6–2934 1051 34
Xenia, Ohio	11	7–7	3	1,500–1,500	1,800	A	12.2	NP	N	14.0	6–2999 1107 30
Ypsilanti, Mich.	12	14–0	4	1,680–1,740	2,220	B	24.1	NS	10.0	62.1	7–3150 1130 32

For notes on fire insurance classification see page 418.

Professional Organizations: Fire

International Association of Fire Chiefs

The International Association of Fire Chiefs is nominally a professional organization of fire protection and fire prevention service executives although the benefits of membership are extended to include any person who individually or through business or professional associations has an interest in matters pertaining to fire protection, fire prevention, fire extinguishment or any other phases of fire control. The purpose of the Association is to unite fire chiefs and fire extinguishment and fire prevention authorities in a spirit of mutual helpfulness; to promote and encourage the development of new appliances and apparatus for the prevention and extinguishment of fire; to provide for annual conferences for the exchange of ideas and the discussion of topics in the field of fire prevention and fire protection; to develop and maintain a practical method of education in the fire protection service for all engaged therein; to encourage the passage of legislation for the protection of life and property against fire; to foster and promote a fuller understanding of the responsibilities and duties of the fire service both on the part of the personnel of the fire service and of the general public; and to provide a general clearinghouse for the receipt and dissemination of information relative to all phases of fire protection services.

Active membership in the Association is limited to those who were actively engaged as chief executive officers of municipal, private, or other duly organized fire departments, or of insurance salvage or protection patrol corps, at the time their membership was taken out. Associate membership is open to any individual who may be in any way interested in fire protection or its related phases, with all privileges of active membership except the right to vote or to hold office. Total membership in good standing as of December 31, 1940, was 2,682, approximately evenly divided between active and associate members. Either class of membership is available through seven affiliated divisional associations covering the 48 states and some Canadian provinces, or may be taken direct with the International Association provided that no duly affiliated divisional organization is available in the territory of the applicant.

Regular publications include an *Annual Book of Proceedings* and a monthly *Fire Chief's News Letter*. Special reports and other publications issued during 1940 included four pamphlets: *Fire Department Equipment, Hose Line Equipment, Forcible Entry Equipment and Fire Department Ladders, Fire Extinguishers, Rescue and First Aid Equipment.* Several pamphlets on preparation for national emergencies published in 1940 included *A Major Disaster Emergency Plan, The Work of the Fire Service During and Following Air Raids, Disaster and War Emergency Planning,* and *Protection of Lumber and Wood Products Plants.* A pamphlet on *Safe Use of Volatile Petroleum Products* was also issued together with several reprints and other minor articles.—Fred Shepperd, manager, headquarters office, 24 West 40 Street, New York.

National Fire Protection Association

Although not primarily an organization of appointed chief municipal officials, this Association has a large number of fire departments, fire chiefs, and other fire department officers in its membership and has a Fire Marshals Section which includes all of the city fire marshals and fire prevention bureau chiefs, and a Volunteer Firemen's Section which is in contact with all of the 13,000 volunteer fire departments in the country. The numerous publications of this Association, including its valuable *Handbook of Fire Protection,* which has been issued in nine editions since 1896, are regularly used by fire chiefs throughout the United States and Canada. The NFPA was organized in 1896 and is a nonprofit technical and educational organization, established to promote the science and improved methods of fire protection and prevention; to obtain and circulate information on these subjects and secure the cooperation of its members in establishing proper safeguards against loss of life and property by fire.

Sources of Information: Fire

Services of National and Federal Agencies

National Fire Protection Association—*60 Batterymarch Street, Boston*

Acts as a clearinghouse for all that is authoritative on the subject of fire waste, fire protection, and fire prevention.

Makes available engineering standards for fire protection and safeguarding hazards which are useful as a basis for municipal legislation.

Publishes and promotes model ordinances for the control of fire hazards.

Maintains a staff of field engineers to assist municipalities throughout the United States and Canada in the organization and administration of their fire prevention activities.

Makes surveys of municipal facilities for fire protection and recommends methods for reducing municipal fire losses.

Provides useful information and assistance to over 12,000 volunteer fire departments through its Volunteer Firemen's Section.

Promotes general recognition of the National Electrical Code governing the safe installation of electric wiring and equipment.

Supplies educational material for fire prevention campaigns.

Publishes reports on all important fires and fire records of various occupancies.

Acts as coordinating agency in development of programs for training of firemen.

Serves as secretariat for organization of city fire marshals, chiefs of fire prevention bureaus, and arson investigators.

International Association of Fire Chiefs—*24 West 40 Street, New York*

Maintains an information service to advise in all matters pertaining to the organization and maintenance of public and private fire protection and fire prevention.

Co-operates with the vocational division of the United States Office of Education and with state and local groups in the organization and operation of training courses for firemen.

International Association of Fire Fighters—*A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.*

Makes available statistics regarding salaries, pensions, and working conditions of fire department employees.

Makes available statistics showing fire losses, number of pieces of apparatus, fire department appropriations, number of firemen, etc.

National Board of Fire Underwriters—*85 John Street, New York*

Makes extensive surveys of the larger cities, without cost, of all fire protection facilities and of physical conditions in mercantile and manufacturing districts, followed by a report with suggestions for correcting defects.

Offers advice on proper types of construction, protection of hazards, and installation of private fire protection equipment.

Reviews and criticizes proposed municipal building codes.

Co-operates with municipalities in the investigation and prosecution of arsonists.

Furnishes advisory service on the adequacy and effectiveness of water supply systems, fire departments, and fire alarm systems.

Supplies educational material for fire prevention campaigns, model ordinance and codes, recommended standards, etc.

Conducts periodic school and hospital inspection campaigns and formulates standards for safeguarding life and property in such institutions.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS—*Department of Commerce*

Studies the fire resistance of building materials and constructions, and determines the intensity and duration of fires with different occupancies. Assists in drafting reasonable requirements to protect lives and property.

NATIONAL FIRE WASTE COUNCIL (affiliated with the Insurance Department, Chamber of Commerce of the United States)—*1615 H Street, NW, Washington*

Distributes bulletins in the general field of fire prevention.

Sponsors Inter-Chamber Fire Waste Contest, promotes the fire college movement and rural fire prevention, tabulates fire casualty statistics, and cooperates in the National Fire Prevention Week campaign.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Makes administrative surveys of equipment, records, personnel programs, and fire prevention methods.

Prepares recruitment, promotion, and other personnel management procedures.

UNDERWRITERS' LABORATORIES, INC.—*207 East Ohio Street, Chicago*

To reduce loss of life and property by fire, accident, and crime, conducts practical and independent investigations on devices, systems, and materials to determine and minimize the hazards.

Furnishes on request lists of inspected electrical equipment; fire protection equipment and materials; gas, oil, and miscellaneous appliances; appliances relating to accident hazard, automotive equipment, and burglary protection.

Inspects approved products at factories to determine that current production is in compliance with safety standards.

WESTERN ACTUARIAL BUREAU—*222 West Adams Street, Chicago*

Maintains a fire prevention department which takes active interest in firemen's training program and which provides literature and occasionally speakers for fire prevention campaigns in middlewestern states.

Sponsors jointly with the Memphis Fire Department the annual Fire Department Instructors' Conference in January of each year.

BUREAU OF MINES—*Department of Interior*

Advises regarding the selection and use of gas masks and oxygen breathing apparatus for city fire departments. Also in some instances assists in training firemen in correct and efficient methods of resuscitation of persons.

Assists in mine-rescue and recovery operations following mine disasters.

Advises with regard to underground mine fires and outcrop fires.

UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE—*Department of Agriculture*
Cooperates in protecting private or community owned forest lands from fire.

UNITED STATES OFFICE OF EDUCATION—*Federal Security Agency*
Cooperates with state boards for vocational education in developing training programs for firemen and issues several publications for use in this training work.

Sources of Statistics: Fire

Fire Engineering. What Fire Departments are Doing in Fire Prevention. September, 1938. 24 West 40 Street, New York. Type and frequency of inspections in 127 cities over 4,000.

International Association of Fire Fighters. International Fire Fighter. Washington, D. C. April. Gives number of men and salaries being paid in fire departments in the United States and Canada as of January 1. Covers about 600 cities, mostly over 10,000 population. June issue. Working conditions—platoon system, hours on shifts, vacations, clothing allowance, civil service.

International City Managers' Association. How Municipal Fire Defenses Affect Insurance Rates. 1939. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Gives number of points of deficiency charged against each of the 9 factors considered by National Board of Fire Underwriters in grading a city—for cities over 30,000.

New York Citizens' Budget Commission. Compensation, Conditions of Employment, and Retirement Benefits of Policemen and Firemen in New York and 292 Other Cities (over 30,000). 1938. 51 East 42 Street, New York.

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Police Administration

Developments in 1940

By O. W. Wilson

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During 1940 the American police turned their attention to national defense. The needs of the present emergency have accentuated the weaknesses inherent in the decentralized American police systems with their thousands of independent forces characterized by overlapping jurisdiction and conflicting authority and with none but the most informal coordination. The small forces are further hampered by manpower and equipment inadequate to meet the emergencies which may be expected in their jurisdictions under war-time conditions. Threats of internal danger have brought about a rising public feeling of patriotism and alarm which, in communities whose police forces are inadequate to meet actual or expected emergencies, may result in dangerous vigilante activity on the part of well-intentioned but inexperienced citizens. In preparing for national defense the police were confronted by two major tasks both intended to make unnecessary the exercise of police authority by untrained and inexperienced persons: (1) Plans had to be made to handle emergency situations arising from planned disorders and major disasters, and (2) local investigations of sabotage, espionage, and subversive activities had to be coordinated and controlled on a national basis.

During the year progress has been made on both problems. The International Association of Chiefs of Police sponsored a Police Conference on Civil Defense which resolved that "protection against espionage, sabotage, planned disorders, and major disasters is an obligation of law enforcement which should be entrusted solely to the regular police forces maintained by federal, state, and local governments," and should not be turned over to "inexperienced groups which are endowed with temporary police authority." The Conference recommended:

> 1. That the investigation of espionage, sabotage, and related crimes be continued under the joint auspices of federal, state, and local police, in closest collaboration with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which, by executive order of the President, is acting as a nationwide clearinghouse for such criminal intelligence.
>
> 2. That each state shall have a civil defense coordinator who shall direct the work of a state defense council. It would be the duty of each such agency, within

the confines of its own jurisdiction, to coordinate national and local activities concerned with the protection of life and property.

3. That the governor of each state shall convoke the police officials of the state and local governments for the purpose of developing plans for police mobilization.

4. That each state shall be divided into police mobilization districts, which shall be large enough to include a considerable body of trained police, but not so large as to involve serious delay in the delivery of necessary manpower and equipment at any threatened point within the area. We suggest that the administrative districts now employed by state police forces should prove well adapted to this in most instances.

5. That the governor shall designate an experienced police official as the mobilization officer for each such district. It shall be the duty of this officer to make a complete inventory and appraisal of the police resources within his district, and by conference with state and local police administrators to determine the extent of the aid which each police force can extend to neighboring communities, should need arise. The mobilization officer shall also identify the vulnerable points within his district, and in conference with state and local police, develop plans for their protection. All such inventories, appraisals, and plans shall be reported to the governor and to the state defense coordinator.

6. That the police authorities of any community having need for outside aid shall communicate with the mobilization officer of the district in which they are located. It shall be the duty of the mobilization officer to inform the governor of the need for such assistance, and the extent of additional resources required. Mobilization shall be effected only by order of the governor, or by duly authorized agents to act in his stead.

7. That these mobilized resources shall not be employed in policing common disturbances or ordinary labor disputes, but shall be reserved for use in those major emergencies in which life, property, and the public safety generally, are seriously threatened.

8. That the active command of the mobilized forces at the scene of disorder or disaster may best be determined in the light of the special conditions prevailing in each state. In this connection, two considerations are pertinent: (a) If the emergency arises within the confines of any city, the local police chief should take over the full command of the mobilized force placed at his disposal; (b) in any event, responsibility for such general command shall be delegated by the governor only to ranking and active police officials who are experienced in the direction and disposition of large bodies of men.

9. That each state take immediate steps to determine the powers of local police to operate in this fashion outside of their local areas, and if need be to supplement such powers by appropriate legislation.

10. That the obligation of compensating and indemnifying police who may be summoned to emergency duty outside of their usual jurisdictions be definitely fixed and determined in advance.

11. That the administrative heads of police forces acquaint themselves with the various methods and techniques for civil defense, as developed within this country and abroad. Such methods are fully described in the proceedings of this Conference.

We have carefully reviewed the civil defense program already adopted, or now in process of adoption, in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Virginia. They conform in essential respects to the recommendations outlined above. We commend them to the attention of state executives and police administrators throughout the Union.

The solution of the problem of coordinating and controlling local investigations of sabotage, espionage, and subversive activities was indicated by the president in September, 1939, when he requested: "All police officers, sheriffs, and all other law enforcement officers in the United States promptly to turn over to the nearest representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation any information obtained by them relating to espionage, counterespionage, sabotage, subversive activities, and violations of the neutrality laws." The year 1940 has witnessed the development and operation of this plan of central control which the local police have voluntarily accepted. Local officers have been assigned to conduct preliminary investigations with instructions to report their findings to the FBI. By sifting, evaluating, and correlating the information thus received, this federal agency is enabled to decide on the advisability of further investigation which may be conducted by federal agents or by the local police at their request. Confusion, irresponsibility, and attendant premature and ill-advised action are thus avoided in dealing with a national problem at a local level.

The local police have been active during the past year in preparing for emergencies in their own jurisdictions. Some departments have provided their officers with special training and equipment useful in handling bombs. Major disaster preparedness plans have been dusted off and revised to meet new needs arising from the present emergency. Communities which have not previously had such plans have prepared them in cooperation with the local chapter of the American Red Cross and other community service agencies.

California county assessors in cooperation with the United States navy have detailed specifications of more than 50,000 boats, their owners and crews. By a simple mechanical operation punched cards enable the speedy and exact selection of all craft conforming to any of 1,000 specifications. The value of the 24-hour emergency service thus provided has been twice demonstrated. During a recent flood the Major Disaster Committee of Los Angeles County was supplied with information on all small boats available for evacuating persons stranded in their homes. At another time, information supplied the Coast Guard was valuable in locating many boats reported lost after a storm.

The enactment of a federal law requiring the registration and fingerprinting of aliens may, during its life, mark the end of attempts by individual states to register aliens. The following excerpts from a communication addressed to the Governor of Tennessee by the United States Attorney General are interesting in this connection:

> It is apparent that any effective registration or identification of aliens must come from the federal government for they . . . are scattered through all of the states. Local regulations cannot reach them all . . . action in this field by state and local

> government will be ineffective and likely to cause confusion and injustice . . . Since the federal government is the one constitutional authority authorized to deal with the subject of alienage, and since it is the only governmental unit that can deal with it uniformly and effectively on a national basis, do you not agree . . . that localities should not undertake a duplication of the work of the federal government?

A survey by the International Association of Chiefs of Police of present state laws covering the possession, sale, and control of firearms shows that the majority of states have no legislation covering the use of firearms by aliens. The exceptions are Nebraska, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming, where the possession of any firearm by an alien is prohibited. The survey shows that the majority of the statutes deal primarily with small firearms and are intended to prevent the carrying of concealed weapons by criminals. Only 13 states and the District of Columbia require retail dealers to have a license to sell firearms and to keep specified records of their transactions. Fourteen other states require the records but not the licenses.

State Police. The creation of a state traffic patrol in Wisconsin completes the establishment of a law enforcement agency, either police or highway patrol, by every state in the Union. The steady expansion of state police authority was continued during the year, the departments of 36 states now possessing broad powers to enforce all criminal law, with the departments in the remaining 12 states restricted to the enforcement of motor vehicle and highway regulations.

State policing is now generally recognized as an executive function with responsibility in the hands of the governor, although only 24 state police departments are under his direct executive control. Fourteen are controlled by officials indirectly responsible to the governor, and ten are supervised by, and responsible to, independent boards or commissions. About two-thirds of the state police agencies have attained the status of departments of the state government, the remainder functioning as bureaus or subdivisions of other departments.

The Louisiana state police created a new bureau of investigation on the pattern of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. A New Jersey law assures the collection and correlation of all information on indictable crimes by making it mandatory for all state law enforcement agencies to forward to their county and state bureaus of identification complete information. When completely developed, the system will provide accurate information on total offenses committed, offenses cleared by arrests, and final dispositions.

Radio and Motor Equipment. Broadcasting equipment employing frequency modulation was installed by the Connecticut state and Chicago and Maywood, Illinois, police departments—the first police organizations to adopt this type of radio equipment. The elimination of the usual radio interference, either man made or atmospheric, and all interference which might be caused by high buildings, the elevated transportation system, railroads and bridges, are advantages claimed for frequency modulation. With amplitude modulation the Connecticut state police car radios had a range limited to about 15 miles, partly caused by hilly terrain. Although the range of frequency modulation equipment does not exceed 100 miles, the range of Connecticut state police car radios was found to have been doubled by the use of this new equipment. The cost of the frequency modulation equipment is about the same as the present amplitude modulation equipment.

Experiments were continued on the use of radio transmitters, concealed in the pockets of a police officer, for transmitting conversations to a receiving point some distance removed. While such equipment is designed primarily for gathering evidence, if successfully developed it will undoubtedly be adopted for use by the foot patrolman on a beat.

The growing police practice of designating police cars by distinctive color combinations has resulted in an effort to standardize the color and design on all police cars within a region comprising several departments maintaining a joint police radio communications system. This may lead to the adoption of a standard color for all police cars, just as fire departments have adopted red as the universal color for their equipment.

Personnel. The further adoption of high standards for the selection of police recruits continued during the year. There was some evidence of a weakening of rigid residence requirements. California cities through their state league sought the cooperation of the state personnel board in arranging for examinations to set up lists of police chiefs for smaller cities interested in securing their services. The city of Pasadena announced a nationwide examination for the position of police chief to replace the incumbent who is to be retired in May, 1941.

Participation in local police training schools by the FBI has been curtailed because of the national emergency. State boards for vocational education are continuing their training programs through appropriations made possible by the George-Deen Act. Minnesota was the latest state to appoint a full-time police instructor. St. Mary's College, in cooperation with the San Antonio Police Department, established a course of training for San Antonio policemen and regularly enrolled students desirous of preparing themselves for police service. Graduates will receive bachelor of arts degrees and certificates of police administration.

The Arizona Municipal League recommended that each municipality make provision in its budget for the conduct of a police school and training period for all police officers of the state, and called upon the higher institutions of learning in the state to incorporate within their vocational courses a training program for police officers.

Scientific Crime Detection. The use of the polygraph or lie detector by police agencies has expanded during the past year. The police departments of 15 American cities, seven states, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation are using this instrument to detect deception and to eliminate innocent persons from suspicion. In at least three cities, applicants for positions on the police force must take a lie detector test. One large department uses the polygraph in examining policemen against whom charges are placed or who are under suspicion.

There has been an increase in the use of motion pictures in the crime detection field. Motorists suspected of driving while drunk are filmed at some police stations and reckless drivers are photographed in action by cameras mounted on the windshields of some highway patrol cars.

The past year has witnessed a marked increase in the number of police departments that use chemical tests of body fluids and breath for determining the degree of intoxication. Connecticut is the twenty-third state in which chemical tests have been used to determine the extent of intoxication of drinking drivers.

Legal. Interrupted sentences intended to save the jobs of persons convicted by minor law violations by sentencing them to serve their terms on certain days or week-ends have been imposed in various parts of the country in the past. New York State in 1940 enacted a law legalizing such sentences.

The United States Supreme Court in 8-to-1 decisions ruled two anti-picketing measures unconstitutional. One case involved an Alabama statute, the other an ordinance of Shasta County, California. The measures were held to violate the guarantees of freedom of speech and of the press provided by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Juvenile Crime Control. The American Law Institute has drafted a youth correction authority act which, according to William Draper Lewis, director of the institute, "proposes that youths between the ages of 16 and 21 convicted of a violation of law are to be sentenced to a Youth Correction Authority. It is the duty of the Authority to submit them to examination and study with a view to determining the treatment to be administered. This treatment may vary from confinement in a prison to release under more or less strict supervision. The Authority's duty will be to continue some form of control and treatment until in their judgment it is reasonably safe to release the youth from any control . . . The act removes from the judge, except in cases where he can now impose death or life imprisonment and desires to do so or in cases where he merely desires to impose a fine, all power to determine the character of the treatment to be given to the convicted offender . . . It does not establish new systems of treatment of convicted persons, but it gives to one central authority the power to use all existing systems . . . There is a provision which enables the existing juvenile courts of a state to send youths to the Authority if they so desire, with the consent of the Authority."

Increasing interest of the police in the problem of juvenile crime control is apparent from a survey made by a committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Of 189 cities reporting to the committee, 150 have prevention programs, 6 are planning on them, and 33 have none. The survey showed that individual treatment is receiving attention, and police departments, the courts and other public departments of the city and state, and private agencies are attempting to adjust situations without recourse to arrest and conviction. Group treatment through the medium of recreation has been proved to be of definite value in the prevention of delinquency and in rehabilitation. Public and private recreation activities and facilities have been sponsored and increased and the need for corrective leisure time activities established. A plan developed by the Chicago Police Department Crime Prevention Bureau calls for the establishment of "play spots" throughout the city, each under the supervision of a young policeman able to teach physical education. While this plan gives first attention to group treatment, it is interesting to note that during the year the Chicago Crime Prevention Bureau adjusted 10,007 cases and only 1,542 of the delinquents handled by the police were called before a judge. These figures strikingly illustrate the present trend toward treatment of delinquent children by the police, and the referral of only the more aggravated cases to the juvenile court.

Police Department Statistics

THE uniformed services of the typical city—its police and fire departments—account for about one-fourth of the general fund expenditures and an even larger proportion of the payroll. Because of their prominence among city departments, a special analysis has been made of statistics of police and fire departments in cities over 10,000 population. The police data in Tables XVII-A and XVII-B provide a broad picture of police activities.[1] The crime rates give a rough indication of the adequacy of police service. Number of men, number of automobiles, number of motorcycles, and type of radio facilities give an indication of the amount of effort being expended in police work. For a comparison of police and fire data, see "Fire Department Statistics" on page 397.

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[1] Data shown in Tables XVII-A and XVII-B were secured by the YEAR BOOK from police chiefs and finance officers late in 1940 and early in 1941, with the following exceptions: land areas are as of July 1, 1940, supplied by the United States Bureau of the Census; information on crimes from *Uniform Crime Reports* for January, 1941, published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and police radio stations as of November 1, 1940, from *List of Radio Stations in the Emergency Service*, published by the Federal Communications Commission.

Number of Police Employees. Tables XVII-A and XVII-B show for cities over 10,000 the total number of both civilian and uniformed police department employees reported to the Year Book by city officials late in 1940 and early in 1941. Table 1 shows that the number of employees per thousand for all cities over 10,000 is 1.68. This figure, however, is heavily weighted by the 14 largest cities, in which over one-third of the total population is found, and the ratios for each population group diminish with decreasing size except in the 100,000 to 200,000 group. More useful for comparing number of employees per thousand population is Table 4, which shows the range, quartiles, and median of this figure for each population group. It is of interest that there is little difference for any of these indices between the 200,000 to 500,000 group and the 50,000 to 100,000 group. Table 4, however, does show a wide variation within each population group; in all groups but the largest the highest number of employees in any city is approximately two per thousand population more than the lowest. Similarly, in each group, the upper quartile is approximately one-half an employee per thousand higher than the lower quartile, indicating a wide dispersion over the range. Comparisons between individual cities must be made with caution, however, as there are many factors to be considered. For example, reserve officers may or may not be used to replace absentees; some cities use two shifts, others use three; some cities use special school-crossing guards, others use regular police; police departments may or may not operate their own alarm and/or radio system; a heavy volume of traffic may require a larger than average proportion of the force on traffic duty, etc.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF POLICE EMPLOYEES AND NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN CITIES OVER 10,000

Population Group	Cities Reporting		Police Employees: 1941		Motor Vehicles: 1941				Motorcycles		
	Number	1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Number	No. Per 1,000 Pop.	Total No.	No. with One-way Radio	No. with Two-way Radio	Total No. Per 100,000 Pop.	Total No.	No. with Radio	Total No. Per 1,000 Pop.
Cities over 500,000..	14	22,368	52,030	2.33	3,479	2,076	481	15.6	1,537	256	6.87
200,000 to 500,000..	28	8,819	12,577	1.43	1,692	977	664	19.2	698	367	7.91
100,000 to 200,000..	49	6,500	9,792	1.51	1,044	333	546	16.1	702	371	10.80
50,000 to 100,000...	106	7,287	10,123	1.39	1,277	394	670	17.5	618	286	8.48
25,000 to 50,000....	212	7,380	9,047	1.23	1,186	237	654	16.1	578	265	7.83
10,000 to 25,000....	652	9,794	10,722	1.09	1,597	441	591	16.3	674	160*	6.88
All over 10,000.....	1,061	62,148	104,291	1.68	10,275	4,458	3,606	16.5	4,807	1,705	7.73

* This figure for cities of 10,000 to 25,000 was obtained directly from the questionnaires returned to the Year Book and cannot be derived from Table XVII-B.

Number of Motor Vehicles. This year for the first time the YEAR BOOK asked city officials to report the number of motorcycles of all types in addition to the number of motor vehicles of all types except motorcycles. Officials were also asked to report the number of each equipped with two-way radio or with one-way radio only (see Tables 1 and 2).

The number per 100,000 population of all motor vehicles except motorcycles in all cities over 10,000 is identical (16.5) with the corresponding figure reported in the 1940 YEAR BOOK, even though it is for a different number of cities. Furthermore, despite a shift in the actual cities included, the figures for each population group show variations similar to last year: a very small range with the lowest figure in the 14 cities over 500,000 and the highest in the cities between 200,000 and 500,000. The number of motorcycles per 100,000 population for all cities over 10,000 is 7.7, with very small variation from this figure within five of the six population groups. Thus the typical city has approximately 40 to 50 per cent as many motorcycles as it does all other motor vehicles. However, in the group of cities between 100,000 and 200,000 population (see Table 1), there are 10.8 motorcycles per 100,000 population, or 67 per cent of the total number of other vehicles. For all cities over 10,000 there are approximately two cars and one motorcycle for each 20 employees, and relative to the number of employees, smaller cities are much more highly motorized than the larger cities.

TABLE 2

TYPE OF POLICE RADIO FACILITIES FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION *

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting	No. Having One-way Radio Cars Only		No. Having Two-way Radio Cars Only		No. Having Both 1- and 2-way Radio Cars		Total No. Cities Having Radio Cars		No. Having Motorcycles		No. Having Radio Equip. Motorcycles	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Over 500,000	14	2	14.3	1	7.1	11	78.6	14	100.0	14	100.0	8	42.9
200,000 to 500,000	28	6	21.4	1	3.6	21	75.0	28	100.0	28	100.0	23	82.1
100,000 to 200,000	49	8	16.3	15	30.6	26	53.1	49	100.0	48	98.0	27	55.1
50,000 to 100,000	106	17	16.0	43	40.6	40	37.7	100	94.3	100	94.3	50	47.2
25,000 to 50,000	212	38	17.9	103	48.6	43	20.3	184	86.8	182	85.8	84	39.6
10,000 to 25,000	662	170	25.7	217	32.8	38	5.7	425	64.2	425	64.2	107	16.2
All over 10,000	1,071	241	22.5	380	35.5	179	16.7	800	74.7	797	74.4	299	27.9

* Number of cities owning fixed transmitters are: cities over 500,000, 14; cities between 200,000 and 500,000, 27; 100,000 to 200,000, 49; 50,000 to 100,000, 92; 25,000 to 50,000, 147; and 10,000 to 25,000, 269.

Police Radio Facilities. Tables 1 and 2 show the continued rapid development of two-way radio. Last year only 26 per cent of the total number of police cars had two-way radio, while in 1941 over 35 per cent are so equipped (see Table 1). In four of the six population groups there are now more two-way than one-way cars. Eighty per cent of all police cars now have some radio equipment. Table 1 shows that approximately one-third of the police motorcycles in all cities are radio equipped, the ratio being higher in the middle population groups and smaller in the largest and smallest cities. Two-way radio for motorcycles, however, was reported by only a score of cities.

Table 2 shows radio facilities in terms of cities having various types of equipment. The percentages shown last year are virtually identical with those in this table: 100 per cent of the cities over 100,000, 72 per cent of the smaller cities, and 74.7 per cent of all cities have radio cars. However, the per cent of cities having one-way cars only has fallen from 31.4 to 22.5, with a corresponding increase in the number of cities having two-way cars only.

In per cent of cities, as in number of cars, the figure for those having only two-way radio cars exceeds the figure for those having only one-way in four of the six groups. Cities having both one- and two-way cars plus cities having only two-way cars outnumber cities having only one-way cars in each population group, and over two-to-one in all cities (see Table 2). The per cent of cities having radio-equipped motorcycles (27.9) is somewhat less than the per cent of all motorcycles which are radio equipped (35.5). The Federal Communications Commission reported ownership of a fixed transmitter for virtually every city over 50,000 which has police radio facilities, but 28 per cent of the cities under 50,000 use the fixed transmitter of some other police agency.

Police Salaries. Tables XVII-A and XVII-B show data on entrance and maximum salaries of patrolmen and salaries of police chiefs as reported by city officials late in 1940 and early in 1941. In a few cities the entrance salary shown applies only for three months, more often it applies for six months or a year, and sometimes longer. Table 4, which summarizes these data, shows that the typical spread between median entrance and maximum salaries is $200 in cities under 500,000 and $500 in cities over 500,000. Differences between population groups are smallest in entrance salaries and greatest in chiefs' salaries: the median entrance salary is only $340 (23 per cent) larger in the biggest cities than in the smallest, but the median maximum salary is $665 (28 per cent) larger, and the median salary of police chiefs is $4,530 (67 per cent) larger.

Method of Appointment of Police Chief. Tables XVII-A and XVII-B show for each city the authority making the original appointment of the police chief, regardless of confirmations which may be required by other authorities. In exactly one-third of the reporting cities the chief is appointed by the mayor, in 29 per cent by the council, in 15 per cent by a police or safety board, in 14 per cent by a city manager, in 7 per cent by a safety or police director or commissioner, and in 2 per cent he is elected directly by the people.

Police Department Expenditures. City officials were asked to report the following police department expenditures for the year 1940 or the last fiscal year: (1) salaries and wages; (2) the amount paid *by the city* into the retirement system fund, if any; and (3) all other police expenditures including new equipment. In the tabulation of these figures in Tables XVII-A and XVII-B the total expenditure figure includes the amounts in the other columns and all other expenditures. The "Retirement" column includes all ascertainable payments *by the city* into the retirement fund from whatever source derived; every attempt has been made to exclude from this column direct benefits paid to retired employees, although such amounts are included in total expenditures. In cities having combined police and fire funds, payments were allocated to the fire and police departments in the ratio of total wage expenditures. In those cities having city or state funds for several classes of employees, for which it is impossible to allocate the payment for the police department, no amount can be shown in the "Retirement" column or included in the "Total Expenditures" column. Wherever no amount is shown in the "Retirement" column, however, some indication (see code at beginning of Table XVII-A) has been made in the column as to the existence and/or type of retirement system; the column may thus be used to determine whether individual cities have retirement systems and if the city contributes.

TABLE 3

POLICE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1940 FOR 1,008 CITIES OVER 10,000

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	Police Department Expenditures: 1940				
			Salaries and Wages		Total		% Salaries and Wages of Total
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	
Cities over 500,000	14	22,368	$130,077	$5.82	$150,865	$6.74	86.2
200,000 to 500,000	28	8,819	24,738	2.81	30,092	3.41	82.2
100,000 to 200,000	48	6,352	19,167	3.02	23,192	3.65	82.6
50,000 to 100,000	104	7,159	19,273	2.69	22,993	3.21	83.8
25,000 to 50,000	211	7,352	17,003	2.31	20,526	2.79	82.8
10,000 to 25,000	603	9,095	16,714	1.84	20,367	2.24	82.1
All over 10,000	1,008	61,145	$226,972	3.71	$268,035	4.38	84.7

Data on retirement systems are also shown in Tables IV-A and IV-B (page 130). A retirement system covering policemen exists in 83 per cent of the reporting cities over 25,000, and in 50 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 (see Table 2, page 124). As analyzed in Table 3, total expenditures for the 1,008 cities over 10,000 are $4.38 per capita, while

Table 4

Crime Rates, Police Employees, and Police Salaries in Cities Over 10,000[1]

	Cities Over 500,000	200,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 200,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000
Murders Per 100,000 Pop. (5-yr. Average, 1936-40)[2]						
No. of Cities Reporting	14	28	49	102	168	...
Lowest	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	...
Lower Quartile	3.3	3.5	1.5	1.0	0.7	...
Median	5.0	5.8	2.4	2.0	1.9	...
Upper Quartile	7.9	12.4	9.4	9.3	4.2	...
Highest	9.3	34.7	41.0	41.5	29.4	...
Robberies Per 100,000 Pop. (1940)						
No. of Cities Reporting	14	28	49	100	197	...
Lowest	9.7	5.8	3.0	1.3	0.0	...
Lower Quartile	32.5	36.6	17.4	17.3	9.2	...
Median	66.8	65.6	36.4	31.4	20.1	...
Upper Quartile	119.4	103.9	78.4	54.3	39.9	...
Highest	170.6	209.3	159.3	144.5	387.2	...
Crimes Against Property Per 100,000 Pop. (1940)						
No. of Cities Reporting	12	28	46	98	199	...
Lowest	247	343	270	179	180	...
Lower Quartile	424	557	591	431	353	...
Median	608	748	702	608	485	...
Upper Quartile	829	994	857	739	784	...
Highest	1,522	1,424	1,417	1,311	1,692	...
Number of Police Employees Per 1,000 Pop. (1941)						
No. of Cities Reporting	13	28	49	106	212	...
Lowest	1.58	0.96	0.82	0.81	0.52	...
Lower Quartile	1.91	1.08	1.08	1.03	0.97	...
Median	2.23	1.35	1.47	1.33	1.17	...
Upper Quartile	2.44	1.52	1.81	1.60	1.39	...
Highest	3.10	2.92	2.87	3.06	2.96	...
Entrance Salary of Patrolmen (January, 1941)						
No. of Cities Reporting	14	28	49	106	212	650
Lowest	$ 1,200	$1,000	$1,200	$ 900	$ 600	$ 832
Lower Quartile	1,763	1,500	1,547	1,440	1,440	1,287
Median	1,840	1,720	1,700	1,620	1,570	1,500
Upper Quartile	2,010	1,825	1,813	1,835	1,800	1,700
Highest	2,400	2,160	2,155	2,200	2,300	2,300
Maximum Salary of Patrolmen (January, 1941)						
No. of Cities Reporting	14	28	49	106	212	639
Lowest	$ 2,080	$1,617	$1,671	$1,188	$1,140	$ 960
Lower Quartile	2,160	1,818	1,872	1,695	1,645	1,500
Median	2,355	1,920	1,927	1,851	1,800	1,680
Upper Quartile	2,439	2,100	2,190	2,168	2,100	1,870
Highest	3,000	2,500	3,000	3,000	2,750	3,000
Salary of Police Chief (January, 1941)						
No. of Cities Reporting	14	28	49	105	212	646
Lowest	$ 5,000	$3,720	$2,400	$2,380	$1,740	$ 300
Lower Quartile	6,225	4,065	3,550	3,000	2,400	1,920
Median	6,750	4,960	3,900	3,500	2,780	2,220
Upper Quartile	8,500	5,150	4,250	3,790	3,238	2,600
Highest	12,500	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,100	4,500

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[1] For an explanation of the significance of quartiles and medians see "How to Use the Year Book," p. 15.

[2] The 1940 census population figures were used in determining the number of murders per 100,000 population for all five years.

salary and wage expenditures are $3.71 per capita, or 84.7 per cent of total expenditures, which is within 1/10 of 1 per cent of the figure in the 1940 YEAR BOOK. This per cent shows little variation with population. Per capita police expenditures in the largest population group were more than twice as great as those in all other groups except those between 100,000 and 500,000. It should be realized that total expenditures, in which personal services bulk large, are a reflection of the number of police employees and salary levels. It is to be expected, therefore, that the larger cities which have many more employees per capita as well as higher average salaries will consequently pay a larger per capita bill for police protection.

Crime Rates. Data were obtained from *Uniform Crime Reports*[2] on the so-called "Class 1"—major offenses. Table XVII-A shows (1) the average yearly number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters per 100,000 population in 1936 to 1940 inclusive; (2) the number of robberies per 100,000 population in 1940; and (3) the number of burglaries, larcenies over $50, and auto thefts per 100,000 population in 1940. A primary reason for using these particular indices is that the crimes included are among those most commonly and consistently reported to the police. Murder rates are perhaps the most reliable measure of crimes against the person. However, the number of murders during the five years is so small in all but the very largest cities that the data are affected greatly by fluctuation due to chance. Robbery rates are quite reliable and are probably more sensitive to the quality of police work than any other crime indices. The index of crimes against property is somewhat less reliable than the robbery rate and perhaps less subject to police control. It embraces all the major crimes against property except fraud, embezzlement, and similar crimes which are often concealed.

Because of the wide variety of factors affecting crime rates, the Federal Bureau of Investigation urges caution in the comparison of crime rates between communities. The amount of crime committed in a community is not chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. Some of the factors which affect the amount of crime in a community are: the composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race; the economic status and activities of the population; climate; educational, recreational, and religious facilities; the number of police employees per unit of population; the standards governing appointments to the police force; the policies of prosecuting officials and the courts; the attitude of the public toward law enforcement problems; and the degree of efficiency of the law enforcement agency. Comparisons between the crime rates of individual cities should not be made without giving consideration to these factors. It should be noted that it is more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community. The figures reported to the FBI are published only if they apparently have been compiled in accordance with the provisions of the crime reporting manual.

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[2] Volume XI, Fourth Quarterly Bulletin, 1940, pp. 179-85.

TABLE 5

NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, INCLUSIVE, 1940, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS [1]

Division	No. Cities Reporting[2]	Murder, Nonnegligent Manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary—Breaking or Entering	Larceny—[3] Theft	Auto Theft
New England	178	1.2	15.5	10.5	269.3	571.5	172.3
Middle Atlantic	488	3.1	26.3	31.1	259.0[4]	471.0[4]	145.7
East North Central	492	4.1	81.6	32.1	326.5	891.7	144.0
West North Central	243	3.1	37.7	14.1	267.0	912.2	140.2
South Atlantic	158	15.2	72.0	135.6	430.3	1,175.7	222.6
East South Central	70	21.6	85.6	210.7	519.2	1,009.4	182.4
West South Central	108	11.4	50.9	83.5	405.3	1,316.9	155.4
Mountain	84	3.7	46.8	19.3	372.5	1,429.3	197.6
Pacific	180	3.7	78.1	29.5	522.8	1,499.1	344.2

[1] Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports*, Vol. XI, No. 4, Fourth Quarterly Bulletin, 1940, Government Printing Office (1940), pp. 173-95.

[2] Includes all cities above 2,500 which reported to the FBI.

[3] Includes larcenies both over and under $50 whereas crimes against property in Table XVII-A include burglaries, auto thefts, and only larcenies over $50.

[4] The rates for burglary and larceny in the Middle Atlantic States are based on the reports of 486 cities.

Table 4 shows that, in general, crime rates increase with population class. In addition, there is a wide variation among cities of the same population group. In cities of 100,000 to 200,000, for example, the five-year average murder rate varies from 0.4 to 41.0, the robbery rate from 3.0 to 159.3, and the crimes-against-property rate from 270 to 1,417. There are also large differences between the upper and lower quartiles, indicating that the rates are widely dispersed over the range. The regional variations in crime (see Table 5) are even more striking than those associated with the size of the city. This table was not derived from Table XVII-A, but was taken directly from *Uniform Crime Reports*. The inclusion of smaller cities should not affect appreciably the variability between geographical areas.

TABLE XVII-A

POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000: 1941

This table includes all urban places over 25,000 population listed in the 1940 census except Arlington County, Virginia, and Belvedere township, California. The personnel, expenditure, and motor vehicle data were reported to the YEAR BOOK by city officials late in 1940 and early in 1941. The areas are as of July 1, 1940, and were obtained by the United States Bureau of the Census from city officials. The data on fixed radio transmitters are as of November 1, 1940, and were obtained from the Federal Communications Commission. All crime rates are computed on the basis of 1940 population, from figures obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Under "Number of Employees," officers and civilians are included. Expenditures are for the calendar year 1940 or last fiscal year, whichever was reported. Under "Retirement," amount shown is the payment by the city into the pension or retirement fund and does not include benefits paid from the fund or direct appropriations by the city to retired employees. "Total Expenditures" include new equipment and all other expenditures. Under "Motorcycles, Number Radio Equipped," a double dagger (‡) (in Table XVII-A only) indicates that part, or all, are equipped with two-way radio. Under "Fixed Radio Transmitter," "Y" indicates that the city owns a fixed transmitter, "N" that the city uses a transmitter of some other governmental unit, "O" that it has no radio-equipped cars. Under "Crime Rates" (in Table XVII-A only), a section mark (§) indicates that the average murder rate was computed from figures from only three or four of the last five years. "Crimes Against Property" include burglaries, larcenies over $50, and auto thefts. A dagger (†) indicates 1939 figures. See preceding article for detailed explanation.

Police Chief—How Appointed

A—by city manager
B—by police or safety board
C—by city council
E—elected directly by the people
M—by mayor
S—by fire or safety commissioner or director

Retirement Expenditures (if no payment shown)

AU—payment to retirement system by city but amount unknown
NP—retirement system exists but city did not contribute
NS—no regular retirement system
U—retirement system exists but unknown if city contributes

This column thus indicates if these cities have a police retirement plan.

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Area in Square Miles	Number of Police Employees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1940 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles Total Less Motorcycles			Motorcycles		Fixed Radio Transmitter	Crime Rates in 1940 Per 100,000 Population		
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Total	Total No.	Number Radio Equipped 1-way Radio	Number Radio Equipped 2-way Radio	Total No.	No. Radio Equipped		Murder (5-year Average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property
Over 500,000																		
Baltimore, Md.	859	78.7	1,919	$1,820–2,080	$5,000	S	$4,422	$210	$4,908	186	44	56	110	0	Y	8.1	48.3	582
Boston, Mass.	771	43.9	2,392	1,600–2,100	7,000	S	5,010	347	5,874	131	0	82	28	0	Y	1.2	38.0	649
Buffalo, N. Y.	576	39.4	1,283	1,900–2,200	6,300	M	2,815	245	3,245	120	46	46	55	6	Y	2.4	12.5	259
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	206.7	6,641	2,140–2,500	10,000	M	16,755	2,153	19,516	262	134	46	90	0	Y	6.4	170.6	519
Cleveland, Ohio	878	73.1	1,630	1,800–2,419	6,440	S	3,847	421	4,674	190	72	52	65	27	Y	7.9	102.3	443
Detroit, Mich.	1,623	137.9	3,859	2,000–2,640	10,000	M	10,303	657	11,247	437	147	34	111	0	Y	4.4	116.2	633
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,504	448.3	2,741	2,040–2,400	6,000	B	6,308	AU	6,712	396	113	134	75	0	Y	5.2	144.2	1522
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	43.4	1,226	1,800–2,160	6,500	B	2,681	320	3,145	73	73	0	55	55	Y	1.6	9.7	247
New York, N. Y.	7,455	299.0	19,314	1,200–3,000	12,500	M	54,130	3,490	63,936	891	807	4	398	5	Y	4.1	20.1	...
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,931	127.2	4,830	1,820–2,184	7,500	S	10,330	735	11,265	289	231	4	276	0	Y	5.9	49.6	416
Pittsburgh, Pa.	672	52.1	1,058	1,650–2,310	5,970	S	2,398	398	2,851	51	43	0	35	4	Y	4.8	81.9	830

Table XVII-A.—Police Department Data for the 410 Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Area in Square Miles	Number of Police Employees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1940 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles Total Less Motorcycles			Motorcycles		Fixed Radio Trans-mitter	Crime Rates in 1940 Per 100,000 Population		
						Salaries and Wages	Retire-ment	Total	Total No.	Number Radio Equipped 1-way Radio	Number Radio Equipped 2-way Radio	Total No.	No. Radio Equipped		Murder (5-year Average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property
Over 500,000—continued																	
St. Louis, Mo.	816	61.0	2,260	$1,860–2,160	$6,500 B	$4,781	$484	$5,624	221	185	21	95	37	Y	7.9	51.6	...
San Francisco, Calif.	635	44.6	1,339	2,400–2,400	7,200 B	3,385	515	4,076	118	116	1	71	63	Y	3.6	90.5	943
Washington, D. C.	663	61.4	1,538	1,900–2,400	8,000 C	2,912	650	3,792	114	65	1	73	59	Y	9.3	129.1	822
200,000 to 500,000																	
Akron, Ohio	245	53.7	234	1,680–1,923	3,977 M	470	60	581	40	22	14	20	4	Y	3.8	49.4	698
Atlanta, Ga.	302	34.7	462	1,944–2,100	5,000 C	932	88	1,127	48	21	24	33	3	Y	34.7	126.7	1319
Birmingham, Ala.	268	50.2	269	1,740–1,920	5,000 B	493	33	585	49	29	16	23	9	Y	27.1	63.5	928
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	73.1	733	1,000–1,860	6,000 A	1,375	240	1,713	139	139	0	32	8	Y	11.3	108.4	780
Columbus, Ohio	306	39.0	321	1,800–1,920	3,720 S	614	130	765	43	33	8	35	0	Y	5.2	90.2	1226
Dallas, Tex.	295	41.2	316	1,200–1,800	5,000 A	567	50	733	83	66	17	16	16	Y	23.5	60.7	785
Dayton, Ohio	211	23.7	206	1,830–1,920	4,000 A	399	63	511	34	0	29	7	7	Y	9.0	37.0	540
Denver, Colo.	322	57.9	402	1,740–1,920	4,200 S	786	AU	946	72	28	40	24	20	Y	4.6	62.0	609
Houston, Tex.	385	72.8	466	1,590–1,860	4,920 M	779	NS	918	53	12	41	12	12	Y	17.7	81.4	910
Indianapolis, Ind.	387	53.6	578	1,700–2,047	4,800 B	1,127	115	1,336	66	13	51	49	10	Y	6.6	129.5	1170
Jersey City, N. J.	301	16.0	(not reporting)														
Kansas City, Mo.	399	58.5	685	1,320–1,800	5,000 B	1,039	NS	1,273	101	34	67	30	15	Y	10.0	113.5	615
Louisville, Ky.	319	37.9	438	1,418–1,617	4,500 S	709	89	912	40	34	6	31	31	Y	12.7	126.9	1424
Memphis, Tenn.	293	45.6	325	1,320–1,800	3,900 C	526	NS	635	54	28	22	27	4	Y	18.6	209.3	935
Minneapolis, Minn.	492	53.8	509	1,680–2,160	5,000 M	1,091	192	1,360	65	29	36	27	0	Y	1.9	33.7	663
Newark, N. J.	430	17.1	1,255	2,100–2,500	6,000 S	3,125	357	3,719	79	72	0	34	0	Y	6.3	77.0	1013
New Orleans, La.	495	199.4	850	1,500–1,824	6,000 M	1,439	49	1,600	65	58	7	43	43‡	Y	14.8	28.3	375
Oakland, Calif.	302	52.8	421	2,160–2,400	5,400 A	992	56	1,164	70	67	0	41	1	N	4.5	42.0	728
Oklahoma City, Okla.	204	25.2	222	1,584–1,860	4,000 A	428	NS	461	37	11	26	17	17	N	8.0	71.4	768
Omaha, Neb.	224	38.9	301	1,440–1,680	4,020 C	496	4	603	51	47	0	21	17	Y	3.9	29.9	452
Portland, Ore.	305	63.5	477	1,920–2,232	4,800 M	1,062	30	1,248	89	30	58	11	0	Y	2.5	108.7	1282
Providence, R. I.	254	...	541	1,825–2,099	5,200 B	1,055†	...	1,338†	81	81	0	24	24	Y	1.3	7.1	481
Rochester, N. Y.	325	34.7	452	1,785–2,100	4,900 S	1,008	130	1,241	41	13	25	18	18	Y	1.2	5.8	343
St. Paul, Minn.	288	52.2	342	1,516–1,816	5,000 B	698	130	912	29	2	26	14	14	Y	1.3	40.3	512
San Antonio, Tex.	254	40.2	275	1,800–1,800	5,500 M	434	19	584	63	6	55	13	13‡	Y	11.6	77.2	688
San Diego, Calif.	203	95.3	249	1,824–2,220	4,500 A	502	19	633	56	2	54	35	35	Y	4.1	36.4	647
Seattle, Wash.	368	68.5	554	1,920–2,160	5,000 M	1,189	202	1,477	60	16	29	15	0	Y	3.5	70.3	1157
Syracuse, N. Y.	206	25.3	309	1,800–2,040	6,000 M	654	67	770	24	24	13	12	12	Y	1.0	7.3	391
Toledo, Ohio	282	37.1	385	1,500–1,920	3,900 S	749	123	947	60	60	0	34	34	Y	3.5	67.7	861
100,000 to 200,000																	
Albany, N. Y.	131	19.0	372	1,700–2,000	4,500 M	744	23	889	27	22	0	15	0	Y	1.5	23.0	368
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	14.6	270	1,560–2,300	5,500 B	633	55	...	19	17	0	13	6	Y	1.2	12.9	585

Cambridge, Mass.	111	6.2	238	1,783–2,190	4,500	M	521	NP	534	10	0	4	9	0	Y	0.9	30.7	807
Camden, N. J.	118	8.7	215	1,500–2,040	4,000	S	415	80	523	19	5	14	20	0	Y	2.7	55.3	593
Canton, Ohio	108	13.9	97	1,500–1,884	2,955	M	191	34	241	12	0	8	10	0	Y	3.0	67.3	...
Charlotte, N. C.	101	19.3	105	1,560–1,740	3,300	C	188	NP	213	11	0	11	12	12‡	Y	41.0	97.1	1257
Chattanooga, Tenn.	128	27.4	116	1,200–1,920	3,480	S	245	15	285	18	18	0	4	4	Y	35.3§	86.6	714
Des Moines, Iowa	160	53.8	156	1,740–1,920	4,000	C	318	44	390	22	10	12	14	14	Y	2.3	40.0	646
Duluth, Minn.	101	62.3	136	1,680–1,920	3,900	S	271	51	360	20	7	12	3	3	Y	1.0	16.8	601
Elizabeth, N. J.	110	9.7	217	2,155–2,375	4,500	B	508	28	573	16	0	9	19	0	Y	0.9	29.1	473
Erie, Pa.	117	16.2	135	1,620–1,920	3,360	M	263	6	300	12	0	10	12	0	Y	1.5	25.7	649
Fall River, Mass.	115	32.9	205	1,907–1,907	3,800	B	381	40	443	9	0	5	5	0	Y	0.7	15.6	648
Flint, Mich.	152	29.3	178	1,560–1,860	3,800	A	307	6	419	28	7	12	8	5	Y	2.4	33.7	853
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	17.1	124	1,800–1,920	3,012	M	264	29	310	18	10	6	5	1	Y	2.4	40.5	838
Fort Worth, Tex.	178	49.8	226	1,530–1,800	3,840	A	409	NS	460	33	14	19	26	7	Y	14.2	47.3	699
Gary, Ind.	112	40.3	165	1,800–2,160	3,600	M	331	26	384	28	12	7	13	1	Y	11.1	159.3	677
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164	23.0	206	1,625–1,900	3,600	A	379	13	462	40	0	40	22	22	Y	1.2	22.5	617
Hartford, Conn.	166	15.9	478	1,916–2,219	5,500	B	838	59	966	21	10	10	10	6	Y	2.0	18.0	888
Jacksonville, Fla.	173	30.2	236	1,551–2,300	5,040	C	469	54	582	39	26	12	10	6	Y	20.1	139.8	1093
Kansas City, Kan.	121	19.2	99	1,800–1,980	3,600	M	201	37	483	24	2	22	11	0	Y	8.6	113.6	...
Knoxville, Tenn.	112	25.4	176	1,440–1,800	3,600	S	282	23	334	28	28	0	16	16	Y	25.6	20.6	704
Long Beach, Calif.	164	31.0	255	2,040–2,400	4,500	A	552	11	648	32	12	13	19	2	Y	1.7	63.9	1026
Lowell, Mass.	101	13.4	175	1,927–1,927	3,080	M	315	28	357	8	0	5	3	0	Y	1.2	7.9	498
Miami, Fla.	172	30.3	303	1,320–1,920	4,000	A	473	AU	552	34	12	19	27	27	Y	19.6	131.3	1170
Nashville, Tenn.	167	22.0	221	1,920–1,920	2,800	M	417	31	491	30	7	10	10	0	Y	31.9	118.3	...
New Bedford, Mass.	110	19.0	211	1,544–1,671	3,150	M	415	AU	435	14	13	0	3	3	Y	1.5	16.3	836
New Haven, Conn.	161	17.9	341	1,825–2,108	6,000	M	785	56	881	23	3	17	10	0	Y	2.0	30.5	869
Norfolk, Va.	144	28.1	240	1,554–1,890	4,000	A	427	20	903	26	13	0	21	1	Y	16.9	93.5	1113
Paterson, N. J.	140	8.1	239	1,900–2,300	4,200	B	607	U	642	19	0	12	15	0	Y	3.7	20.8	566
Peoria, Ill.	105	12.5	142	1,800–1,860	3,600	B	254	7	301	16	0	14	10	0	Y	3.2	52.3	639
Reading, Pa.	111	8.8	166	1,440–1,680	2,400	M	272	6	300	13	1	10	4	4	Y	1.8	12.7	523
Richmond, Va.	193	21.4	291	1,560–1,800	4,000	S	517	NP	594	35	0	35	20	0	Y	18.8	85.5	980
Sacramento, Calif.	106	13.7	146	2,040–2,400	4,500	A	345	28	410	21	9	12	12	12	Y	6.2	158.6	1417
Salt Lake City, Utah	150	52.5	165	1,200–1,980	4,800	M	318	23	382	26	8	18	20	0	Y	3.2	48.7	801
Scranton, Pa.	140	19.3	181	1,800–2,160	2,800	M	378	26	413	9	0	4	8	0	Y	2.4	12.1	569
Somerville, Mass.	102	3.9	150	1,770–2,190	4,000	M	333	AU	347	10	8	0	0	0	Y	0.4	21.5	712
South Bend, Ind.	101	20.0	106	1,800–2,040	3,500	M	211	20	253	18	8	10	7	2‡	Y	2.2	48.4	769
Spokane, Wash.	122	41.5	143	1,512–1,800	3,180	S	260	44	345	12	0	10	13	13	Y	1.8	71.3	949
Springfield, Mass.	150	31.7	303	1,679–2,190	5,000	B	656	1	745	16	1†	8†	20	0	Y	0.8	6.7	498
Tacoma, Wash.	109	46.4	104	1,800–2,040	3,600	S	228	27	279	15	3	12	4	0	Y	3.8	44.8	675
Tampa, Fla.	108	19.0	96	1,500–1,740	4,200	M	169	21	228	25	4	21	4	3	Y	12.4	29.5	835
Trenton, N. J.	125	7.2	247	1,950–2,400	4,400	S	575	59	666	26	3	10	4	0	Y	1.6	52.1	825
Tulsa, Okla.	142	21.3	151	1,800–1,800	3,600	C	254†	...	311†	24	4	17	11	1‡	Y	10.1	123.8	1102
Utica, N. Y.	101	15.8	165	1,550–2,000	3,600	M	329	92	446	13	7	6	8	4	Y	0.8	3.0	270
Wichita, Kan.	115	21.2	114	1,440–1,800	4,620	A	189	7	250	26	2	23	7	7	Y	3.0	12.2	352
Wilmington, Del.	113	9.8	181	1,750–1,920	4,000	B	326	8	379	20	0	16	21	16	Y	5.7	36.4	666
Worcester, Mass.	194	37.2	361	1,916–2,190	5,000	M	842	52	979	18	0	14	8	0	Y	1.2	15.5	612
Yonkers, N. Y.	143	17.2	279	1,940–3,000	6,000	S	864	158	1,066	28	26	0	13	0	Y	1.4	4.2	295
Youngstown, Ohio	168	32.8	166	1,690–1,980	3,771	M	331	62	438	33	2	25	4	4	Y	5.5	114.5	760

TABLE XVII-A.—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Area in Square Miles	Number of Police Employees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1940 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles: Total Less Motorcycles			Motor Vehicles: Motorcycles		Fixed Radio Transmitter	Crime Rates in 1940 Per 100,000 Population		
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Total	Total No.	Number Radio Equipped: 1-way Radio	Number Radio Equipped: 2-way Radio	Total No.	No. Radio Equipped		Murder (5-year Average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property
50,000 to 100,000																		
Allentown, Pa.	97	15.7	101	$1,600–1,800	$2,600	M	$177	$ 4	$211	10	1	8	3	0	Y	1.2	42.3	354
Altoona, Pa.	80	9.0	65	1,500–1,800	....	M	128	AU	136	4	0	2	1	0	Y	2.2	31.2	403
Amarillo, Tex.	52	16.4	50	1,500–1,500	3,300	C	66	NS	86	5	0	4	8	0	Y	8.3§	36.8	828
Asheville, N. C.	51	14.8	65	1,512–1,680	3,000	A	115	6	139	9	0	9	5	5	N	13.3	93.5	704
Atlantic City, N. J.	64	11.5	196	2,150–2,550	5,000	C	504	20	559	11	0	10	8	8	Y	4.4	76.4	1254
Augusta, Ga.	66	9.8	108	1,200–1,500	3,000	B	160	U	193	19	19	0	12	12	Y	19.1	44.0	774
Austin, Tex.	88	25.1	85	1,320–1,800	3,780	A	156	NP	200	20	1	18	5	5	Y	12.5	28.4	794
Bayonne, N. J.	79	4.4	209	2,100–2,500	5,500	S	552	44	624	15	0	10	17	0	Y	...	...	...
Beaumont, Tex.	59	10.4	56	1,506–1,596	3,840	C	98	NS	123	9	1	7	8	8	Y	15.9	32.2	376
Berkeley, Calif.	86	9.4	82	1,980–2,220	4,500	A	179	30	279	65	57	3	0	0	Y	0.5	7.0	399
Bethlehem, Pa.	58	17.5	59	1,800–1,800	3,000	C	110	NP	129	6	0	4	3	0	Y	...	...	...
Binghamton, N. Y.	78	10.0	117	1,700–2,060	3,500	M	254	15	290	12	12	0	6	6	Y	1.3	1.3	326
Brockton, Mass.	62	21.4	99	1,480–1,850	2,544	M	193	18	225	8	0	8	5	5	Y	0.6	8.0	648
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	62	27.1	60	1,620–1,800	2,520	S	105	2	132	6	3	3	6	6	Y	1.0	19.3	382
Charleston, S. C.	71	4.5	141	1,224–1,500	3,336	M	206	5	235	19	15	0	4	0	Y	11.2	144.5	767
Charleston, W. Va.	68	7.7	75	1,350–1,662	3,300	M	124	11	146	8	8	0	2	0	Y	20.6	88.4	...
Chester, Pa.	59	4.5	60	1,760–1,760	2,772	M	119†	...	167†	14	0	0	5	0	O	23.6	57.4	386
Cicero, Ill.	65	5.7	80	1,800–2,100	3,600	M	181	AU	213	10	0	6	6	0	Y	0.6	97.4	260
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	55	8.2	74	1,800–2,436	3,800	A	135	5	158	10	9	0	3	3	N	0.7	32.7	396
Columbia, S. C.	62	8.8	94	1,260–1,560	3,060	C	140	5	173	14	11	0	8	1	Y	15.7§	62.5	1311
Columbus, Ga.	53	6.3	77	1,380–1,548	3,300	C	118	NS	153	10	2	8	7	7	Y	16.9	60.1	557
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57	7.7	51	1,200–1,560	2,700	C	78	NS	118	8	1	7	8	7	Y	8.0	19.2	1173
Covington, Ky.	62	6.4	67	1,500–1,800	3,000	A	121	7	144	7	7	0	2	2	N	9.4	45.1	609
Davenport, Iowa	66	18.1	68	1,650–1,800	3,000	M	126	20	159	10	3	6	3	3	Y	1.5	43.9	462
Dearborn, Mich.	64	25.1	141	2,000–2,500	5,000	B	348	7	362	31	3	18	6	0	Y	2.8	53.5	719
Decatur, Ill.	59	9.5	55	1,320–1,740	2,700	B	88	13	115	7	0	5	3	1	Y	3.4	47.2	433
Durham, N. C.	60	13.2	87	900–1,680	3,600	A	132	NP	168	14	1	12	5	5	Y	15.5§	59.8	992
East Chicago, Ind.	55	10.4	80	1,770–2,160	3,600	B	176	17	207	8	0	6	6	0	Y	11.3	65.9	450
East Orange, N. J.	69	3.9	112	1,950–2,500	5,000	M	289	29	334	8	0	5	5	0	Y	1.5	21.8	731
East St. Louis, Ill.	76	13.4	76	1,680–1,740	3,000	M	132	19	175	11	0	11	4	0	Y	14.8	137.6	611
El Paso, Tex.	97	13.6	96	1,800–1,800	3,600	M	184	21	241	12	2	10	7	7	Y	6.0	75.4	662
Evanston, Ill.	65	8.2	99	1,830–2,160	4,500	M	219	AU	241	14	0	11	12	2	Y	2.1	30.6	459
Evansville, Ind.	97	9.5	149	1,733–1,916	3,650	B	275	24	332	21	0	21	14	14	Y	8.0	41.2	762
Fresno, Calif.	61	9.9	100	1,800–2,100	4,200	M	201	13	246	26	0	26	4	4	Y	5.9	80.7	1093
Galveston, Tex.	61	8.1	86	1,440–1,440	2,400	C	111	NS	132	9	1	7	6	5	Y	3.0§	...	...
Glendale, Calif.	83	20.0	87	1,824–2,280	4,230	C	203	NS	243	13	0	13	5	5‡	Y	1.2	30.3	787
Greensboro, N. C.	59	18.0	91	1,290–1,620	3,300	C	131	NS	162	13	0	10	5	3‡	Y	16.9	28.7	1113

Hamilton, Ohio	51	6.6	53	1,620–1,860	3,000	A	100	15	125	8	1	6	3	3	Y	5.5	19.8	285
Hammond, Ind.	70	23.5	95	1,860–2,100	3,600	B	200	17	236	16	0	12	12	0	Y	0.9	31.3	482
Harrisburg, Pa.	84	6.2	140	1,620–1,740	3,300	M	255	4	287	5	0	5	6	0	Y	3.1	52.4	615
Highland Park, Mich.	51	3.0	108	2,000–2,500	4,000	B	239	11	265	11	1	7	4	0	Y	2.0	76.8	1181
Hoboken, N. J.	50	1.0	147	1,850–2,250	5,000	S	...	...	...	3	0	0	4	0	O	3.0§	...	...
Holyoke, Mass.	54	21.2	93	1,976–2,190	3,500	M	220	15	243	5	0	3	2	0	Y	0.6§	...	623
Huntington, W. Va.	79	16.2	73	1,560–1,680	2,400	M	119	8	143	11	4	4	5	0	Y	7.9	78.6	724
Irvington, N. J.	55	3.1	85	2,200–2,500	4,000	S	196	6	228	9	7	0	9	1	N	0.4	52.4	622
Jackson, Miss.	62	16.1	73	1,140–1,560	2,700	M	109	12	160	14	5	8	8	8	Y	13.2	37.0	665
Johnstown, Pa.	67	5.6	60	1,902–1,902	2,820	M	120	3	145	7	0	0	9	0	O	1.2	13.5	453
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54	8.5	73	1,260–1,854	3,600	A	132	NS	165	10	1	7	8	8	Y	1.8	24.0	665
Lakewood, Ohio	69	5.6	60	1,800–2,460	3,600	M	161	15	189	11	8	0	2	0	N	0.3	17.4	244
Lancaster, Pa.	61	3.9	62	1,500–1,800	3,500	M	112	3	148	5	0	2	7	0	Y	1.3	24.5	386
Lansing, Mich.	79	11.6	90	1,650–2,050	4,200	B	206	6	228	9	1	7	7	7	Y	0.5	6.3	446
Lawrence, Mass.	84	6.7	128	2,190–2,190	3,000	S	289	16	333	5	0	0	3	0	O	1.7	11.9	423
Lincoln, Neb.	82	24.3	87	1,302–1,560	2,880	S	119	NS	152	13	12	0	9	9	Y	0.2	12.2	249
Little Rock, Ark.	88	17.9	91	1,140–1,590	2,680	..	139	NP	160	9	9	0	17	17	Y	12.7	63.6	...
Lynn, Mass.	98	10.5	147	1,900–2,100	3,500	M	340	29	392	13	0	0	7	0	O	1.0	34.6	761
McKeesport, Pa.	55	4.5	84	1,679–1,971	2,500	M	135	2	143	6	0	5	2	0	Y	1.4	66.8	524
Macon, Ga.	58	8.0	74	1,080–1,620	3,600	M	112	3	142	7	0	6	10	9‡	Y	41.5	93.3	574
Madison, Wis.	67	8.1	77	1,620–1,920	3,400	B	150	NP	172	12	2	9	7	0	Y	0.3	13.3	424
Malden, Mass.	58	5.1	115	1,879–2,226	3,200	M	220	NP	239	7	0	3	2	0	Y	0.3	32.8	643
Manchester, N. H.	78	32.1	107	1,916–2,008	4,800	B	220	NS	255	12	0	11	0	0	N	0.5	1.3	179
Medford, Mass.	63	8.2	87	1,952–2,252	3,600	M	202	AU	212	7	1	4	1	0	Y	0.0	12.7	349
Mobile, Ala.	79	11.7	109	1,200–1,200	3,420	B	139	4	169	11	4	6	7	4	Y	20.1	82.6	714
Montgomery, Ala.	78	20.3	141	900–1,188	3,000	M	...	...	...	24	12	12	8	6	Y	...	30.7	975
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	67	4.1	132	1,800–3,000	5,500	S	389	35	447	24	22	0	4	0	Y	1.5	7.4	291
New Britain, Conn.	69	13.7	87	1,916–2,190	3,700	B	214	10	243	10	0	7	0	0	Y	0.9	13.1	510
New Rochelle, N. Y.	58	9.9	146	1,750–2,900	6,000	S	420	35	493	21	17	0	18	0	Y	2.1	10.3	401
Newton, Mass.	70	17.9	139	1,790–2,190	4,000	M	308	AU	328	13	0	13	5	0	Y	2.9	1.4	...
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	78	12.7	128	1,600–2,500	3,300	A	279	27	333	11	0	11	8	1	Y	1.5	12.8	769
Oak Park, Ill.	66	4.7	78	1,800–2,220	4,500	B	155	10	180	12	0	9	7	0	Y	1.2	75.7	553
Pasadena, Calif.	82	19.4	105	2,160–2,400	4,800	A	258	61	368	15	0	13	17	17	Y	1.7	29.3	926
Passaic, N. J.	61	3.1	121	2,100–2,500	3,600	S	258	14	290	12	0	8	7	0	Y	3.3	26.1	621
Pawtucket, R. I.	76	...	129	1,460–1,626	2,600	M	192	11	220	7	0	7	9	0	Y	0.0	14.5	588
Phoenix, Ariz.	65	9.9	100	1,350–1,800	3,600	A	199†	...	265†	32	21	11	6	6‡	Y	16.2	90.2	923
Pontiac, Mich.	67	19.8	68	1,600–1,908	3,600	A	129	NS	150	11	1	8	5	3	Y	3.9	31.5	675
Portland, Me.	74	21.6	128	1,515–1,825	3,500	A	216	28	266	11	8	3	2	0	Y	1.6	21.7	1009
Portsmouth, Va.	51	6.2	43	1,613–1,879	2,426	A	70†	...	75†	3	2	0	4	0	N	21.3	72.9	702
Pueblo, Colo.	52	10.0	47	1,680–1,800	2,580	C	90	AU	102	8	0	5	2	0	Y	6.5	95.9	537
Quincy, Mass.	76	16.5	152	1,760–2,100	3,600	M	279	9	307	12	0	11	4	4	Y	0.7§	26.4	365
Racine, Wis.	67	8.7	68	1,680–1,920	3,600	B	134	12	159	10	1	8	4	1	Y	1.8	17.9	317
Roanoke, Va.	69	10.7	93	1,500–1,740	3,504	A	159	4	179	13	12	0	4	0	Y	13.9	17.3	476
Rockford, Ill.	85	12.1	101	1,800–2,100	3,500	B	193	13	232	10	6	4	5	4	Y	0.9§	31.9	334
Saginaw, Mich.	83	16.6	95	1,320–1,800	3,600	A	161	14	215	22	1	17	5	5	Y	3.4	30.2	705
St. Joseph, Mo.	76	14.1	101	1,200–1,590	2,670	B	172	1	185	14	1	11	4	4	Y	4.5	34.3	816
St. Petersburg, Fla.	61	52.2	67	1,440–1,710	3,600	A	109	6	141	11	3	5	7	6	Y	9.2	31.2	975
San Jose, Calif.	68	14.8	63	1,920–2,280	4,200	A	142	4	168	9	0	8	7	0	Y	2.6	26.3	656
Santa Monica, Calif.	53	8.0	80	1,800–2,160	3,000	M	151	NS	192	9	0	8	6	0	Y	2.2	72.9	1280

Table XVII-A.—Police Department Data for the 410 Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Area in Square Miles	Number of Police Employees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1940 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles Total Less Motorcycles			Motorcycles		Fixed Radio Trans-mitter	Crime Rates in 1940 Per 100,000 Population		
						Salaries and Wages	Retire-ment	Total	Total No.	Number Radio Equipped 1-way Radio	Number Radio Equipped 2-way Radio	Total No.	No. Radio Equipped		Murder (5-year Average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property
50,000 to 100,000—continued																	
Savannah, Ga.	96	11.1	150	$1,200–1,620	$3,300 C	$231	$ 9	$281	32	16	7	15	5	Y	15.4	56.3	676
Schenectady, N. Y.	88	10.2	165	1,850–2,150	4,300 A	355	21	396	8	0	7	8	0	Y	0.5	5.7	635
Shreveport, La.	98	18.7	130	1,470–1,590	3,900 S	184	12	225	20	7	8	9	9	Y	11.8	35.7	576
Sioux City, Iowa	82	45.0	93	1,560–1,800	3,000 S	163	27	226	15	0	10	4	4	Y	2.4	31.6	720
Springfield, Ill.	76	9.5	105	2,100–2,100	3,300 M	201	27	257	12	1	6	7	0	Y	2.1	54.3	799
Springfield, Mo.	61	13.6	61	1,200–1,620	2,700 M	97	NS	117	10	2	6	4	2	Y	2.9	16.3	699
Springfield, Ohio	71	11.8	58	1,440–1,800	3,300 A	105	9	123	12	0	12	1	0	Y	4.2	32.5	468
Stockton, Calif.	55	9.9	63	1,680–2,100	3,600 A	135	2	160	12	9	3	6	6	Y	...	...	...
Terre Haute, Ind.	63	9.8	80	1,500–1,800	3,000 M	150	22	338	9	4	5	0	0	Y	3.5	52.6	509
Topeka, Kan.	68	11.3	75	1,536–1,764	2,880 M	119	2	145	12	0	11	7	7	Y	5.3	32.4	1169
Troy, N. Y.	70	9.3	165	1,500–1,700	3,005 M	300	12	327	10	0	6	10	0	Y	0.9	10.0	465
Union City, N. J.	56	1.3	120	2,100–2,500	4,200 S	296	41	362	10	0	9	0	0	Y	0.9§	7.1	450
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	57	7.5	94	1,852–1,852	6,000 B	175	NS	208	7	7	0	2	0	N	3.5§	36.9	540
Waco, Tex.	56	12.5	54	1,140–1,500	3,120 A	87	NP	95	8	4	4	6	6	Y	11.8	21.4	445
Waterbury, Conn.	99	27.6	193	1,916–2,099	6,000 B	439	30	501	21	13	7	0	0	Y	0.2	3.0	572
Waterloo, Iowa	52	12.9	46	1,620–1,740	2,760 M	83	10	105	3	0	0	2	0	O	0.4	15.5	667
Wheeling, W. Va.	61	9.6	72	1,470–1,650	2,640 A	121	12	147	7	0	7	4	0	Y	2.3	16.4	607
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86	6.9	105	1,890–1,890	3,600 M	205	7	228	7	6	0	9	0	Y	0.9	24.4	401
Winston-Salem, N. C.	80	15.0	109	1,380–1,800	3,600 C	184	NS	220	12	4	8	7	0	Y	19.0	16.3	559
York, Pa.	57	4.1	57	1,200–2,000	2,380 M	98	3	113	4	1	2	1	0	Y	0.4	21.2	358
25,000 to 50,000																	
Abilene, Tex.	27	6.5	30	900–1,200	2,400 E	39	NS	45	4	2	2	4	3	Y	6.0	7.5	597
Alameda, Calif.	36	10.7	41	1,920–2,240	4,200 A	97	14	113	8	0	8	5	5‡	Y	2.2§	2.8	185
Albuquerque, N. M.	35	11.1	33	1,440–1,800	3,900 A	73	NS	88	4	4	0	5	4	Y	4.5	33.9	843
Alexandria, La.	27	2.6	47	1,650–1,782	3,300 M	...	...	...	10	0	0	0	0	O	...	...	...
Alexandria, Va.	34	8.0	45	1,200–1,680	2,880 A	76	NS	90	5	0	4	3	0	Y	...	...	...
Alhambra, Calif.	39	6.4	44	1,680–2,100	3,300 A	76	NS	94	8	0	8	2	0	Y	0.0	36.0	986
Aliquippa, Pa.	27	4.4	22	1,800–1,980	3,000 C	46	NS	53	2	0	2	1	0	Y	11.1	3.7	307
Alton, Ill.	31	6.4	31	1,440–1,560	2,400 M	48†	U	55	4	0	3	2	2	Y	7.0	22.4	381
Amsterdam, N. Y.	33	6.0	34	1,500–1,740	2,400 S	61	2	75	3	0	0	2	0	O	.6	12.0	360
Anderson, Ind.	42	9.8	43	1,500–1,800	3,200 M	90	7	108	9	0	5	2	0	Y	4.8	36.1	1092
Ann Arbor, Mich.	30	6.0	37	1,500–1,800	2,760 B	66	5	80	4	0	3	3	3	Y	0.0	10.1	567
Anniston, Ala.	26	8.5	27	1,200–1,320	2,100 O	28	U	33	4	1	3	2	2	Y	...	...	...
Appleton, Wis.	28	5.9	28	1,368–1,596	2,610 B	46	AU	52	3	3	0	6	6	N	...	...	...
Arlington t, Mass.	40	5.2	55	1,850–2,190	3,400 C	122	NP	136	6	2	4	2	2	Y	0.0	2.5	275
Ashland, Ky.	30	8.0	25	1,200–1,788	2,904 C	47	2	56	3	0	3	0	0	Y	11.2§	40.6	515

Auburn, N. Y.	36	8.4	46	1,640–1,800	2,880	A	85†	. . .	92	3	0	3	2	2	Y	0.8§	. . .	201
Aurora, Ill.	47	8.0	42	2,100–2,100	3,300	M	96	8	114	4	0	4	0	0	Y	0.4	23.3	329
Bakersfield, Calif.	29	6.9	54	1,800–2,040	3,600	A	107	NS	129	11	2	9	9	9	N	5.5	75.2	1077
Bangor, Me.	30	32.3	44	1,456–1,820	3,600	A	85	AU	92	3	0	0	0	0	O	0.7	20.1	453
Baton Rouge, La.	35	3.8	52	1,200–1,620	4,200	C	60†	. . .	82†	6	3	3	6	6	Y	8.6	31.7	639
Battle Creek, Mich.	43	10.2	52	1,584–1,716	2,400	C	90	NP	103	8	1	4	7	0	Y	3.7	62.1	776
Bay City, Mich.	48	9.9	74	1,200–1,711	2,835	C	121	NS	145	8	1	7	2	2‡	Y	0.8	12.5	563
Belleville, Ill.	28	5.5	21	1,620–1,620	1,920	M	37	5	43	4	0	3	3	3	Y	2.1	3.5	345
Belleville, N. J.	28	3.2	38	1,800–2,500	3,500	S	90	4	101	5	0	0	3	0	O	1.8§	24.9	405
Bellingham, Wash.	29	18.7	30	1,440–1,740	2,400	M	53	9	68	4	0	4	2	2	Y	0.7	17.1	519
Belmont t, Mass.	27	4.6	47	1,900–2,200	4,000	C	83	U	96	6	0	4	1	0	Y	. . .	7.4	216
Beloit, Wis.	25	4.8	30	1,560–1,800	2,520	B	49	1	57	4	1	3	1	1	Y	. . .	3.9	453
Berwyn, Ill.	48	3.7	41	1,500–2,200	3,200	B	89	7	110	4	0	4	6	0	Y	0.8	68.1	241
Beverly, Mass.	26	15.1	53	2,008–2,008	2,500	M	92	8	107	5	0	3	3	0	Y	0.0	7.8	290
Beverly Hills, Calif.	27	5.0	60	1,680–2,400	5,100	C	145	NS	172	11	0	11	10	0	Y	. . .	82.0	1253
Bloomfield, N. J.	42	5.4	64	2,300–2,500	4,000	C	169	7	196	7	0	6	2	0	Y	0.0	7.2	372
Bloomington, Ill.	33	4.7	35	1,550–1,550	2,005	B	56	9	70	5	0	3	3	0	Y	1.8	70.0	852
Boise, Idaho	26	5.1	30	1,560–1,620	2,400	M	52	NS	61	4	1	2	4	3	Y	. . .	49.8	1033
Bristol, Conn.	30	25.0	40	1,825–2,022	3,000	C	53†	AU	61†	4	0	0	2	0	O	1.3	6.6	361
Brookline t, Mass.	50	6.6	127	1,990–2,190	4,250	C	294	U	342	13	0	13	5	0	Y	0.0	22.1	984
Burbank, Calif.	34	16.3	36	1,920–2,280	3,600	A	54†	. . .	64†	7	0	5	2	0	Y	. . .	. . .	. . .
Burlington, Iowa	26	11.2	26	1,380–1,500	1,800	S	37	8	54	4	1	2	1	0	Y	2.3	7.7	225
Burlington, Vt.	28	10.8	33	1,573–1,573	2,750	M	52	12	73	4	0	3	0	0	Y	0.7	3.6	531
Butte, Mont.	37	5.0	28	1,920–2,700	3,600	C	52	9	70	5	1	3	2	0	Y	5.9	113.3	782
Central Falls, R. I.	25	. . .	37	1,533–1,648	4,000	M	61	5	81	4	0	3	0	0	N	0.8	7.9	337
Chelsea, Mass.	41	1.9	67	2,190–2,190	3,600	M	155	18	181	5	0	0	2	0	O	1.0	24.2	676
Chicopee, Mass.	42	22.9	58	1,900–2,100	3,000	M	122	AU	133	6	4	0	0	0	N	1.4	. . .	286
Clarksburg, W. Va.	31	4.4	19	1,500–1,500	1,800	A	47	5	54	3	3	0	1	1	Y	. . .	13.1	324
Clifton, N. J.	49	11.7	50	2,000–2,500	3,600	A	139	6	161	8	0	7	3	0	Y	0.4	28.7	340
Clinton, Iowa	26	9.6	20	1,560–1,800	2,040	M	33	8	45	2	0	0	0	0	O	0.0	7.6	522
Colo. Springs, Colo.	37	9.0	37	1,500–1,680	3,600	C	67	NP	78	6	0	0	2	0	O	1.6	13.6	416
Concord, N. H.	27	64.1	47	1,700–1,916	2,800	C	55	NS	67	6	0	3	1	0	Y	0.0§	7.4	280
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41	15.3	31	1,500–1,740	2,160	M	55	14	80	6	5	0	4	3	N	1.4	31.4	603
Cranston, R. I.	47	. . .	48	1,825–1,825	4,000	M	94	U	105	9	0	8	5	0	Y	0.0	4.2	302
Cumberland, Md.	39	7.9	49	1,200–1,620	2,400	M	82	1	95	4	3	0	3	0	N	0.5	20.3	562
Danville, Ill.	37	8.6	26	2,100–2,100	2,220	B	53	3	64	4	0	4	2	0	Y	3.3	65.0	596
Danville, Va.	33	6.0	43	1,200–1,740	3,000	B	72	NS	82	5	5	0	2	0	Y	21.4	70.2	687
Dubuque, Iowa	44	9.5	40	1,500–1,680	2,750	A	69	14	93	4	0	4	2	2	Y	2.3	9.1	310
East Cleveland, Ohio	39	3.0	55	1,800–2,400	3,800	A	106	20	136	9	0	9	2	0	N	0.5	12.7	486
Easton, Pa.	34	3.3	38	1,600–1,800	3,000	M	70	4	84	6	0	0	0	0	O	. . .	. . .	. . .
E. Providence t, R. I.	32	. . .	32	1,551–1,825	3,000	C	65	2	80	10	1	9	6	6	Y	1.2	9.3	497
Eau Claire, Wis.	31	14.4	28	1,440–1,620	2,700	B	46	5	60	2	0	0	0	0	O	3.3	22.8	403
Elgin, Ill.	38	6.8	40	1,320–2,100	2,820	B	67	7	90	5	0	3	3	1‡	Y	1.0	10.4	279
Elkhart, Ind.	33	9.6	41	1,440–1,740	2,280	M	71	3	80	5	1	0	2	0	N	1.2	26.9	452
Elmira, N. Y.	45	7.0	78	1,680–1,800	3,000	A	148	5	164	7	0	0	0	0	O	0.9	15.5	386
Elyria, Ohio	25	7.8	27	1,720–1,920	2,520	M	49	1	54	4	0	4	2	2	Y	0.8	19.9	394
Enid, Okla.	28	7.5	20	1,440–1,440	1,760	B	29	NS	36	3	1	2	1	1	Y	4.3	17.8	413
Everett, Mass.	47	3.4	83	2,000–2,200	3,200	M	184	1	208	8	2	4	2	0	Y	0.0§	. . .	. . .
Everett, Wash.	30	7.7	34	1,680–1,860	2,400	S	65	1	77	7	1	6	2	2	Y	2.6	9.9	523

TABLE XVII-A.—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Area in Square Miles	Number of Police Employees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1940 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles: Total Less Motorcycles			Motor Vehicles: Motorcycles		Fixed Radio Transmitter	Crime Rates in 1940 Per 100,000 Population		
						Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Total	Total No.	Number Radio Equipped: 1-way Radio	Number Radio Equipped: 2-way Radio	Total No.	No. Radio Equipped		Murder (5-year Average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property
25,000 to 50,000—continued																	
Fargo, N. D.	33	5.0	40	$1,452–1,644	$2,400 C	$ 62†	...	$ 71†	4	3	0	0	0	Y	0.6	27.6	617
Fitchburg, Mass.	42	27.5	59	1,820–1,911	3,000 M	96	$13	119	7	1	5	0	0	Y	0.0	4.8	337
Fond du Lac, Wis.	27	5.9	32	1,394–1,742	2,640 B	57	1	67	3	0	3	4	1	N	0.0	11.0	287
Fort Smith, Ark.	37	13.3	26	1,200–1,440	1,980 M	42	2	53	6	0	3	2	2	Y	6.0	32.8	489
Gadsden, Ala.	37	12.7	37	1,080–1,200	3,000 B	43	1	54	3	0	3	3	0	Y	16.8	27.0	460
Galesburg, Ill.	29	8.8	25	1,464–1,584	2,200 M	52†	...	63†	5	0	0	3	0	O	1.4	31.2	713
Garfield, N. J.	28	2.2	32	1,600–2,500	3,500 M	92	4	105	4	0	3	1	0	Y	0.0§	28.5	353
Great Falls, Mont.	30	7.9	29	1,920–2,040	2,700 M	62	6	82	6	0	5	2	1	Y	4.7	20.0	622
Green Bay, Wis.	46	13.7	55	1,500–1,800	3,600 B	97	3	112	6	0	6	7	7	Y	2.2	...	247
Greenville, S. C.	35	4.7	58	1,260–1,560	2,640 O	97	5	117	7	0	5	7	7	Y	29.4	48.9	1114
Hackensack, N. J.	26	4.6	44	1,800–2,500	3,500 A	117	5	137	7	1	5	2	0	Y	1.5	26.6	620
Hagerstown, Md.	32	6.6	36	1,260–1,500	2,400 B	54	NP	67	4	0	3	2	0	Y	4.9	49.2	400
Hamtramck, Mich.	50	2.1	93	2,000–2,520	3,500 S	250	19	279	19	5	0	5	0	Y	2.8	135.6	832
Haverford tp, Pa.	28	10.0	36	1,638–1,890	4,500 C	71	NP	87	8	6	2	0	0	Y	...	7.2	333
Haverhill, Mass.	47	33.1	60	1,369–2,008	2,600 C	126	7	142	5	0	3	3	0	Y	0.9	27.8	479
Hazleton, Pa.	38	6.0	27	1,620–1,620	1,980 C	44	1	51	1	0	0	2	0	O	...	81.6	445
High Point, N. C.	38	9.7	41	1,485–1,620	2,820 A	68	1	87	5	4	0	5	0	Y	18.2	46.8	621
Huntington Pk., Cal.	29	2.8	32	1,902–1,902	2,829 C	54	NS	60	4	4	0	8	0	N	2.1	83.8	1417
Hutchinson, Kan.	30	9.8	31	1,500–1,875	2,340 M	53	NS	61	8	8	0	8	8‡	Y	3.3	13.3	720
Inglewood, Calif.	30	7.1	31	1,560–1,764	2,520 C	58	NS	67	3	0	3	7	7	Y	0.0	33.2	913
Jackson, Mich.	50	10.2	61	1,520–1,640	2,990 C	100	1	124	12	1	8	3	2	Y	2.0	32.2	705
Jamestown, N. Y.	43	9.5	56	1,604–1,711	2,400 M	98	13	126	8	0	4	4	0	Y	2.3§	4.7§	356
Johnson City, Tenn.	25	5.6	21	1,080–1,260	1,860 C	29	NS	37	2	2	0	2	2	Y	...	23.7	604
Joliet, Ill.	42	6.1	50	2,100–2,100	3,150 S	92	5	108	7	0	3	3	0	Y	3.8	108.6	644
Joplin, Mo.	37	17.1	36	1,200–1,440	2,100 M	54	NS	62	4	0	4	2	2‡	Y	3.8§	...	...
Kearny, N. J.	39	8.9	76	2,300–2,500	4,300 C	201	8	234	12	0	10	2	0	Y	...	27.9	307
Kenosha, Wis.	49	7.6	68	1,953–2,079	4,000 B	142	NP	152	10	4	6	6	6	Y	1.2	24.6	180
Kingston, N. Y.	29	7.4	34	1,920–2,040	3,250 B	79	NP	86	4	0	4	2	2	Y	1.4	3.5	304
Kokomo, Ind.	34	5.5	41	1,440–1,740	2,250 B	73	6	84	4	0	4	1	1	Y	2.4	17.8	1104
La Crosse, Wis.	43	10.0	48	1,680–1,810	2,700 B	87	1	101	10	1	5	3	3	Y	1.9	14.0	379
Lafayette, Ind.	29	5.1	40	1,500–1,740	2,200 M	70	NP	81	5	0	5	3	3	Y	2.8	13.9	500
Laredo, Tex.	39	11.3	35	600–1,140	2,400 E	36	NS	44†	3	0	0	3	0	O	...	15.3	499
Lebanon, Pa.	27	3.3	27	1,440–1,560	2,100 M	42	1	48	1	0	1	4	0	N	0.0§	69.8	393
Lewiston, Me.	39	42.9	45	1,600–1,800	2,100 B	76	5	87	5	0	4	10	0	Y	...	15.5	381
Lexington, Ky.	49	5.5	80	1,400–1,656	2,886 A	134	12	152	14	2	11	5	4	Y	23.9	62.9	1107
Lima, Ohio	45	8.9	30	1,500–1,650	2,400 M	50	9	68	4	0	3	3	0	Y	3.1	35.8	763
Lorain, Ohio	44	10.5	36	1,620–2,160	3,000 M	74	24	113	5	0	5	3	0	Y	2.7	36.3	417

Lower Merion tp, Pa.	40	23.3	117	1,500–2,100	4,800	C	228	NP	301	13	0	13	9	0	Y	1.5	43.0	756
Lubbock, Tex.	32	6.3	29	1,300–1,500	2,400	C	40	NS	55	5	3	0	2	2	Y	...	28.3	622
Lynchburg, Va.	45	13.4	53	1,170–1,770	2,700	C	94	NS	109	7	6	1	3	3	Y	16.2	22.5	485
Mansfield, Ohio	37	6.1	29	1,320–1,800	2,400	M	50	AU	60	4	0	4	2	1	Y	3.8	56.5	934
Marion, Ind.	27	4.7	33	1,320–1,620	2,400	M	50	4	59	4	0	4	0	0	Y	...	14.9	512
Marion, Ohio	31	5.5	16	1,650–1,830	2,700	M	30	9	42	2	0	2	1	0	Y	2.6	16.2	493
Mason City, Iowa	27	12.2	25	1,500–1,680	2,700	A	42	4	57	6	0	0	1	0	O	...	3.7	325
Massillon, Ohio	27	6.6	19	1,800–1,800	2,100	S	35	2	39	2	0	2	2	2	N	3.0	45.0	612
Maywood, Ill.	27	2.5	19	1,950–2,100	3,150	B	43	4	59	4	0	4	2	2	N	0.0	45.0	300
Melrose, Mass.	25	4.7	41	1,900–2,200	3,000	M	78	AU	85	5	3	0	0	0	N	...	11.8	379
Meriden, Conn.	39	23.0	46	2,102–2,102	3,458	B	96†	...	101†	3	0	0	4	0	O	0.5	2.5	471
Meridian, Miss.	35	10.0	40	1,320–1,320	2,400	C	52	AU	60	6	0	0	2	0	O	14.1	90.2	736
Miami Beach, Fla.	28	8.0	55	1,800–2,400	4,020	A	165	AU	241	12	0	12	10	10	Y	...	32.1	1692
Michigan City, Ind.	26	6.6	35	1,720–1,720	2,700	M	62	1	73	4	0	4	2	0	Y	4.5	11.3	246
Middletown, Conn.	26	41.8	45	1,850–1,850	2,600	C	50	3	63	3	0	2	1	0	Y	1.5	3.8	272
Middletown, Ohio	31	5.2	34	1,200–1,800	2,600	C	65	8	84	7	0	0	7	0	O	7.0	19.2	567
Mishawaka, Ind.	28	6.0	28	1,680–1,750	2,150	M	50	3	59	4	1	3	0	0	N	3.5	10.6	244
Moline, Ill.	35	6.9	26	1,440–1,560	2,000	B	36	4	49	5	1	3	3	3	Y	1.2	28.9	474
Monroe, La.	28	9.9	32	1,505–1,505	2,838	C	48	NS	62	4	0	4	3	3	Y	14.8	45.9	463
Montclair, N. J.	40	6.2	69	2,100–2,700	4,700	S	179†	...	223†	7	2	5	6	0	N	...	17.6	219
Muncie, Ind.	50	9.3	64	1,800–1,800	2,760	M	101	3	117	9	0	7	4	0	Y	7.6§	16.1	680
Muskegon, Mich.	48	8.8	51	1,500–1,704	3,120	A	92	1	108	6	1	5	3	2	Y	0.4	18.9	625
Muskogee, Okla.	32	9.0	32	900–1,200	2,400	A	43	NS	62	4	0	4	2	2	Y	7.4	65.0	854
Nashua, N. H.	33	31.3	42	1,460–1,825	3,000	B	76	NP	89	7	0	6	0	0	Y	0.6	3.0	276
New Albany, Ind.	25	4.8	19	1,620–1,620	1,740	M	29	1	34	2	2	0	2	0	N	6.3	11.8	236
Newark, Ohio	31	7.0	27	1,560–1,680	2,400	M	46	6	57	3	0	3	2	0	Y	1.3	66.7	588
New Brunswick, N. J.	33	5.4	46	1,800–2,400	4,000	S	113	11	134	6	0	5	1	0	Y	3.0	45.2	781
Newburgh, N. Y.	32	3.7	51	1,700–2,100	3,300	A	108	3	120	3	0	0	3	0	O	1.3	6.3	467
New Castle, Pa.	48	7.8	47	1,534–1,704	2,016	M	78	3	94	4	3	0	0	0	Y	1.3	23.1	378
New London, Conn.	30	6.1	53	1,500–2,000	2,700	A	105	NS	113	4	4	0	2	2	Y	2.0	9.9	466
Newport, Ky.	31	3.1	49	1,606–1,606	1,980	A	69	2	82	5	5	0	2	2	N	14.4	58.8	692
Newport, R. I.	31	...	66	1,577–1,825	2,741	M	116	7	134	7	0	5	2	2	Y	2.6	9.8	449
Newport News, Va.	37	3.7	58	1,560–1,800	3,000	A	87	NS	98	6	0	5	4	0	Y	15.1	94.4	1249
Norristown, Pa.	38	3.5	36	1,620–1,680	3,000	C	63	NS	70	3	0	3	0	0	Y	1.6	13.1	325
N. Bergen tp, N. J.	40	3.9	67	2,100–2,500	5,000	S	179	7	200	10	0	0	0	0	O	1.0	10.1	451
Norwalk, Conn.	40	22.6	50	1,460–2,190	3,285	B	105	NP	119	7	0	0	0	0	O	...	15.1	540
Norwood, Ohio	34	3.2	32	1,800–1,800	2,500	M	55†	...	64†	4	4	0	1	1	N	0.6	32.3	485
Ogden, Utah	44	16.5	39	1,620–1,800	2,400	M	70	NP	83	4	0	4	3	0	Y	6.0	43.5	822
Orange, N. J.	36	2.2	60	1,900–2,400	4,000	S	150	6	169	7	0	5	3	0	N	2.8§	33.6	445
Orlando, Fla.	37	10.8	55	1,260–1,440	2,400	C	71	NS	88	9	0	6	8	7	Y	10.3	40.8	825
Oshkosh, Wis.	39	7.5	51	1,320–1,620	2,520	B	79	3	90	5	4	0	5	5	N	0.0	...	363
Ottumwa, Iowa	32	8.7	20	1,680–1,680	1,980	S	37	2	45	2	0	2	0	0	Y	2.5	9.5	374
Owensboro, Ky.	30	4.0	40	1,200–1,200	2,000	M	42	1	56	6	0	6	2	0	Y	...	36.4	674
Paducah, Ky.	34	8.7	38	1,320–1,440	2,400	A	56	3	71	9	6	0	2	2	Y	21.3§	32.6	776
Parkersburg, W. Va.	30	5.3	18	1,500–1,620	2,100	M	30	4	40	3	3	0	0	0	Y	4.0	6.6	435
Pensacola, Fla.	37	7.7	51	1,440–1,440	3,000	C	75	NP	89	6	6	0	6	0	Y	...	387.2	1084
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41	4.4	66	2,100–2,500	4,000	S	170	27	221	6	0	0	1	0	O	...	...	...
Petersburg, Va.	31	6.0	39	1,200–1,500	2,500	A	71	NP	81	5	5	0	1	0	Y	16.3	52.2	499
Pittsfield, Mass.	50	40.7	53	1,825–2,008	3,183	M	114	6	127	8	0	0	3	0	O	0.4	4.0	310

TABLE XVII-A.—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Area in Square Miles	Number of Police Employees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1940 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles Total Less Motorcycles			Motor Vehicles Motorcycles		Fixed Radio Transmitter	Crime Rates in 1940 Per 100,000 Population		
						Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Total	Total No.	Number Radio Equipped 1-way Radio	Number Radio Equipped 2-way Radio	Total No.	No. Radio Equipped		Murder (5-year Average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property
25,000 to 50,000—continued																	
Plainfield, N. J.	37	5.9	63	$2,000–2,500	$4,500 M	$158	$ 6	$175	7	0	4	2	0	N	2.7	8.0	635
Port Arthur, Tex.	46	6.8	25	1,500–1,764	3,840 A	48	NS	65	5	3	2	6	6	Y	7.8	6.5	241
Port Huron, Mich.	33	7.3	41	1,200–1,896	2,760 C	81	4	101	7	5	0	5	5	Y	1.8	18.3	510
Portsmouth, Ohio	40	10.7	35	1,620–1,800	2,700 A	71	5	88	7	2	5	5	5‡	Y	7.9	49.4	778
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40	4.8	64	1,960–2,140	3,600 M	140	AU	154	5	4	0	6	0	Y	1.5	14.8	420
Quincy, Ill.	40	6.1	32	2,100–2,100	2,100 M	62	5	76	6	0	4	2	0	N	0.0§	96.4	376
Raleigh, N. C.	47	7.5	59	1,200–2,052	3,000 S	94	3	115	8	8	0	3	2	Y	22.8§	74.6	917
Revere, Mass.	34	5.9	47	1,890–1,890	2,520 M	92†	. . .	111†	3	0	3	2	0	Y	1.2	49.4	741
Richmond, Ind.	35	5.9	34	1,560–1,680	2,400 M	52	7	65	6	2	4	1	1	Y	3.4	39.8	492
Riverside, Calif.	35	39.1	39	1,560–1,740	2,700 B	66	NS	81	4	0	4	4	4	N	2.3	28.8	634
Rochester, Minn.	26	5.0	26	1,512–1,680	3,000 M	46	5	62	3	0	2	1	1	Y	. . .	3.8	270
Rock Island, Ill.	43	10.0	33	1,440–1,520	2,400 B	50	12	70	3	1	2	3	3	N	0.9	65.5	503
Rocky Mount, N. C.	26	5.5	32	1,512–1,800	2,700 A	56	U	65	4	0	3	2	1	Y	. . .	58.7	551
Rome, Ga.	26	7.1	32	1,080–1,260	2,220 O	43	NS	57	3	0	3	1	0	Y	. . .	34.2	502
Rome, N. Y.	34	72.7	31	1,600–1,850	2,800 S	57	9	74	4	0	0	2	0	O	0.6	. . .	205
Royal Oak, Mich.	25	11.0	24	1,700–1,990	2,640 A	51	NS	64	4	0	4	1	0	Y	0.8	39.9	642
Salem, Mass.	41	8.0	90	1,825–2,002	2,700 M	142	NP	151	5	0	3	4	0	Y	0.5	34.0	437
Salem, Ore.	31	6.3	26	1,500–1,620	2,400 C	41	NS	50	6	0	6	2	2	Y	1.3	16.2	1026
San Angelo, Tex.	26	7.1	27	1,458–1,458	2,400 A	37	NS	41	6	2	4	2	2	Y	12.4	23.3	477
San Bernardino, Calf.	44	18.4	45	1,620–2,100	3,000 M	88	NS	101	5	0	5	5	5	N	1.8	135.2	935
Santa Ana, Calif.	32	10.5	44	1,594–1,782	3,000 E	74	NS	85	6	0	6	7	7‡	N	0.6	6.3	670
Santa Barbara, Calif.	35	15.4	43	1,620–1,920	3,600 B	90	5	202	7	0	7	7	7‡	Y	2.9	25.7	618
Sharon, Pa.	26	3.6	23	1,680–1,800	2,400 M	43	NS	47	3	3	0	1	0	Y	.8	15.6	394
Sheboygan, Wis.	41	6.0	44	1,650–1,740	2,820 B	80	NP	92	8	0	5	3	2	Y	1.0	2.5	199
Sioux Falls, S. D.	41	10.7	46	1,320–1,560	2,500 M	72	NP	86	5	0	4	2	0	Y	1.5	4.9	480
South Gate, Calif.	27	7.0	23	1,800–1,980	2,880 C	36	NS	48	5	0	5	2	2	Y	. . .	33.4	1117
Spartanburg, S. C.	32	7.1	54	1,320–1,560	2,280 M	83	5	110	5	2	3	0	0	Y	. . .	34.1	822
Stamford, Conn.	48	7.0	95	1,800–2,200	4,500 B	218	5	239	9	0	5	5	0	Y	2.5	12.5	507
Steubenville, Ohio	38	5.7	37	1,658–1,848	2,280 M	70	AU	80	2	1	1	0	0	Y	7.4	74.4	579
Superior, Wis.	35	36.6	53	1,566–1,728	2,862 M	93	22	127	5	4	1	3	3	N	0.6	19.9	433
Taunton, Mass.	37	47.3	65	1,643–2,008	2,383 M	104	AU	108	4	3	0	1	0	N	. . .	2.7	275
Teaneck tp, N. J.	25	5.7	41	1,500–2,500	3,800 A	92	4	124	14	0	6	0	0	Y	. . .	7.9	336
Torrington, Conn.	27	37.9	32	1,716–1,924	3,003 B	63	2	77	3	0	0	0	0	O	. . .	. . .	. . .
Tucson, Ariz.	37	8.2	43	1,800–2,160	3,600 C	89	6	118	8	1	5	6	3‡	Y	5.4	51.6	1027
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	27	5.5	24	1,000–1,500	2,400 B	36	NS	42	4	1	2	3	0	Y	. . .	. . .	. . .
Tyler, Tex.	28	10.1	28	1,200–1,500	2,400 A	45	NS	57	3	0	3	5	0	Y	. . .	. . .	. . .
University City, Mo.	33	5.8	32	1,725–1,890	3,000 E	69	NP	77	3	3	0	3	0	N	0.6	21.2	690

Waltham, Mass.	40	12.4	67	1,800–2,100	3,600	M	110	17	136	6	0	6	1	0	Y	1.0	2.5	410
Warren, Ohio	43	8.6	32	1,518–2,100	3,000	M	67	11	85	4	0	0	1	0	O	1.9	67.7	735
Warwick, R. I.	29	...	31	1,820–1,820	3,000	B	62	NS	68	15	15	0	3	0	Y	...	...	296
Washington, Pa.	26	3.5	24	1,800–1,920	2,340	C	45	1	60	2	0	0	0	0	O	3.8	3.8	428
Watertown t, Mass.	35	4.1	50	2,000–2,200	3,200	C	116	NP	131	5	0	4	3	0	N	2.8	14.1	237
Watertown, N. Y.	33	8.5	37	1,584–1,800	3,000	A	68	8	81	4	0	0	2	0	O	0.0	6.0	261
Waukegan, Ill.	34	9.6	25	1,080–2,100	3,000	M	54†	...	67†	3	0	3	2	0	Y	1.2	11.7	488
Wausau, Wis.	27	7.0	36	1,320–1,500	2,400	B	55	2	63	4	0	3	1	0	N	...	3.7	209
Wauwatosa, Wis.	28	4.3	35	1,800–2,220	3,180	B	81	3	92	3	3	0	3	3	N	...	7.2	252
West Allis, Wis.	36	3.7	43	1,860–2,040	3,000	B	96	5	107	5	5	0	2	2	N	3.3	2.8	360
W. Hartford t, Conn.	34	21.2	41	1,825–2,100	3,100	A	87	NS	103	9	1	8	3	0	Y	0.0	3.0	370
West Haven t, Conn.	30	10.9	27	1,898–2,081	3,800	B	60	3	70	3	3	0	0	0	N	0.7	6.7	313
West New York, N. J.	39	1.1	82	1,700–2,500	4,500	S	210	AU	227	8	1	5	3	0	Y	...	...	...
West Orange, N. J.	26	12.5	44	2,000–2,500	4,200	S	118	10	140	9	0	4	0	0	N	0.0	23.4	401
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	34	11.6	37	1,500–1,680	2,700	E	58	7	88	7	0	7	4	4	Y	9.5	47.5	1395
White Plains, N. Y.	40	9.4	107	1,300–2,750	5,000	S	299	6	332	11	0	9	9	0	Y	4.5	9.9	459
Wichita Falls, Tex.	45	10.8	55	1,080–1,596	2,400	A	76	NS	94	8	0	7	5	4‡	Y	9.8	28.8	743
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	30	2.0	35	1,680–1,740	2,520	C	41	NS	52	3	3	0	2	2	N	0.0	53.6	513
Williamsport, Pa.	44	8.8	34	1,260–1,680	2,424	M	58	NS	63	3	1	2	1	0	Y	0.0§	22.5	579
Wilmington, N. C.	33	6.1	46	1,470–1,560	2,400	M	69	11	91	5	1	3	2	2	Y	18.0	101.8	491
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	27	23.8	34	2,100–2,500	3,500	C	88	10	107	6	1	4	4	0	Y	2.2	18.4	353
Woonsocket, R. I.	49	...	74	1,560–1,820	3,000	B	141	13	164	7	4	0	2	2	Y	0.4	6.1	412
Wyandotte, Mich.	31	5.2	43	1,860–2,040	3,000	B	85	NS	101	4	0	4	2	0	Y	2.0	19.6	261
Yakima, Wash.	27	4.7	31	1,500–1,740	2,750	M	55	NP	69	5	4	1	1	1	Y	...	18.4	827
Zanesville, Ohio	37	6.7	24	1,440–1,680	2,160	M	42	11	58	6	0	5	3	2	Y	2.7	58.7	869

Table XVII-B

POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1941

This table includes all of the 665 urban places between 10,000 and 25,000, except two election districts in Maryland and one district in Georgia which are not incorporated municipalities. Under "Motor Vehicles," after the total number of motorcycles a double dagger (‡) indicates that all are equipped with one-way and/or two-way radio; a section mark (§) indicates that only a part of the total are so equipped; if neither mark is shown none of the motorcycles have radio equipment. Crime rates are not shown because the FBI publishes data on number of crimes only for cities over 25,000. The notes at the beginning of Table XVII-A also apply to this table.

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Number of Police Employees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1940 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Total	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	Fixed Radio Transmitter
Aberdeen, S. D.	17	2.7	21	$1,242–$1,350	$2,000	C	$27.9	NS	$34.5	3	0–0	2	O
Aberdeen, Wash.	19	8.1	20	1,680– 1,800	2,640	M	39.1	$ 3.4	48.4	3	0–3	1‡	Y
Abington tp., Pa.	21	15.5	25	1,680– 1,920	4,500	B	30.8	2.0	59.6	10	0–8	2	Y
Ada, Okla.	15	2.1	12	1,410– 1,410	1,800	M	16.7	NS	20.5	2	2–0	2‡	Y
Adams t., Mass.	13	23.0	12	1,586– 1,586	2,132	C	19.3	AU	23.1	2	0–0	0	O
Adrian, Mich.	14	4.5	12†	1,500– 1,500†	....	E	16.7	NS	22.1	2†	0–0	..	..
Albany, Calif.	11	1.6	12	1,920– 2,220	2,700	E	18.1	0.7	23.8	4	3–0	1	N
Albany, Ga.	19	3.9	21	1,518– 1,700	2,520	B	32.9	NS	42.0	3	3–0	0	N
Albert Lea, Minn.	12	2.0	9	1,200– 1,550	1,800	A	14.7	NS	18.3	1	0–0	1	O
Alliance, Ohio	22	4.6	10	1,260– 1,518	2,178	B	14.9	NP	26.1	2	0–0	1	O
Alpena, Mich.	13	6.2	10	1,440– 1,500	1,860	C	18.0	NS	20.7	1	1–0	0	Y
Ambridge, Pa.	19	1.0	16	1,440– 1,860	2,400	C	27.5	NS	31.7	2	0–2	0	Y
Ames, Iowa	13	5.0	10	1,500– 1,800	2,700	M	18.9	4.1	29.4	3	0–3	0	Y
Amesbury t., Mass.	11	12.7	16	1,560–	1,820	C	16.0	AU	18.4	3	0–0	2	O
Anaconda, Mont.	11	2.4	8	1,920– 1,932	2,340	M	15.6	AU	19.0	1	0–1	0	Y
Anaheim, Calif.	11	3.9	14	1,560– 1,800	2,880	C	15.4	NS	21.6	2	0–2	2‡	N
Anderson, S. C.	19	4.0	28	1,080– 1,380	2,100	C	37.1	1.5	46.3	4	0–3	1‡	Y
Andover t., Mass.	11	31.1	13	1,716– 1,976	2,600	C	27.5	NP	31.3	2	2–0	3	N
Annapolis, Md.	13	0.8	15	1,200– 1,440	1,740	S	20.6	1.2	26.3	2	0–1	0	Y
Ansonia, Conn.	19	6.0	56	2,007– 2,087	2,490	M	33.0	1.0	38.0	2	0–0	2	O
Ardmore, Okla.	17	3.9	17	1,200– 1,440	2,160	A	24.6	NS	28.0	2	2–0	0	Y
Arkansas City, Kan.	13	3.3	11	1,200– 1,716	2,310	A	20.4	NS	22.7	3	0–0	1	O
Arnold, Pa.	11	0.7	9	1,800– 1,800	2,040	C	10.7	NS	19.2	1	0–0	1	O
Asbury Park, N. J.	15	1.5	46	1,500– 2,700	4,100	A	114.0	11.7	142.1	5	0–4	5	Y
Ashland, Ohio	12	4.0	9	1,440– 1,501	1,800	M	15.6	2.7	19.9	2	0–0	1	O
Ashland, Wis.	11	12.8	10	1,449– 1,449	1,920	B	14.3	1.9	17.7	1	0–0	0	O
Ashtabula, Ohio	21	6.6	19	1,600– 2,000	2,600	A	38.8	1.0	47.5	4	0–3	1	Y
Astoria, Ore.	10	5.4	13	1,440– 1,620	2,220	A	21.0	NS	25.2	2	0–2	0	Y
Atchison, Kan.	13	2.7	15	1,200– 1,320	1,800	A	20.5	NS	22.9	4	1–3	0	Y
Athens, Ga.	21	9.5	29	1,200– 1,500	2,400	B	38.0	NS	44.2	3	0–0	2	O
Athol t., Mass.	11	32.3	16	1,638– 2,002	2,290	C	17.2	4.0	23.9	1	0–1	0	N
Attleboro, Mass.	22	27.5	28	1,700– 1,825	2,500	M	50.9	AU	59.5	5	3–0	3	N
Auburn, Me.	20	60.8	19	1,334– 1,482	2,160	A	30.3	NS	35.5	3	0–3	0	Y
Augusta, Me.	19	55.2	19	1,092– 1,456	1,950	B	.....	....	29.9†	1	0–0	1	O
Austin, Minn.	18	3.0	16	1,280– 1,680	1,980	C	26.0	NS	30.4	1	0–1	1	Y
Barberton, Ohio	24	5.3	17	1,566– 1,728	2,268	M	30.2	2.3	34.7	4	0–0	2	O
Barre, Vt.	11	3.0	..	1,664– 1,664†	1,820†	M	13.2	NS	14.5	2†	0–0	..	..
Bartlesville, Okla.	16	2.5	15	1,500– 1,680	2,280	A	.....	....	.....	3	3–0	0	Y
Batavia, N. Y.	17	5.8	20	1,515– 1,565	1,900	M	34.0	AU	41.1	2	0–2	1	Y
Bath, Me.	10	10.5	10	1,456– 1,456	1,800	M	.....	NS	.....	2	0–0	0	O
Beacon, N. Y.	13	5.3	20	1,500– 1,850	2,400	M	38.4	AU	41.2	2	0–0	0	O
Beatrice, Neb.	11	4.1	9	1,380– 1,380	1.800	M	11.9	NS	19.0	2	0–0	1	O
Beaver Dam, Wis.	10	4.1	11	1,200– 1,500	1,860	C	13.9	0.4	20.8	2	0–1	0	Y
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17	2.1	17	1,320– 1,800	2,400	M	25.1	NS	31.7	2	0–2	1‡	Y
Beckley, W. Va.	13	3.6	8	1,500– 1,680	2,100	M	13.9	NP	16.3	1	1–0	1	N

TABLE XVII-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Number of Police Employees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrances—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1940 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Fixed Radio Transmitter
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Total	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way – No. 2-way Radio		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	
Bedford, Ind.	13	2.6	10	$1,566–$1,653	$1,800	M	$14.8	0.2	$18.4	2	2–0	1	Y
Bell, Calif.	11	1.6	11	1,680–1,920	2,400	C	20.2	NS	23.6	3	3–0	1‡	N
Bellaire, Ohio	14	1.9	10	1,320–1,320	1,680	M	12.7†	....	14.0†	1	0–0	1	O
Bellevue, Pa.	10	0.9	10	1,440–1,800	2,100	C	18.3	NS	22.1	1	1–0	2	N
Bend, Ore.	10	3.7	7	1,700–1,800	2,400	A	11.4	NS	15.7	2	0–2	1‡	Y
Benton Harbor, Mich.	17	3.0	15	1,200–1,620	2,000	C	25.2	2.6	33.7	2	0–1	1	N
Bergenfield, N. J.	10	2.5	12	1,799–2,373	3,103	M	30.4	1.2	36.5	2	0–2	0	Y
Berlin, N. H.	19	56.9	24	1,300–1,665	2,517	B	38.5†	....	44.7†	3	0–0	1	O
Berwick, Pa.	13	2.7	4	1,320–1,405	1,560	C	5.7	NS	9.0	1	0–0	1	O
Bessemer, Ala.	23	4.0	16†	1,440–1,620†	2,280†	C	24.3†	....	27.9†	2†	2–0	..	N
Biddeford, Me.	20	29.4	14	1,365–1,365	1,800	B	20.0†	....	22.3†	2	0–0	0	O
Big Spring, Tex.	13	4.7	14	1,320–1,680	2,040	A	21.1	NP	25.1	2	1–1	0	Y
Billings, Mont.	23	2.9	20	1,920–2,040	2,760	M	39.2	U	45.7	2	0–2	4‡	Y
Biloxi, Miss.	17	5.8	13	900–1,040	1,800	M	16.1	U	19.7	2	0–0	1	O
Birmingham, Mich.	11	4.4	19	1,800–2,100	3,300	C	38.1	NS	43.3	4	1–2	2§	N
Bismarck, N. D.	15	8.2	12	1,200–1,560	2,040	C	20.0	NS	25.0	1	0–1	1‡	Y
Bloomington, Ind.	21	15.0	20	1,456–1,456	2,100	M	28.1	3.3	34.5	2	0–2	2	Y
Bluefield, W. Va.	21	5.7	19	1,200–1,560	2,100	A	28.2	NP	30.7	3	3–0	1	Y
Blue Island, Ill.	17	3.5	15†	1,800–1,800†	2,040†	M	26.3†	....	33.0†	5†	2–0	..	N
Blytheville, Ark.	11	1.6	5	1,440–1,440	1,980	M	6.3	NS	....	1	1–0	0	Y
Bogalusa, La.	15	8.6	10	1,080–1,500	2,880	C	15.7	U	22.9	2	0–0	2	O
Boone, Iowa	12	5.1	14	1,200–1,500	1,800	M	17.7	0.4	20.3	2	0–0	0	O
Borger, Tex.	10	2.7	5	1,500–1,500	1,800	A	8.0	NS	9.5	1	0–0	0	O
Boulder, Colo.	13	2.7	9	1,440–1,620	2,200	A	13.9	NP	17.4	3	0–3	2	Y
Bowling Green, Ky.	15	4.0	18	1,200–1,200	2,160	M	.....	....	.....	2	0–1	1	Y
Braddock, Pa.	18	0.5	26	1,114–1,114	1,800	C	32.9	NS	35.2	1	1–0	0	N
Bradford, Pa.	18	2.7	22	1,500–1,740	2,400	M	40.5	1.0	47.9	3	0–2	2§	Y
Brainerd, Minn.	12	6.4	7	1,440–1,740	2,100	B	11.1	NP	13.1	1	1–0	1	Y
Braintree t., Mass.	16	13.7	20	1,700–2,000	3,000	C	.....	....	.....	4	2–0	2	N
Brawley, Calif.	12	1.8	12	1,800–1,800	3,000	C	23.5	NS	29.3	1	1–0	1‡	Y
Bremerton, Wash.	15	1.9	19	1,800–1,800	2,400	M	25.1	NS	31.5	3	1–2	2‡	Y
Bridgeton, N. J.	16	6.0	12	1,404–1,740	1,800	C	22.2†	....	25.1†	2	0–1	1	Y
Bristol, Pa.	12	1.3	8	1,200–1,500	2,500	C	.....	NS	.....	2	0–2	0	N
Bristol t., R. I.	11	9.7	8	1,560–1,560	2,100	C	13.0	0.5	15.0	2	2–0	0	Y
Bristol, Tenn.	14	3.5	12	1,200–1,560	2,040	C	18.3	NS	22.1	1	0–1	2‡	N
Brookfield, Ill.	11	2.7	11	1,660–1,980	2,520	B	17.0	2.5	21.9	2	2–0	2‡	N
Brownsville, Tex.	22	3.3	24	1,080–1,620	2,400†	A	29.0	NS	36.4	3	3–0	1‡	Y
Brownwood, Tex.	13	6.0	14	1,200–1,440	2,400	E	.....	NS	18.6	2	2–0	2	Y
Brunswick, Ga.	15	3.1	18	1,260–1,380	2,400	A	24.3	NS	32.8	3	3–0	2§	Y
Bryan, Tex.	12	5.4	8	960–1,200	1,800	A	12.8	NS	14.8	1	0–0	2	O
Burlingame, Calif.	16	2.2	17	1,540–2,100	3,600	C	38.2	....	46.2	4	0–3	3‡	Y
Burlington, N. J.	11	2.2	11	1,560–1,560†	800†	..	17.0	U	20.7	2	0–0	2	O
Burlington, N. C.	12	2.2	21	1,260–1,260	1,920	C	25.7	NS	33.2	3	0–2	2	Y
Butler, Pa.	24	2.5	21	1,620–1,680	2,040	M	.....	1.5	37.2	1	0–0	3	O
Cairo, Ill.	14	3.8	12	960–960	1,380	S	10.8	NS	15.6	3	3–0	1	Y
Calumet City, Ill.	13	7.0	9	1,800–1,800	.....	M	13.3	5.0	22.5	2	2–0	1	N
Cambridge, Md.	10	2.0	9	1,200–1,320	1,800	B	13.0	NS	14.5	2	1–0	0	N
Cambridge, Ohio	15	2.6	7	1,440–1,680	1,740	S	11.4	NP	12.5	2	2–0	1‡	N
Campbell, Ohio	14	3.0	13	1,500–1,860	2,520	M	25.0	AU	26.9	2	2–0	0	N
Canonsburg, Pa.	13	1.6	12	1,560–1,740	2,220	C	20.7	....	22.9	1	0–0	0	O
Canton, Ill.	12	1.7	7	1,440–1,440	1,560	M	12.0	NS	13.5	1	0–0	0	O
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	19	7.2	19	1,320–1,320	1,520	M	14.6†	....	16.1†	2	1–1	1	Y
Carbondale, Pa.	19	3.4	13	1,800–1,800	2,100	M	17.9	NS	18.4	1	0–0	0	O
Carlisle, Pa.	14	2.5	11	1,200–1,200	1,650	C	11.5	NS	14.4	2	0–0	0	O
Carnegie, Pa.	13	0.9	13	1,500–1,848	2,500	C	17.5	NS	19.2	1	1–0	1	N
Carteret, N. J.	12	4.6	22	2,200–2,500	4,000	M	57.0	2.2	62.8	3	0–0	0	O
Carthage, Mo.	11	3.5	7	1,080–1,080	1,500	E	8.1	NS	10.0	1	0–0	1	O
Casper, Wyo.	18	4.5	15	1,500–1,800	2,700	M	33.3	NS	38.6	5	0–0	0	O
Centralia, Ill.	16	2.9	17	1,575–1,575	2,520	M	31.1	NS	35.6	4	2–1	0	Y

Table XVII-B.—Police Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Number of Police Employees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1940 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Total	Total, Less Motorcycles;	No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio	No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip	Fixed Radio Transmitter
Chambersburg, Pa.	15	3.5	12	$1,440–$1,440	$2,400	C	$17.5†	....	$19.0†	1	0–0	2	O
Champaign, Ill.	23	4.6	18	1,680– 1,800	2,200	B	32.6	NP	36.2	3	0–3	0	Y
Chanute, Kan.	10	2.5	9	1,080– 1,380	1,800	M	14.0	NS	16.2	2	2–0	1	Y
Charleroi, Pa.	11	0.7	9	1,680– 1,680	1,920	C	18.3	NS	20.4	0	0–0	1	O
Charlottesville, Va.	19	6.5	25	960– 1,385	2,400	C	39.4	NS	45.0	3	3–0	2	Y
Cheltenham tp., Pa.	19	8.9	30	1,500– 1,920	4,200	B	64.7	1.0	84.5	11	2–9	0	Y
Cheyenne, Wyo.	22	6.4	19	1,200– 1,620	2,160	M	34.0	0.7	42.0	3	0–3	2§	Y
Chicago Heights, Ill.	22	5.8	25	1,680– 1,680	3,000	C	39.0	U	.....	3	0–3	2	Y
Chickasha, Okla.	14	3.4	12	1,200– 1,200	1,680	E	15.0	NS	17.4	1	0–1	1‡	Y
Chillicothe, Ohio	20	4.5	13	1,500– 1,500	1,680	M	20.0	5.3	30.0	3	0–3	1	Y
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	10	6.9	11	1,080– 1,440	1,620	B	15.9	0.4	17.6	1	0–0	0	O
Clairton, Pa.	16	2.7	15	1,920– 1,920	3,000	M	29.6	1.1	38.4	2	0–2	0	Y
Claremont t., N. H.	12	37.3	6	1,825– 1,825	2,008	C	12.0†	....	13.8†	2	0–0	0	O
Clarksdale, Miss.	12	2.3	15	1,200– 1,800	2,400	M	28.0†	....	31.5†	3	0–0	0	O
Clarksville, Tenn.	12	3.5	11	1,200– 1,200	1,800	C	14.0	U	21.4	1	0–0	2	O
Clayton, Mo.	13	2.5	22	1,500– 1,860	3,000	E	49.0	NP	54.2	3	3–0	3	N
Clearwater, Fla.	10	7.8	15	960– 1,500	2,040	..	19.7	NS	26.8	2	0–2	2‡	N
Cleburne, Tex.	11	4.7	..	....	....	..	8.2	NS	11.7	..	...	..	Y
Cleveland, Tenn.	11	2.2	10	1,000– 1,100	1,820	C	....	.....	.....	2	0–0	1	O
Cliffside Park, N. J.	17	0.9	28	2,000– 2,500	3,750	M	67.0	2.5	73.7	2	2–0	0	N
Clinton t., Mass.	12	5.4	9	1,641– 1,641	2,002	C	18.0	0.9	.....	2	0–0	0	O
Clovis, N. M.	10	3.0	8	900– 1,500	....	C	13.7	NS	19.7	2	2–0	0	Y
Coatesville, Pa.	14	1.4	15	1,460– 1,460	1,800	M	22.9	NS	27.2	1	0–0	1	O
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	10	3.4	7	1,380– 1,500	1,800	M	10.7	NS	12.5	1	0–1	1‡	N
Coffeyville, Kan.	17	4.0	23	1,380– 1,380	2,400	M	34.3	NS	39.6	3	0–3	1‡	Y
Cohoes, N. Y.	22	3.6	30	1,520– 1,600	2,000	S	46.6	AU	54.2	2	0–0	4	O
Collingswood, N. J.	13	1.9	18	1,450– 1,750	2,250	M	30.6	1.4	39.4	3	0–2	0	Y
Columbia, Mo.	18	4.4	17	1,380– 1,863	2,400	E	28.1	NS	35.8	3	0–2	2	Y
Columbia, Pa.	12	1.5	6	1,080– 1,080	1,200	C	....	.....	.....	1	0–0	0	O
Columbia, Tenn.	11	2.0	6	1,320– 1,320	1,620	A	8.5	NS	10.6	1	0–0	0	O
Columbus, Ind.	12	3.3	12	1,380– 1,380	1,680	M	12.1	NS	14.7	2	2–0	0	Y
Columbus, Miss.	14	3.0	11	1,380– 1,380	1,800	C	15.8	U	19.8	2	0–0	0	O
Compton, Calif.	16	4.5	19	1,680– 1,920	3,200	A	35.1	NS	42.1	2	0–2	7	Y
Concord, N. C.	16	3.9	16	1,200– 1,500	2,200	C	24.0	NP	29.6	2	0–2	0	Y
Connellsville, Pa.	14	1.8	13	1,560– 1,560	1,920	C	18.3	0.5	20.0	1	0–0	1	O
Connersville, Ind.	13	2.5	12	1,300– 1,620	2,080	B	17.1	NS	19.2	2	1–0	1	Y
Conshohocken, Pa.	11	1.0	8	1,620– 1,620	1,920	S	10.0†	....	13.1†	1	0–1	0	N
Coraopolis, Pa.	11	0.8	8	1,860– 1,860	2,280	C	14.5	NS	22.5	2	0–1	1	Y
Corning, N. Y.	16	2.8	16	1,320– 1,740	3,000	C	28.5	AU	29.9	2	0–0	0	O
Corsicana, Tex.	15	3.5	13	1,200– 1,290	2,400	M	18.3†	....	20.2†	2	0–0	1	O
Cortland, N. Y.	16	4.1	15	1,560– 1,800	2,400	B	31.4	AU	35.8	2	0–0	1	O
Coshocton, Ohio	12	3.5	8	1,500– 1,500	1,680	S	13.2	0.7	15.9	1	1–0	1	N
Cranford tp., N. J.	13	4.5	17	2,300– 2,500	3,800	C	.....	....	.....	3	0–3	1	Y
Crawfordsville, Ind.	11	3.4	15	1,500– 1,620	2,220	M	19.8	NP	27.1	2	1–1	1	Y
Cudahy, Wis.	11	1.9	12	1,620– 1,920	2,640	B	23.8	NS	26.7	2	2–0	0	N
Cumberland t., R. I.	11	27.0	6	1,350– 1,350	1,750	C	.....	....	.....	1	1–0	0	N
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	21	8.3	15	1,500– 1,920	2,400	S	27.9	0.2	35.3	4	0–2	2§	N
Dalton, Ga.	10	3.1	11	900– 1,260	1,800	B	14.9	NS	21.6	2	0–0	0	O
Danbury, Conn.	22	4.6	23	2,000– 2,200	2,900	M	55.4	NS	91.6	3	0–2	1	Y
Danvers t., Mass.	14	13.6	10	1,773– 1,773	2,216	B	20.7	NP	23.2	2	0–1	0	Y
Darby, Pa.	10	0.9	12	1,680– 1,680	1,920	C	18.2	....	22.1	1	1–0	0	N
Daytona Beach, Fla.	23	11.5	29	1,200– 1,500	2,400	C	40.8	NS	57.2	7	5–2	2§	Y
Decatur, Ala.	17	6.6	11	1,440– 1,440	1,860	C	14.0	NS	18.0	3	0–0	1	O
Decatur, Ga.	17	4.1	10	1,500– 1,800	2,520	A	22.5	NS	27.6	3	3–0	1‡	N
Dedham t., Mass.	16	10.5	21	1,800– 2,100	3,000	C	45.2	NP	51.6	4	0–3	1	Y
Del Rio, Tex.	13	9.0	7†	1,320– 1,320†	2,100†	C	8.9†	....	19.7†	5†	0–0	..	..
Denison, Tex.	16	3.6	12†	(not reporting)									Y
Denton, Tex.	11	5.5	10	1,300– 1,300	1,740	E	14.3	NS	18.0	2	2–0	1	Y
Derby, Conn.	10	5.2	31	1,750– 2,000	2,600	B	21.6	NS	24.4	0	0–0	2	O

TABLE XVII-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Number of Police Employees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1940 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Total	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	Fixed Radio Transmitter
Dickson City, Pa.	12	3.0	7	$1,500	$1,620	C	.....	....	.....	0	0–0	0	O
Dixon, Ill.	11	3.2	8	1,800–$1,800	2,100	C	$13.4	$1.0	$16.6	2	0–0	1	O
Donora, Pa.	13	1.2	11	1,560– 1,800	2,400	C	.....	NS	20.2	0	0–0	1	O
Dormont, Pa.	13	0.8	12	1,560– 2,160	2,700	C	19.6	NS	23.6	1	1–0	3	N
Dothan, Ala.	17	9.4	..	1,020– 1,560†	1,740†	C	21.6	NS	29.1	2†	1–0	..	N
Dover, N. H.	15	26.0	17	1,825– 1,825	2,373	B	27.6	NS	30.0	1	0–0	0	O
Dover, N. J.	10	2.1	12	1,900– 2,300	3,000	M	.....	1.0	27.1†	2	0–1	0	N
Du Bois, Pa.	12	2.9	6	1,620– 1,620	1,920	M	.....	....	.....	1	0–0	0	O
Dunkirk, N. Y.	18	4.7	16	1,620– 1,680	2,630	B	29.4	AU	32.7	1	0–0	1	O
Dunmore, Pa.	23	8.5	17	1,620– 1,620	1,782	C	.....	....	.....	1	0–0	0	O
Duquesne, Pa.	21	2.0	20	1,980– 1,980	2,700	C	39.7	1.1	45.5	3	0–0	0	O
Durant, Okla.	10	2.4	6	1,500– 1,500	1,800	E	6.7	NS	9.1	1	0–0	0	O
Dyersburg, Tenn.	10	3.9	8	900– 1,200	1,800	C	9.7	NS	11.7	2	0–0	0	O
Easthampton t., Mass.	10	13.3	11	1,922– 1,922	2,500	C	18.3	AU	20.5	2	0–0	0	O
E. Hartford t., Conn.	19	18.0	34	1,800– 2,000	2,900	B	42.8	NS	49.5	4	4–0	0	N
East Liverpool, Ohio	24	4.2	11	1,920– 1,920	2,280	M	20.8	5.5	28.4	1	0–0	0	O
East Moline, Ill.	12	4.0	11	1,400– 1,620	2,160	M	16.0	2.8	22.3	2	2–0	0	N
East Point, Ga.	12	5.5	13	1,200– 1,890	2,835	C	25.3	NS	29.3	2	2–0	2‡	N
Ecorse, Mich.	13	2.2	25	1,950– 2,210	3,120	S	53.2	1.1	67.0	4	0–4	1	Y
El Centro, Calif.	10	3.1	14	1,800– 1,920	3,000	C	28.7	NS	38.0	3	0–3	1‡	Y
El Dorado, Ark.	16	4.0	10	1,680– 1,680	2,160	B	20.3	NS	27.8	2	0–2	1‡	N
El Dorado, Kan.	10	1.9	8	1,080– 1,560	1,800	A	12.4	NS	16.4	2	1–1	0	Y
Elizabeth City, N. C.	12	1.6	12	900– 1,620	2,100	B	20.8	NS	25.8	2	0–1	2	N
Ellwood City, Pa.	12	2.1	13	1,740– 1,740	2,064	C	21.8	NS	24.9	1	0–0	0	O
Elmhurst, Ill.	15	8.0	13	1,530– 1,800	2,100	M	21.8	NS	29.6	3	0–2	0	Y
Elmwood Park, Ill.	14	2.0	10	1,700– 1,700	2,340	M	17.3†	....	39.1†	2	2–0	0	N
El Reno, Okla.	10	1.8	10	1,200– 1,440	1,860	A	13.4	NS	15.5	1	0–1	0	Y
Elwood, Ind.	11	2.8	12†	....	.....	M	15.0†	....	15.5†	2†	0–2	..	Y
Emporia, Kan.	13	2.6	12	1,080– 1,452	1,980	M	18.0	NS	24.3	3	2–0	1‡	Y
Endicott, N. Y.	18	1.8	23	1,600– 1,812	2,750	C	43.5	AU	50.7	3	0–3	2	N
Englewood, N. J.	19	5.9	37	2,000– 2,500	4,000	C	96.4	3.9	116.5	5	0–5	2	Y
Escanaba, Mich.	15	8.0	13	1,200– 1,512	2,220	A	22.7	NS	26.6	2	0–0	1	O
Euclid, Ohio	18	11.6	21	1,800– 2,300	2,760	M	47.3	3.3	52.7	5	4–0	2	N
Eugene, Ore.	21	4.9	18	1,200– 1,760	2,245	M	26.4	NS	30.3	5	5–0	1‡	Y
Eureka, Calif.	17	5.8	16	1,680– 1,800	2,700	M	28.8	NS	35.5	2	0–2	0	N
Fairfield, Ala.	12	1.4	9	1,470–	2,100	C	12.8	NS	19.7	2	2–0	1	N
Fairhaven t., Mass.	11	12.2	8	1,304– 1,304	2,086	C	13.5†	....	16.1†	2	0–2	0	N
Fairmont, W. Va.	23	4.4	17	1,350– 1,350	1,980	C	25.3	2.7	61.2	2	2–0	1	Y
Faribault, Minn.	15	8.8	10	1,320– 1,440	1,800	M	14.4	NS	17.9	2	0–2	0	Y
Farrell, Pa.	14	2.1	13	1,680– 1,680	1,980	M	22.4	0.7	24.9	2	0–0	1	O
Fayetteville, N. C.	17	4.0	45	1,320– 1,600	3,000	M	41.3	NP	56.6	5	0–4	3‡	Y
Fergus Falls, Minn.	11	7.4	5	1,200– 1,320	1,560	B	6.4	NS	7.4	1	0–0	0	O
Ferndale, Mich.	23	3.7	24	1,650– 1,940	2,875	C	48.2	2.0	61.7	6	2–2	2	N
Findlay, Ohio	20	7.9	16	1,380– 1,680	2,400	M	26.8	3.2	33.7	3	3–0	2‡	N
Floral Park, N. Y.	13	1.5	19	1,800– 2,200	3,250	M	42.4	AU	54.9	3	0–3	1‡	Y
Florence, Ala.	15	5.9	8	1,200– 1,320	1,800	C	11.2	NS	16.6	3	0–0	2	O
Florence, S. C.	16	3.1	17	1,320– 1,440	2,400	M	25.5	AU	31.1	2	0–0	2	O
Forest Park, Ill.	15	1.9	16	1,740– 2,100	2,640	M	32.8	5.0	40.7	2	0–0	2	O
Fort Collins, Colo.	12	2.7	9	960– 1,440	1,800	C	12.9	NP	17.0	3	3–0	1‡	Y
Fort Dodge, Iowa	23	5.2	19	1,200– 1,620	2,160	C	34.0	AU	43.2	3	0–2	2‡	N
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	18	16.8	30	1,300–	2,100	C	24.5	NS	38.5	4	0–4	3§	Y
Fort Madison, Iowa	14	4.0	10	1,320–	1,620	M	.....	....	.....	2	0–0	1	O
Fort Myers, Fla.	11	7.2	9	1,404– 1,404	1,800	E	12.4	NS	17.2	3	0–2	1	Y
Fort Scott, Kan.	11	4.1	9	1,380– 1,380	1,800	M	12.4†	....	12.6†	1	0–0	0	O
Fort Thomas, Ky.	11	5.2	8	1,500– 1,800	2,300	C	16.5	NS	21.6	4	3–0	0	N
Fostoria, Ohio	13	4.2	9	1,560– 1,680	2,040	M	15.4	1.6	19.7	2	1–0	0	N
Framingham t., Mass.	23	24.8	26	1,700– 2,000	3,300	C	52.6	U	60.0	1	1–0	0	N
Frankfort, Ind.	14	3.1	13	1,440– 1,560	1,860	M	21.4	2.1	26.0	2	0–2	0	Y
Frankfort, Ky.	11	1.7	11	1,320– 1,320	1,500	M	13.0	U	16.4	2	0–0	0	O

Table XVII-B.—Police Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Number of Police Employees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1940 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Total	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	Fixed Radio Transmitter
Frederick, Md.	16	2.7	21	$1,200–$1,200	$1,300	M	$24.4†	NS	$27.9†	1	0–0	1	O
Fredericksburg, Va.	10	2.0	12	1,200– 1,500	1,680	C	15.6	NS	22.5	2	1–1	0	Y
Freeport, Ill.	22	3.9	19	1,560– 1,740	2,400	B	31.2	$3.4	38.8	2	0–0	2	O
Freeport, N. Y.	20	4.3	34	1,800– 2,400	3,600	B	83.2	AU	103.6	5	0–5	2	Y
Fremont, Neb.	12	3.0	10	1,380– 1,500	1,800	M	15.3	NS	16.3	1	0–0	1	O
Fremont, Ohio	15	3.8	11	1,500– 1,680	1,800	S	15.9	1.5	22.6	2	0–2	1‡	Y
Fullerton, Calif.	10	16.6	11	1,620– 1,800	2,700	C	18.9	NS	26.3	3	0–3	0	N
Fulton, N. Y.	13	3.5	19	1,500– 1,800	2,400	B	34.3	4.2	41.5	2	0–2	2	N
Gainesville, Fla.	14	5.5	18	1,320– 1,680	3,000	A	27.2	NS	32.1	5	1–2	3‡	Y
Gainesville, Ga.	10	3.1	12	1,452–	1,980	A	19.2	NS	26.6	2	0–0	0	O
Garden City, N. Y.	11	5.3	29	1,800– 2,200	3,500	S	69.1	4.9	88.8	6	0–6	2	Y
Gardner, Mass.	20	22.0	22	1,920– 1,920	3,000	M	35.6	0.1	45.3	2	0–0	0	O
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	17	6.5	14	1,850– 1,850	2,350	M	22.2	0.2	24.0	2	2–0	1	N
Gastonia, N. C.	21	3.9	26	990– 1,680	2,400	C	43.6	NP	52.8	3	0–3	2	Y
Geneva, N. Y.	16	3.8	19	1,500– 1,900	3,000	B	36.1	AU	40.8	2	0–1	3	Y
Glen Cove, N. Y.	12	6.7	25	2,200– 2,500	3,500	S	57.6	6.2	73.8	7	0–5	0	Y
Glens Falls, N. Y.	19	3.7	31	1,512– 1,701	2,500	B	49.0	3.0	60.6	2	0–0	3	O
Gloucester, Mass.	24	26.2	39	1,640– 1,825	2,500	M	76.2	9.5	92.7	5	0–1	3	Y
Gloucester City, N. J.	14	3.1	19	1,500– 1,680	1,860	..	32.1	1.3	38.5	1	0–0	1	O
Gloversville, N. Y.	23	4.3	20	1,700– 2,000	3,000	C	43.3	2.4	50.2	3	0–0	1	O
Goldsboro, N. C.	17	3.0	15	1,200– 1,638	2,100	C	25.0	AU	28.8	2	0–0	2	O
Goshen, Ind.	11	3.6	6	1,440– 1,440	1,650	B	9.6	NS	13.2	1	0–1	1	N
Grand Forks, N. D.	20	3.7	20	1,200– 1,560	2,100	M	32.8	2.3	38.4	3	0–2	1	Y
Grand Island, Neb.	19	5.6	22	1,320– 1,500	2,100	M	33.0	NS	40.0	3	0–2	0	Y
Grand Junction, Colo.	12	2.4	14	1,500– 1,800	3,000	A	26.9	NP	33.6	2	2–0	2	N
Granite City, Ill.	23	4.2	13	1,620– 1,920	2,280	M	22.7	NS	26.2	2	0–2	1	Y
Greeley, Colo.	16	3.7	13	1,440– 1,620	2,160	C	21.2	U	27.1	2	0–2	3§	Y
Greenfield t., Mass.	16	21.5	19	1,456– 2,184	3,000	C	36.7	NP	39.7	3	0–0	1	O
Greensburg, Pa.	17	1.7	19	1,800– 1,980	2,300	M	40.2	0.8	41.4	1	0–0	2	O
Greenville, Miss.	21	3.0	15	1,808– 1,808	3,042	C	28.0	1.1	36.3	5	3–0	0	Y
Greenville, N. C.	13	1.3	12	1,200– 1,740	2,400	C	.....	....	.....	2	0–0	1	O
Greenville, Tex.	14	3.6	13	1,350– 1,350	1,980	E	18.1	NS	20.4	2	0–0	0	O
Greenwood, Miss.	15	2.0	14	1,200– 1,620	2,220	M	22.5	NP	27.5	3	0–0	1	O
Greenwood, S. C.	13	3.9	19	1,200– 1,200	1,620	A	25.1	1.6	34.6	2	0–2	1‡	Y
Gretna, La.	11	0.5					(not reporting)						
Griffin, Ga.	13	3.5	19	960– 1,386	2,100	A	24.7	NS	32.7	2	0–0	0	O
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	13	2.2	34	2,280– 2,280	3,000	M	77.6	NS	83.6	5	0–5	0	N
Gulfport, Miss.	15	10.6	16	1,095– 1,320	1,800	C	19.1	U	26.0	2	0–0	0	O
Guthrie, Okla.	10	3.2	9	1,080– 1,320	1,500	A	11.0	NS	12.2	1	1–0	0	Y
Hannibal, Mo.	21	5.4	22	1,320– 1,320	1,800	E	35.5	NS	42.6	3	0–3	2§	Y
Hanover, Pa.	13	3.5	5	1,275– 1,275	1,450	C	6.8	NS	8.6	1	0–0	0	O
Hanover tp., Pa.	16	22.3	24	1,740– 1,740	2,100	C	42.6	....	.....	2	1–0	1	N
Harlingen, Tex.	13	1.9	7	1,200– 1,500	1,920	M	8.4†	....	10.3†	3	0–0	1	O
Harrisburg, Ill.	11	2.1	5	1,500–	1,800	S	7.6	NS	9.5	1	0–0	1	Y
Harrison, N. J.	14	1.0	51	2,000– 3,000	4,100	C	155.0	6.6	171.5	6	6–0	0	N
Harrison tp., Pa.	13	7.2	5†	....–	....	..	8.3	NS	10.1	..	...	..	..
Harvey, Ill.	18	4.5	11	1,800– 1,800	2,400	C	19.9†	....	27.6†	3	0–2	2	Y
Hastings, Neb.	15	5.9	18	1,260– 1,260	1,860	M	19.8	NS	23.7	2	0–0	0	O
Hattiesburg, Miss.	21	10.7	23	1,400– 1,500	2,040	C	30.2	....	.....	3	0–3	1‡	N
Hawthorne, N. J.	13	3.6	12	1,620– 2,100	3,000	S	23.8†	....	33.3†	2	0–2	1‡	Y
Helena, Mont.	15	9.0	14	1,500– 1,980	2,400	C	30.6	2.1	44.5	3	0–2	1	Y
Hempstead, N. Y.	21	3.7	45	2,000– 2,600	4,250	M		AU		9	1–8	3	Y
Henderson, Ky.	13	3.2	14	1,200– 1,200	1,400	M	17.3	NS	19.5	2	0–1	0	Y
Hibbing, Minn.	16	11.8	31	1,740– 1,920	2,940	..	59.4	6.0	74.2	4	0–0	3	O
Hickory, N. C.	13	5.6	20	1,080– 1,500	2,160	M	27.3	NS	37.2	3	0–2	1	Y
Highland Park, Ill.	14	12.0	16	1,680– 2,100	3,100	M	35.3	6.6	47.2	3	0–3	0	Y
Highland Park, Tex.	10	2.1	14	1,920– 1,920	1,440	M	23.6	NS	28.3	4	0–4	0	Y
Hillside tp., N. J.	19	2.5	28†	....–	....	..	71.9	2.8	81.2	..	...	..	Y
Hobbs, N. M.	11	7.5	7	1,500– 1,620	2,100	C	.....	....	.....	2	0–0	1	O

TABLE XVII-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Number of Police Employees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1940 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Total	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	Fixed Radio Transmitter
Holland, Mich.	15	2.9	12	$1,456–$1,625	$2,236	B	$25.1	NS	$30.7	2	0–0	2	O
Homestead, Pa.	19	5.0	..	1,700– 1,800†	2,580†	C	47.9	NS	53.5	3†	0–0	..	..
Hopkinsville, Ky.	12	2.0	14	900– 1,200	1,560	M	19.5†	NS	21.2†	1	0–1	0	Y
Hoquiam, Wash.	11	7.1	11	1,500– 1,680	2,700	M	19.9	NS	24.5	3	1–2	1‡	Y
Hornell, N. Y.	16	2.4	21	1,560– 1,800	2,500	B	36.4	AU	40.3	2	2–0	1	Y
Hot Springs, Ark.	21	4.5	24	1,200– 1,200	2,400	M	28.5	NS	29.8	4	2–2	1	N
Hudson, N. Y.	12	2.0	18	1,500– 1,800	2,300	B	34.0	AU	39.9	2	0–0	2	O
Huntington, Ind.	14	2.9	14	1,380– 1,380	1,800	M	19.9	$2.8	25.3	2	0–2	0	Y
Huntsville, Ala.	13	2.4	20	1,200– 1,500	2,100	C	27.9	NS	37.2	4	0–0	2	O
Huron, S. D.	11	5.0	9	1,200– 1,464	1,800	C	.....	NS	17.5	2	2–0	1	Y
Idaho Falls, Idaho	15	2.8	15	1,500– 1,800	2,520	M	26.8	NS	32.7	2	2–0	1‡	Y
Independence, Kan.	12	3.1	8	1,200– 1,440	1,800	M	12.9	NS	15.3	2	0–0	0	O
Independence, Mo.	16	3.3	14	1,500– 1,500	2,400	E	.....	NS	.....	2	2–0	0	N
Indiana, Pa.	10	1.7	11	1,560– 1,560	1,920	C	11.3	NS	15.0	1	0–0	1	O
Iowa City, Iowa	17	5.6	13	1,560– 1,740	1,920	M	20.8	1.0	25.7	1	0–1	1	Y
Irondequoit t., N. Y.	23	15.7	9†	1,900– 1,900†	2,650†	C	19.3	AU	23.6	2†	2–0	..	N
Iron Mountain, Mich.	11	6.4	7	960– 1,080	1,560	B	7.1	0.4	9.5	1	0–0	0	O
Ironton, Ohio	16	5.0	13	1,320– 1,500	1,800	M	20.9	0.1	24.0	2	0–0	1	O
Ironwood, Mich.	13	5.6	17	1,380– 1,380	1,920	A	22.8	1.0	28.4	2	0–0	1	O
Ithaca, N. Y.	20	5.4	24	1,700– 2,000	2,800	M	48.7	2.9	55.3	3	0–2	2‡	Y
Jackson, Tenn.	24	3.4	25	1,320– 1,500	2,400	M	34.2	NS	36.2	3	0–3	2‡	Y
Jacksonville, Ill.	20	4.4	14	1,500– 1,500	2,100	M	22.9	1.3	30.9	2	0–0	1	O
Janesville, Wis.	23	6.6	23	1,440– 1,800	2,700	B	39.3	U	43.5	2	0–2	3§	N
Jeannette, Pa.	16	2.3	9	1,500– 1,740	1,920	C	16.3	0.5	21.1	3	0–2	1	Y
Jefferson City, Mo.	24	5.6	15	1,500– 1,500	2,400	E	20.1	NS	23.9	2	2–0	1‡	N
Jeffersonville, Ind.	11	2.0	8	1,380– 1,380	1,740	M	11.0	NS	12.5	2	2–0	0	N
Johnson City, N. Y.	18	2.3	13	1,300– 1,768	2,340	M	19.0	AU	23.0	2	1–0	1‡	N
Johnston t., R. I.	11	..	10	1,200– 1,600	2,400	C	5.8	NS	7.0	3	3–0	3	N
Johnstown, N. Y.	11	3.4	11	1,450– 1,650	1,900	M	18.5	1.1	21.6	1	0–0	1	O
Jonesboro, Ark.	12	2.9	9	1,080– 1,080	1,680	M	12.5†	NS	13.1†	2	0–0	1	O
Kankakee, Ill.	22	3.9	16	1,440– 1,440	2,100	M	25.2	2.8	30.2	2	0–2	1	N
Keene, N. H.	14	36.6	14	1,825– 1,900	2,400	B	31.4	NS	35.8	2	1–0	1	N
Kenmore, N. Y.	19	1.4	18	1,716– 2,028	2,860	M	39.9	1.3	45.7	3	3–0	2‡	N
Keokuk, Iowa	15	5.5	14	1,380– 1,380	1,800	S	18.9	U	27.7	2	0–0	0	O
Kewanee, Ill.	17	5.8	12	1,320– 1,320	1,560	C	17.3	NS	19.3	2	0–0	1	O
Key West, Fla.	13	3.1	13	1,080– 1,080	1,350	E	10.0	NP	11.2	3	0–0	1	O
Kingsport, Tenn.	14	4.6	20	1,200– 1,500	2,160	A	25.5	NS	32.7	4	1–3	2‡	Y
Kingston, Pa.	21	2.2	17	1,620– 1,850	2,100	C	32.7	NS	34.2	2	0–2	1	Y
Kinston, N. C.	15	2.7	18	1,200– 1,680	2,100	C	20.9	NS	29.9	2	2–0	2	Y
Kirksville, Mo.	10	2.7	5	1,200– 1,200	1,500	C	6.2	NS	7.0	1	0–0	0	O
Kirkwood, Mo.	12	6.3	15	1,770– 1,800	2,520	M	20.5	NS	23.3	4	4–0	1	N
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16	4.6	18	1,680– 1,740	2,400	M	29.7	NS	36.2	4	0–4	3‡	Y
Lackawanna, N. Y.	24	5.9	50	1,800– 1,920	2,820	M	92.8	7.2	111.2	4	3–0	2	N
Laconia, N. H.	13	20.3	20	1,643– 1,825	2,425	B	27.2	NS	30.5	1	1–0	0	N
Lafayette, La.	19	3.7	22	1,080– 1,500	2,400	M	34.6	NS	42.1	2	0–0	0	O
La Grange, Ga.	22	12.6	22	1,200– 1,500	3,000	C	28.0	NS	36.8	2	2–0	1‡	Y
La Grange, Ill.	10	2.0	14	1,620– 2,040	3,000	C	26.6†	....	32.2†	2	2–0	2‡	N
Lake Charles, La.	21	4.6	16	1,140– 1,140	1,800	M	22.0	NS	22.9	2	0–0	1	O
Lakeland, Fla.	22	15.0	25	1,080– 1,620	2,520	A	36.3	NS	44.6	4	0–3	1‡	Y
Lancaster, Ohio	22	4.8	15	1,380– 1,740	1,920	M	25.5	2.3	32.6	2	0–2	2‡	Y
Lansdowne, Pa.	11	0.8	13	1,500– 1,800	None	..	15.2	NS	24.3	2	0–2	1	Y
La Porte, Ind.	16	3.3	16	1,500– 1,800	2,500	B	29.0	3.0	37.0	2	0–2	1‡	Y
Laramie, Wyo.	11	8.0	9	1,680– 1,680	2,100	M	17.3	NS	18.9	2	0–0	1	O
La Salle, Ill.	13	3.0	12	1,800– 1,800	2,100	M	18.1†	....	21.0†	2	0–2	0	Y
Latrobe, Pa.	11	1.6	10	1,320– 1,320	2,040	C	18.0	NS	18.7	2	0–2	1	Y
Laurel, Miss.	21	5.4	10	1,320–	2,400	M	18.0†	....	23.3†	3	3–0	0	Y
Lawrence, Kan.	14	4.4	14	1,155– 1,500	2,160	M	19.7	NS	23.9	3	1–2	2	Y
Lawton, Okla.	18	2.6	14†	1,188– 1,188†	1,800†	..	19.5	NS	23.7	1†	0–1	..	Y
Leavenworth, Kan.	19	6.5	21	1,260–	1,680	M	24.4	0.4	28.4	2	0–2	2	Y

Table XVII-B.—Police Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Number of Police Employees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1940 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Total	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	Fixed Radio Transmitter
Leominster, Mass.	22	28.8	26	$1,825–$1,825	$3,000	M	$42.3	NP	$46.5	3	2–0	1	N
Lewiston, Idaho	11	5.8	10	1,380– 1,620	1,980	C	18.2	NS	20.0	3	0–0	0	O
Lewistown, Pa.	13	1.7	9	1,620– 1,620	1,860	C	12.1	NS	14.7	1	0–0	0	O
Lexington t., Mass.	13	16.5	17	1,744– 2,190	3,000	C	38.5	U	42.7	2	2–0	1	N
Lexington, N. C.	11	2.7	11	1,080– 1,440	2,220	C	14.6	U	21.1	2	0–2	0	Y
Lincoln, Ill.	13	3.9	7	1,440– 1,440	1,800	M	9.4	NS	10.6	1	1–0	0	N
Lincoln t., R. I.	11	19.6	9	1,500– 1,500	1,760	C	30.6	NS	34.3	1	0–0	0	O
Lincoln Park, Mich.	15	5.9	16	1,740– 2,064	2,650	B	27.3†	....	31.3†	4	1–2	0	Y
Linden, N. J.	24	11.0	57	1,950– 2,500	4,500	M	150.4	5.9	178.1	10	0–3	2	Y
Little Falls, N. Y.	10	3.8	9	1,500– 1,584	2,100	B	14.3	AU	15.7	1	0–0	1	O
Lock Haven, Pa.	11	2.0	9	1,500– 1,500	1,800	M	.....	....	.....	1	0–0	1	O
Lockport, N. Y.	24	7.0	32	1,500– 1,800	2,500	B	58.7	AU	65.8	4	0–0	4	O
Lodi, Calif.	11	2.5	9	1,920– 1,920	2,520	C	14.5	NS	20.7	2	2–0	0	Y
Lodi, N. J.	12	2.0	25	1,700– 2,300	4,000	C	.....	....	.....	2	0–2	0	N
Logan, Utah	12	6.0	9	1,080– 1,500	2,040	M	15.1	NS	19.0	2	0–0	1	O
Logansport, Ind.	20	4.0	26	1,500– 1,680	2,100	M	41.2	U	44.9	3	0–3	0	Y
Long Branch, N. J.	17	4.7	37	2,000– 2,300	3,000	S	91.1	14.0	114.6	7	0–6	1	Y
Longview, Tex.	14	6.0	10	1,080– 1,560	1,920	A	13.0	NS	16.3	2	0–1	2‡	N
Longview, Wash.	12	8.3	9	1,500– 1,800	2,340	M	12.2	NS	14.7	2	2–0	1‡	N
Lynbrook, N. Y.	15	2.5	30	2,000– 2,350	3,500	C	70.1	9.1	88.4	3	3–0	2	N
Lyndhurst tp., N. J.	17	4.9	28	1,800– 2,400	3,500	S	64.5	4.5	79.7	4	1–2	1	Y
Lynwood, Calif.	11	3.3	14	1,560– 1,920	2,520	C	25.0	NS	35.5	3	0–3	1‡	Y
McAlester, Okla.	12	5.8	11	1,260– 1,680	1,980	A	13.4	NS	15.4	3	1–0	1	N
McAllen, Tex.	12	2.0	9	840– 1,200	1,800	C	6.2	NS	8.4	3	0–0	1	O
McKees Rocks, Pa.	17	1.1	18	1,800– 1,980	2,160	C	27.4	NS	30.7	1	1–0	1‡	N
Mahanoy City, Pa.	13	0.5	6	1,680– 1,680	2,000	C	10.5	NS	12.6	1	0–0	0	O
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	13	3.1	28	1,800– 2,334	3,600	C	66.1	AU	77.5	5	0–4	3	Y
Manhattan, Kan.	12	2.1	9	1,080– 1,200	1,800	M	12.2	NS	15.8	1	0–0	1	O
Manitowoc, Wis.	24	7.5	29	1,680– 1,800	2,600	B	52.6	6.2	63.0	4	0–0	4	O
Mankato, Minn.	16	6.4	17	1,380– 1,620	2,400	B	25.6	NS	32.1	4	0–3	0	Y
Maplewood, Mo.	13	1.5	22	1,680– 1,680	2,400	C	22.6	NS	26.7	3	3–0	1‡	N
Maplewood tp., N. J.	23	4.4	41	....	....	..	95.6	3.9	110.2	..	....	..	..
Marblehead t., Mass.	11	4.4	24	1,825– 2,190	2,555	C	38.6	U	43.0	2	0–0	2	O
Marietta, Ohio	15	3.3	13	1,500– 1,500	1,800	M	20.4	NP	23.5	2	0–2	0	Y
Marinette, Wis.	14	5.4	9	1,440– 1,440	1,920	B	15.3	1.0	18.6	2	0–2	1	Y
Marlborough, Mass.	15	21.0	19	1,825– 2,008	2,500	M	40.6	0.6	45.4	2	1–0	0	N
Marquette, Mich.	16	9.6	12	1,500– 1,650	2,100	C	20.2	NS	24.4	2	0–2	2	Y
Marshall, Tex.	18	9.0	15	1,200– 1,560	2,280	C	20.7	NS	27.3	2	0–2	1‡	Y
Marshalltown, Iowa	19	6.0	11	1,440– 1,800	2,520	M	19.4	4.6	25.9	2	0–0	0	O
Marshfield, Wis.	10	9.0	8	1,200– 1,560	1,980	B	14.8	NS	16.7	1	0–0	2	O
Martinsburg, W. Va.	15	2.5	10	1,310– 1,310	1,800	C	16.0	U	20.5	1	0–0	2	Y
Martins Ferry, Ohio	15	1.3	12	1,800– 1,920	2,220	M	21.2	2.0	24.1	1	0–0	0	O
Martinsville, Va.	10	2.3	16	1,140– 1,440	2,180	B	21.6	NS	24.4	2	0–0	1	O
Massena, N. Y.	11	3.7	12	1,200– 1,430	2,080	C	20.4	1.5	24.0	2	0–0	1	O
Mattoon, Ill.	16	3.5	10	1,800– 1,800	1,800	M	13.6	NS	16.0	1	0–0	1	O
Maywood, Calif.	11	1.2	12	1,560– 1,800	2,400	C	19.0	NS	23.7	2	2–0	1	N
Meadville, Pa.	19	2.3	18	1,620– 1,827	2,646	M	29.5	NP	38.2	2	0–2	2	Y
Medford, Ore.	11	3.2	10	1,320– 1,560	2,400	M	14.9	....	20.1	2	2–0	1	N
Melrose Park, Ill.	11	2.3	15	1,800– 1,800	2,700	M	.....	....	.....	2	2–0	2	N
Menasha, Wis.	10	2.2	13	1,320– 1,620	1,800	B	22.9	1.1	26.2	1	1–0	1‡	N
Menominee, Mich.	10	4.0	8	1,200– 1,320	1,650	C	10.3	NS	13.3	3	0–1	1	Y
Merced, Calif.	10	2.8	12	1,800– 2,010	2,400	C	21.4	NS	26.8	2	0–2	1	Y
Methuen t., Mass.	22	22.4	19	2,007– 2,007	2,600	C	40.7	NP	44.4	3	2–0	0	N
Middlesborough, Ky.	12	7.8	8	1,200– 1,200	2,400	C	9.6†	AU	10.6†	1	0–0	0	O
Middletown, N. Y.	22	3.6	25	1,780– 2,200	2,900	M	57.7	AU	66.1	2	0–2	3§	Y
Midland, Mich.	10	8.3	7	1,800– 1,800	2,400	M	14.0	NS	16.6	3	0–0	0	O
Milford t., Mass.	15	14.8	15	2,004– 2,004	2,600	C	24.5	AU	27.5	2	0–0	0	O
Millburn tp., N. J.	12	..	25	1,500– 2,500	3,500	C	57.3	5.7	68.6	5	1–3	0	Y
Millville, N. J.	15	42.8	15	1,430– 1,976	2,200	C	17.5	0.6	22.0	1	0–1	1	Y

TABLE XVII-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Number of Police Employees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1940 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Fixed Radio Transmitter
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Total	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	
Milton t., Mass.	19	13.1	35	$1,800–$2,200	$3,000	C	.....	....	.....	7	0–5	2	Y
Mineola, N. Y.	10	1.9		(police service provided by contract by Nassau County police)									
Minot, N. D.	17	3.9	16	1,200– 1,620	2,280	A	$22.2	NS	$26.9	3	0–0	1	O
Missoula, Mont.	18	4.3	15	1,800– 1,920	2,500	C	27.7	NP	32.9	2	0–2	1	Y
Mitchell, S. D.	11	5.2	11	1,380– 1,380	1,920	M	14.8	NS	18.5	1	0–1	0	Y
Moberly, Mo.	13	3.3	12	1,350– 1,350	1,800	E	13.5	NS	15.3	1	1–0	1	N
Modesto, Calif.	16	3.1	22	1,500– 1,920	3,180	C	41.4	3.9	54.1	4	0–3	3§	Y
Monessen, Pa.	20	2.0	19	1,450– 1,740	2,100	M	33.0	NS	35.9	2	2–0	1	Y
Monroe, Mich.	18	5.2	20	1,600– 1,700	2,400	C	36.2	NS	42.5	2	0–2	2§	Y
Monrovia, Calif.	13	8.1	16	1,530– 1,530	2,400	C	19.8	NS	26.5	2	0–2	2‡	Y
Monterey, Calif.	10	3.1	14	1,800– 1,950	3,000	A	22.1	NS	26.7	3	0–0	3	O
Morgantown, W. Va.	17	2.8	10	950– 1,538	2,100	A	14.4	1.2	19.7	3	0–0	0	O
Morristown, N. J.	15	2.8	25	1,500– 2,500	4,000	C	59.6	2.3	68.0	3	0–2	1	Y
Moultrie, Ga.	10	2.8	9	1,200– 1,200	1,800	A	10.7	NS	12.9	1	0–0	1	O
Moundsville, W. Va.	14	2.6	7	1,350– 1,458	1,500	E	.....	....	.....	1	0–0	1	O
Mount Carmel, Pa.	18	0.7	12	1,740– 1,740	2,064	C	14.6	NS	14.7	0	0–0	0	O
Mount Clemens, Mich.	14	3.6	15	1,200– 1,740	2,100	C	26.1	NS	31.0	4	0–2	0	N
Mount Lebanon tp., Pa.	20	5.9	23	1,500– 2,100	2,700	C	.....	....	.....	2	2–0	4	N
Mount Vernon, Ill.	15	3.1	10	1,800– 1,800	1,800	B	.....	....	9.5†	2	0–0	1	O
Mount Vernon, Ohio	10	1.7	7	1,200– 1,200	1,620	M	10.1	NP	15.0	1	1–0	1‡	N
Munhall, Pa.	14	2.3	33	1,620– 1,620	2,820	C	49.0†	....	.....	2	2–0	2	N
Muscatine, Iowa	18	6.7	19	1,320– 1,320	1,800	M	25.6	0.6	27.7	2	0–0	1	O
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	16	3.0	14	1,440– 1,680	2,100	M	24.5	NS	30.5	4	3–1	2‡	N
Nampa, Idaho	12	4.9	12	1,500– 1,500	2,100	M	16.5	NS	26.0	2	0–2	2	N
Nanticoke, Pa.	24	2.6	19	1,620– 1,620	1,800	C	27.8†	....	31.2†	2	0–0	0	O
Natchez, Miss.	15	3.1	20	900– 1,380	2,100	E	26.0	2.6	39.2	2	0–2	0	Y
Natick t., Mass.	14	14.9	16	1,800– 2,000	2,450	C	33.5†	....	36.8†	2	0–2	1	Y
National City, Calif.	10	4.6	11	1,200– 1,560	2,100	C	16.2	NS	20.6	3	0–3	0	Y
Naugatuck, Conn.	15	16.6	28	1,950– 1,950	2,948	B	35.0†	....	39.0†	2	0–0	0	O
Needham t., Mass.	12	12.5	18	1,800– 2,100	2,700	C	36.4	AU	42.4	4	0–3	1‡	Y
Neenah, Wis.	11	3.8	15	1,320– 1,560	1,980	B	22.9	2.1	27.8	1	1–0	1‡	N
Neptune tp., N. J.	10	8.0	19	1,800– 2,500	3,400	C	49.0	1.8	57.2	2	2–0	1	N
New Bern, N. C.	12	1.5	12	1,500– 1,500	1,800	E	.....	....	.....	2	2–0	1	..
Newburyport, Mass.	14	8.3	16	1,825– 1,825	2,200	M	29.8	NP	32.1	2	0–0	0	O
New Castle, Ind.	17	3.0	17	1,380– 1,560	1,800	M	24.5	NP	26.0	3	0–2	1	Y
New Iberia, La.	14	2.4	12	1,260– 1,400	1,920	M	14.2	NS	19.9	2	0–0	2	O
New Kensington, Pa.	24	3.7	25	2,122– 2,122	2,970	M	48.5	NP	54.8	3	0–0	3	O
New Philadelphia, Ohio	12	3.2	7	1,680– 1,680	1,920	M	10.0	NP	11.5	1	0–0	2	O
Newton, Iowa	10	3.5	7	1,500– 1,500	1,680	M	.....	....	.....	1	0–0	1	O
Newton, Kan.	11	3.6	10	990– 1,620	1,920	A	13.2	NS	16.2	2	0–0	1	O
Niles, Mich.	11	4.1	12	1,650– 1,980	2,200	B	23.4	NS	28.2	4	0–4	0	Y
Niles, Ohio	16	4.5	9	1,920– 2,040	2,580	M	18.7	2.9	25.1	1	0–1	1‡	Y
Norfolk, Neb.	10	3.0	12	1,320– 1,500	2,000	M	18.1	NS	19.8	3	3–0	0	Y
Norman, Okla.	11	2.3	15	1,080– 1,500	1,800	A	15.0	NS	16.7	1	0–1	0	N
North Adams, Mass.	22	20.6	26	1,800– 1,916	2,600	M	49.8	5.8	61.4	2	0–2	0	Y
Northampton, Mass.	25	34.6	32	1,643– 1,916	2,600	M	52.4	AU	56.5	2	2–0	0	N
N. Attleboro t., Mass.	10	19.1	59	1,825– 1,825	2,300	C	17.0	NP	19.9	2	1–1	2	N
North Braddock, Pa.	16	1.4	20	1,380– 1,380	1,920	C	22.0†	....	25.7†	1	1–0	0	N
Northbridge t., Mass.	10	17.3	18	1,820– 1,924	2,400	C	.....	AU	12.9	2	2–0	0	N
N. Little Rock, Ark.	21	4.3	27	1,440– 1,800	3,000	..	54.6†	....	62.0†	3	0–3	1	Y
North Plainfield, N. J.	11	3.0	11	1,850– 2,200	2,800	M	.....	U	33.8	2	0–2	0	Y
North Platte, Neb.	12	2.6	15	1,440– 1,440	1,890	M	18.0	NS	20.9	2	0–0	0	O
N. Providence t., R. I.	12	5.9	7	1,400– 1,500	2,200	C	6.5	NS	7.0	4	4–0	0	N
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	20	10.0	23	1,680– 1,860	2,400	C	45.2	AU	48.5	4	0–0	3	O
Norwich, Conn.	24	5.6	71	1,862– 1,862	2,625	B	72.1	5.0	122.6	3	0–0	0	O
Norwood t., Mass.	15	10.5	21	1,600– 2,100	3,300	A	47.5	AU	54.5	2	0–0	0	O
Nutley, N. J.	22	3.4	66	1,800– 2,500	3,500	C	78.2	2.9	94.5	4	0–3	2	Y
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16	4.6	16	1,500– 1,500	2,250	M	24.9	AU	29.0	0	0–0	0	O
Oil City, Pa.	20	4.1	15	1,680– 1,680	2,100	M	26.4	0.9	45.2	2	2–0	1	Y

TABLE XVII-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Number of Police Employees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1940 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Total	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	Fixed Radio Transmitter
Okmulgee, Okla.	16	3.1	11	$1,380–$1,380	$1,800	M	$14.6	NS	$17.6	2	2–0	1‡	Y
Old Forge, Pa.	12	4.0	3	1,440–1,440	1,512	C	4.4	NS	5.1	1	0–0	0	O
Olean, N. Y.	22	6.0	24	1,500–1,740	2,420	M	41.8	AU	45.6	3	2–0	2	Y
Olympia, Wash.	13	6.5	14	1,440–1,680	2,400	M	17.4†	....	24.0†	3	0–3	1‡	Y
Oneida, N. Y.	10	22.4	17	1,500–1,800	2,500	S	25.6	1.7	31.1	2	0–0	2	O
Oneonta, N. Y.	12	3.7	14	1,620–1,740	2,040	B	24.1	AU	28.1	2	0–2	0	Y
Ontario, Calif.	14	10.3	17	1,560–1,680	2,220	C	30.7	NS	39.2	3	0–3	0	N
Orangeburg, S. C.	11	3.0	18	1,278–1,560	2,100	C	27.7	0.5	37.1	3	0–0	2	O
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	4.0	8	1,000–1,500	1,700	M	11.6	0.4	13.8	1	0–1	0	Y
Ossining, N. Y.	16	3.0	22	2,200–2,400	3,600	C	48.4	AU	58.3	2	0–2	4	Y
Oswego, N. Y.	22	7.7	23	1,680–1,800	2,500	S	41.9	AU	44.9	2	0–0	2	O
Ottawa, Ill.	16	3.7	15	1,800–1,800	2,040	M	24.3	NS	28.4	4	0–2	1	Y
Ottawa, Kan.	10	3.0	7	1,080–1,320	1,740	M	10.7	NS	13.2	2	0–0	1	O
Owosso, Mich.	14	4.2	12	1,320–1,386	1,800	C	15.5	....	18.5	4	3–0	1	N
Painesville, Ohio	12	4.8	10	1,740–1,920	2,400	A	18.3	NP	24.8	2	0–0	1	O
Palestine, Tex.	12	3.8	10	1,320–1,320	1,800	B	20.3	NS	22.4	1	0–0	1	O
Palo Alto, Calif.	17	3.9	24	1,860–2,100	3,600	B	51.0	NS	64.6	5	0–4	4‡	Y
Pampa, Tex.	13	3.0	7	1,580–1,580	2,400	A	11.9	NS	16.6	1	0–0	2	O
Panama City, Fla.	12	13.4	4	....–	....	A	6.0	NS	18.5	1	1–0	0	N
Paris, Tex.	19	5.0	13	960–1,200	1,800	C	17.0	NS	20.6	2	2–0	0	Y
Park Ridge, Ill.	12	5.5	13	1,800–1,980	3,180	M	24.3	4.4	32.6	2	0–2	1	Y
Parma, Ohio	16	19.8	12	1,600–1,950	2,580	M	26.3	1.1	32.3	4	3–0	2	N
Parsons, Kan.	14	4.0	13	1,260–1,260	1,800	M	13.9	NS	15.9	2	0–0	0	O
Peabody, Mass.	22	16.4	45	1,820–1,820	2,500	M	67.3	AU	72.1	4	0–0	1	O
Peekskill, N. Y.	17	4.4	25	2,100–2,400	3,500	C	57.0†	AU	68.0†	1	0–0	2	O
Pekin, Ill.	19	6.5	13	1,440–1,440	1,728	C	18.9	NS	21.9	2	0–2	1	Y
Pennsauken tp., N. J.	18	9.8	16	1,300–1,700	2,100	C	27.2	1.0	38.1	2	0–2	1	Y
Peru, Ind.	12	2.1	14	1,680–1,680	2,040	M	24.5	3.3	32.2	4	0–2	1	Y
Phenix City, Ala.	15	7.0	10	1,200–1,200	1,842	C	13.4	NS	23.1	2	2–0	1‡	N
Phillipsburg, N. J.	18	2.9	15†	1,740–1,860†	2,004†	S	30.0	8.0	42.2	2†	0–0	..	..
Phoenixville, Pa.	12	2.3	10	1,404–1,500†	1,800†	C	15.0	NS	17.6	1	0–1	0	Y
Pine Bluff, Ark.	21	4.8	12	1,332–1,332	1,920	B	19.4	NS	25.5	2	1–1	1	N
Piqua, Ohio	16	3.5	11	1,500–1,680	2,400	A	19.4	2.1	25.3	2	0–2	0	Y
Pittsburg, Kan.	18	4.9	11	1,500–1,500	2,400	M	17.5	NS	25.9	3	0–0	0	O
Pittston, Pa.	18	1.7	24	1,800–1,800	2,100	M	41.9	NS	44.8	1	0–0	0	O
Plains tp., Pa.	16	14.8	11	1,440–	1,920	E	.....	....	.....	1	1–0	1	N
Plattsburg, N. Y.	16	4.9	12	1,200–1,600	2,100	C	17.3	1.0	23.2	1	0–0	1	O
Pleasantville, N. J.	11	7.6	14	1,600–1,800	2,100	C	.....	....	.....	3	0–3	0	Y
Plymouth t., Mass.	13	97.6	25	1,638–1,950	3,000	C	31.0	NP	36.0	3	0–3	1	Y
Plymouth, Pa.	16	1.1	11	1,620–1,620	2,100	C	17.5	NS	19.4	2	1–0	1	N
Pocatello, Idaho	18	3.1	23	1,560–1,740	2,400	M	40.5	NS	47.4	3	0–0	3	O
Pomona, Calif.	24	13.0	19	1,620–1,740	2,400	C	33.4	NS	44.2	5	0–4	1‡	Y
Ponca City, Okla.	17	3.3	20	1,440–1,800	3,300	M	35.4	NS	40.7	4	4–0	1	Y
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	11	5.6	8	1,200–1,200	1,500	E	4.2	NS	5.4	1	1–0	0	N
Port Chester, N. Y.	23	2.3	41	1,900–2,280	3,675	C	95.6	2.5	107.2	6	0–4	2	Y
Portsmouth, N. H.	15	15.1	20	2,000–2,000	2,400	B	.....	NS	.....	2	0–0	2	O
Pottstown, Pa.	20	4.9	18	1,560–1,560	1,800	C	23.2†	NS	26.2†	1	0–0	1	O
Pottsville, Pa.	25	3.6	35	1,560–1,560	1,980	M	40.1	1.1	44.9	2	0–0	2	O
Provo, Utah	18	12.0	13	1,200–1,620	2,100	M	16.6	NS	21.9	2	0–0	3	O
Rahway, N. J.	17	4.1	32	2,000–2,300	3,500	M	58.4	2.2	74.0	5	0–3	2	Y
Rapid City, S. D.	14	6.0	12	1,440–1,560	2,100	A	20.9	NS	24.5	2	2–0	2‡	Y
Reading t., Mass.	11	9.8	20	2,000–2,200	2,800	C	37.1	U	44.0	4	0–2	0	Y
Red Bank, N. J.	11	1.8	20	1,800–2,200	3,600	M	43.6	1.7	51.5	4	4–0	0	N
Redlands, Calif.	14	16.5	15	1,440–1,710	2,220	C	24.8	NS	29.3	3	0–3	2	N
Redondo Beach, Calif.	13	5.8	20	1,500–1,650	2,310	C	30.2	NS	35.1	5	3–0	3	N
Redwood City, Calif.	12	4.5	13	1,800–2,100	3,000	A	29.5	NS	33.7	3	3–0	3§	N
Reidsville, N. C.	10	4.5	14	1,200–1,600	2,700	C	19.9	U	25.7	2	0–2	1	Y
Reno, Nev.	21	3.8	40	1,800–1,920	3,000	M	79.0	AU	87.4	8	0–8	4‡	Y
Rensselaer, N. Y.	11	1.7	15	1,800–1,800	2,350	B	28.4	AU	31.0	2	1–0	2	N

Table XVII-B.—Police Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Number of Police Employees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1940 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Total	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	Fixed Radio Transmitter
Richmond, Calif.	24	13.2	35	$1,920–$2,100	$4,200	C	$73.8	2.3	$88.5	12	12–0	1	N
Richmond Heights, Mo.	13	2.4	15	1,680– 1,800	2,400	C	21.4	NS	30.0	2	2–0	1‡	N
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	11	1.8	14	1,800– 2,500	3,200	M	34.0	1.3	43.7	5	0–3	0	Y
Ridgewood, N. J.	15	6.2	32	1,900– 2,500	3,500	C	70.1	2.5	75.7	4	1–3	2	Y
River Rouge, Mich.	17	3.0	24	1,800– 1,960	2,520	B	45.5	1.5	59.0	3	0–3	1‡	Y
Rochester, N. H.	12	34.4	8	1,400– 1,400	1,600	C	13.4	NS	16.2	1	0–0	0	O
Rock Hill, S. C.	15	4.3	21	1,290– 1,320	2,100	C	29.9	3.0	35.4	3	3–0	1	Y
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	19	2.9	38	1,900– 2,600	4,100	C	90.7	6.7	123.9	9	8–0	0	N
Roselle, N. J.	14	2.6	16	1,740– 1,825	4,000	M	41.5	1.6	46.9	2	1–1	2	Y
Roswell, N. M.	13	5.1	9	1,200– 1,560	2,580	M	14.1	NS	17.5	2	2–0	2§	Y
Rutherford, N. J.	15	2.8	20	1,900– 2,500	3,600	M	61.6	5.0	74.5	3	3–0	0	N
Rutland, Vt.	17	7.8	14	1,782– 1,782	2,281	M	.....	U	32.0	1	0–0	1	O
St. Augustine, Fla.	12	5.1	15	1,200– 1,560	2,000	A	22.1	NS	30.1	2	2–0	2‡	Y
St. Charles, Mo.	11	3.5	10	1,290– 1,290	1,620	M	13.5	NS	15.2	1	0–1	1	Y
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	10	10.7	12	1,485– 2,075	2,400	M	23.4	NS	30.3	2	0–2	1	N
St. Cloud, Minn.	24	8.8	23	1,500– 1,620	2,220	M	42.5	2.5	85.9	2	0–1	0	Y
Salem, Ohio	12	3.5	6	832– 1,782	2,178	S	11.1	4.3	17.6	1	0–1	1	N
Salina, Kan.	21	4.5	18	1,000– 1,440	2,400	A	27.1	NS	31.6	2	2–0	1‡	Y
Salinas, Calif.	12	3.2	23	1,920– 2,280	3,900	C	46.5	NS	57.3	2	1–0	6	N
Salisbury, Md.	13	3.6	16	1,050– 1,430	2,080	M	21.0	NS	24.0	2	0–0	1	O
Salisbury, N. C.	19	5.2	20	1,320– 1,575	2,700	C	32.0	NS	40.3	3	0–3	0	Y
San Buenaventura, Cal.	13	3.9	16	1,560– 1,800	2,820	A	36.7	NS	49.2	3	0–3	4‡	Y
Sandusky, Ohio	25	7.3	18	1,680– 1,788	2,448	A	32.8	14.0	53.1	2	0–2	2	Y
Sanford, Fla.	10	4.4	8	1,080– 1,200	2,160	C	11.6	NS	16.9	2	0–2	1	Y
San Gabriel, Calif.	12	3.3	17	1,500– 1,680	2,640	C	19.0	NS	25.6	3	0–3	3§	Y
San Leandro, Calif.	15	2.6	16	1,800– 2,040	2,820	C	32.0	NS	37.1	4	1–2	2	N
San Mateo, Calif.	19	7.1	25	1,860– 2,100	3,300	A	42.9	NS	53.2	3	0–3	4§	Y
Santa Cruz, Calif.	17	8.3	18	1,740– 1,740	3,600	C	38.0	NS	47.7	8	8–0	2‡	Y
Santa Fe, N. M.	20	27.1	12†	1,200– 1,440	2,100†	M	21.0†	....	26.1†	2†	2–0	..	Y
Santa Rosa, Calif.	13	2.3	15	1,800– 1,920	2,700	A	28.5	NS	35.3	2	0–2	2	Y
Sapulpa, Okla.	12	3.0	12	1,200– 1,500	1,800	A	11.8	NS	14.1	2	1–0	1	N
Sarasota, Fla.	11	10.0	12	960– 1,620	3,000	M	18.3	NS	23.4	3	0–3	2	Y
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	14	27.9	21	1,500– 1,680	2,400	S	44.1†	....	51.9†	3	2–0	3	N
Saugus t., Mass.	15	10.5	14	2,080– 2,080	2,700	C	28.0	NP	34.3	3	1–0	1	N
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	16	21.0	14	1,560– 1,800	2,400	A	22.1	NS	27.2	2	0–0	2	O
Scarsdale, N. Y.	13	6.4	26	2,000– 2,450	4,000	C	71.0	AU	86.2	4	0–4	2	Y
Scottsbluff, Neb.	12	1.7	10	1,200– 1,500	1,980	M	14.4	NS	18.2	2	0–0	1	O
Sedalia, Mo.	20	7.1	13	1,200– 1,200	1,800	E	17.7	NS	20.4	1	0–0	1	O
Selma, Ala.	20	3.9	22	1,260– 1,560	2,640	C	33.6	NS	40.8	4	4–0	0	Y
Seminole, Okla.	12	1.4	10	1,200– 1,200	2,100	E	11.2	NS	13.9	1	1–0	0	Y
Shaker Heights, Ohio	23	6.5	36	1,800– 2,400	3,821	M	76.8	NP	88.6	5	0–5	0	N
Shaler tp., Pa.	11	...	..	(not reporting)									
Shamokin, Pa.	19	0.8	10†	(not reporting)									
Shawnee, Okla.	22	3.9	22	1,200– 1,320	1,800	A	28.2	NS	32.6	3	1–2	2‡	Y
Shelby, N. C.	14	7.1	14	1,080– 1,440	1,920	C	16.3	NS	19.6	2	0–2	1	Y
Shelbyville, Ind.	11	1.7	10	1,380– 1,500	1,750	M	13.8	0.1	17.0	2	1–1	0	Y
Shelton, Conn.	11	29.6	37	1,600– 1,900	2,500	B	.....	....	.....	1	0–0	1	O
Shenandoah, Pa.	20	1.6	13	1,620– 1,620	1,920	C	23.4	NS	25.9	0	0–0	0	O
Sheridan, Wyo.	11	2.6	7	1,560– 1,560	1,800	C	13.7	NS	16.1	1	0–0	1	O
Sherman, Tex.	17	5.3	12	1,080– 1,440	1,800	A	18.7	NS	22.3	3	0–3	0	Y
Shorewood, Wis.	15	1.6	14	1,800– 2,160	3,000	B	36.0	0.4	41.4	4	3–0	0	N
Southbridge t., Mass.	17	20.4	15	1,877– 1,877	2,400	C	33.0	NP	38.8	2	0–0	0	O
S. Charleston t., W. Va.	10	6.0	7	1,560– 1,830	2,220	C	12.6	NS	15.1	2	2–0	0	N
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	11	4.8	11	1,800– 1,980	3,000	B	25.0	0.5	28.0	1	1–0	2‡	N
South Orange, N. J.	14	2.9	33	2,000– 2,500	4,500	B	86.0	3.6	99.6	3	2–0	4	N
South Pasadena, Calif.	14	3.4	18	1,500– 1,620	2,400	C	22.9	NS	27.2	2	2–0	3‡	N
South Portland, Me.	16	11.6	12	1,560– 1,716	2,392	A	21.3	NS	25.0	4	0–4	1	N
South River, N. J.	11	3.0	13	1,700– 2,000	2,500	M	27.7†	....	32.6†	3	0–0	0	O
S. St. Paul, Minn.	12	5.4	21	1,710– 1,800	2,700	B	25.2	NP	31.3	4	1–2	0	N

TABLE XVII-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Number of Police Employees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1940 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Total	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	Fixed Radio Transmitter
Statesville, N. C.	11	6.0	12	$1,200–$1,440	$1,800	C	$17.0	0.3	$22.3	2	0–0	1	O
Staunton, Va.	13	3.0	18	1,200– 1,500	2,400	A	23.1	NS	26.8	3	1–2	1	Y
Steelton, Pa.	13	1.8	7	1,392– 1,392	1,788	C	14.2	NS	15.7	0	0–0	2	O
Sterling, Ill.	11	2.0	7	1,560– 1,560	2,000	S	12.6	1.2	16.0	2	0–0	2	O
Stevens Point, Wis.	16	6.0	16	1,380– 1,560	2,040	B	25.6	0.4	30.1	2	0–1	1	Y
Stillwater, Okla.	10	2.3	12	1,080– 1,560	1,800	M	16.0	NS	18.0	2	0–2	0	Y
Stoneham t., Mass.	11	6.0	11	1,825– 2,190	2,800	C	26.4	U	30.0	2	1–1	1‡	Y
Stowe tp., Pa.	13	2.0	14	1,400– 1,680	2,160	C	18.0	NS	25.0	1	1–0	2§	N
Stratford t., Conn.	23	16.7	19	1,500– 2,000	3,300	A	41.5	0.3	51.2	5	3–0	0	N
Streator, Ill.	15	3.2	10	1,800– 1,800	2,200	B	19.1	2.8	24.1	1	0–1	0	Y
Struthers, Ohio	12	3.7	10	1,800– 1,980	2,400	M	19.1	1.1	21.1	2	2–0	0	N
Suffolk, Va.	11	1.8	20	1,200– 1,560	2,400	A	27.8	NS	32.3	3	3–0	1	Y
Summit, N. J.	16	6.0	27	1,800– 2,400	3,600	M	69.2	9.0	88.4	3	0–3	2	Y
Sumter, S. C.	16	3.1	16	1,485– 1,620	2,400	C	27.0	1.1	32.6	3	0–0	1	O
Sunbury, Pa.	15	3.0	7	1,200– 1,620	1,740	C	10.1	0.5	11.3	1	0–0	0	O
Swampscott t., Mass.	11	3.1	17	1,800– 2,190	3,000	C	37.9	AU	42.5	4	2–0	1	N
Sweetwater, Tex.	10	6.1	9	1,080– 1,620	2,160	A	15.0	NS	20.8	2	2–0	1‡	Y
Swissvale, Pa.	16	1.3	22	1,716– 1,716†	2,220	C	28.7	NS	33.8	1	1–0	1	N
Tallahassee, Fla.	16	4.2	17	1,560– 1,800	2,460	A	28.2	NS	35.9	3	1–2	3‡	Y
Tamaqua, Pa.	12	1.5	20	1,800– 1,800	2,280	C	.....	NS	11.0	1	0–0	0	O
Temple, Tex.	15	4.3	12	1,080– 1,080	2,100	C	14.0	NS	18.8	2	0–0	1	O
Terrell, Tex.	10	3.6	4	1,020– 1,200	1,500	E	8.1	NS	8.4	3	1–0	0	N
Texarkana, Ark.	12	3.6	9	1,380– 1,380	1,860	B	13.1†	....	15.1†	2	0–2	0	Y
Texarkana, Tex.	17	3.3	14	1,480– 1,480	1,800	E	19.0	NS	23.2	4	1–1	0	N
Thomasville, Ga.	13	4.3	..	1,404– 1,404†	1,872†	E	14.9	NS	20.6	1†	0–1	..	Y
Thomasville, N. C.	11	3.9	11	1,200– 1,425	2,000	A	17.4	NP	22.5	1	0–0	1	O
Tiffin, Ohio	16	4.9	14	1,500– 1,620	2,100	M	24.5	2.4	32.4	2	0–2	0	Y
Tonawanda, N. Y.	13	3.6	20	1,350– 1,870	2,250	C	35.9	AU	41.4	2	2–0	2	N
Traverse City, Mich.	14	5.5	10	1,200– 1,300	1,900	C	14.3	NS	20.3	2	0–2	1‡	Y
Trinidad, Colo.	13	3.2	10†	1,500– 1,500†	2,100†	C	14.0	NP	15.9	2†	0–0	..	..
Twin Falls, Idaho	12	2.3	14	1,560– 1,560	2,040	C	15.7	NS	19.0	3	0–0	0	O
Two Rivers, Wis.	10	1.6	10	1,200– 1,650	2,260	B	16.1	NP	18.7	2	0–0	2	O
Union tp., N. J.	25	8.3	50	2,021– 2,310	3,349	C	75.9	2.9	96.7	5	2–3	2	Y
Uniontown, Pa.	22	1.9	24	1,200– 1,620	2,160	C	39.4	1.8	47.7	1	0–0	1	O
University Park, Tex.	14	3.5	19	1,440– 1,620	3,000	C	29.7	NS	39.3	4	4–0	0	N
Urbana, Ill.	14	2.5	12	1,680– 1,800	1,860	M	20.5	0.2	22.5	2	0–2	0	Y
Valdosta, Ga.	16	4.5	12	900– 1,350	2,100	C	17.4	NP	22.2	2	0–0	2	O
Vallejo, Calif.	20	4.8	26	1,800– 1,980	3,000	C	41.6	AU	55.9	3	0–3	2‡	Y
Valley Stream, N. Y.	17	3.6		(police service provided by contract by Nassau County police)									
Vancouver, Wash.	19	6.6	17	1,440– 1,560	2,100	M	26.8	NS	34.0	4	4–0	0	N
Vandergrift, Pa.	11	1.0	4	1,620– 1,620	2,220	C	7.1	NS	8.8	1	0–0	0	O
Ventura, Calif.				(see San Buenaventura, California)									
Vicksburg, Miss.	24	7.0	30	1,200– 1,500	1,920	C	49.9	U	59.2	4	4–0	0	Y
Victoria, Tex.	12	2.7	9	1,440– 1,440	2,100	E	9.8	NS	13.6	1	0–0	1	O
Vincennes, Ind.	18	3.2	16	1,620– 1,620	2,700	M	27.7	2.4	35.0	4	0–2	1	Y
Virginia, Minn.	12	8.9	37	1,500– 1,740	3,120	B	60.0	10.0	.....	4	0–0	2	O
Wakefield t., Mass.	16	7.4	26	2,008– 2,190	3,000	C	33.9†	....	39.4†	3	2–1	1	N
Walla Walla, Wash.	18	5.3	21	1,380– 1,620	2,160	C	28.6	NS	37.1	3	0–3	2‡	Y
Wallingford, Conn.	11	4.1	36	1,802– 2,197	2,600	C	.....	....	.....	2	0–0	0	O
Warren, Pa.	15	2.5	10	1,350– 1,620	2,280	C	16.3	NS	22.4	2	0–0	1	O
Watertown, S. D.	11	6.1	11	1,280– 1,500	1,980	M	15.9	NS	18.6	1	0–1	1	Y
Watertown, Wis.	11	8.5	11†	1,480– 1,680†	2,560†	B	20.6	1.5	24.3	2†	0–1	..	Y
Waterville, Me.	17	12.0	13	1,270– 1,456	1,920	B	22.7	NS	26.6	2	0–0	0	O
Watervliet, N. Y.	16	1.1	22	1,400– 1,650	1,950	C	37.6	AU	40.7	1	0–0	2	O
Waukesha, Wis.	19	4.0	21	1,500– 1,800	2,400	B	39.0	3.2	48.9	2	0–2	1‡	N
Waycross, Ga.	17	8.5	14	1,320– 1,500	2,400	A	21.5	NS	29.0	2	2–0	2	Y
Waynesboro, Pa.	10	2.6	7	1,200– 1,440	2,145	C	8.9	NS	11.1	1	0–0	0	O
Webster t., Mass.	13	12.5	36	1,820– 1,820	2,600	C	21.3	1.1	26.1	1	1–0	2	N
Webster Groves, Mo.	18	5.4	24	1,500– 1,830	3,720	C	37.1	NS	43.5	7	7–0	3	N

TABLE XVII-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Number of Police Employees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1940 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Total	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	Fixed Radio Transmitter
Weehawken tp., N. J.	14	0.6	55	$2,100–$2,500	$4,000	M	.....	....	.....	4	0–0	1	O
Wellesley t., Mass.	15	10.0	30	1,900– 2,100	3,000	C	$48.9	NS	$55.7	5	0–3	0	Y
Wenatchee, Wash.	12	1.7	19	1,440– 1,740	2,360	M	25.6	NS	31.5	3	3–0	2	N
Westbrook, Me.	11	17.4	16	1,638– 1,638	300	M	.....	NP	14.9	1	1–0	0	N
West Chester, Pa.	13	1.7	14	1,620– 1,620	2,000	C	23.6	NS	28.1	3	1–2	0	Y
Westerly t., R. I.	11	30.9	10	1,825– 2,190	2,738	C	23.6	0.8	30.0	3	2–0	3	Y
Westfield, Mass.	19	46.9	25	1,825– 2,008	2,500	B	53.4	0.2	61.1	3	0–2	2	Y
Westfield, N. J.	18	6.3	26	2,300– 2,500	4,000	C	65.0	2.5	79.8	4	1–3	1	Y
West Frankfort, Ill.	12	5.5	5	1,800– 1,800	1,800	C	7.2	NS	.....	1	0–0	0	O
W. Springfield t., Mass.	17	16.8	23	1,911– 2,090	3,200	B	50.0	NP	58.0	4	3–0	2	N
West Warwick t., R. I.	18	6.5	12	1,430– 1,820	2,500	C	18.2	NS	23.1	4	4–0	0	N
Wewoka, Okla.	10	1.3	8	1,200– 1,200	1,800	M	10.3	NS	12.3	1	0–0	1	O
Weymouth t., Mass.	24	16.7	36	1,825– 2,050	3,150	C	66.2†	....	74.0†	5	0–0	2	O
Whiting, Ind.	10	1.5	22	1,656– 2,040	2,580	M	43.6	7.1	55.5	2	0–2	2	Y
Whittier, Calif.	16	3.7	18	1,620– 1,700	2,700	C	32.8	NS	37.8	4	0–4	0	Y
Willimantic, Conn.	12	4.5	26	1,560– 1,690	2,600	M	21.7	NP	25.4	1	0–0	1	Y
Wilmette, Ill.	17	5.2	26	2,040– 2,160	3,600	M	48.6	4.9	59.5	3	3–0	2‡	N
Wilson, N. C.	19	4.2	21	1,560– 1,728	2,400	A	38.5	U	46.2	3	2–0	1	Y
Winchester t., Mass.	15	5.9	24	1,890– 2,190	3,000	C	53.9	NP	61.5	4	0–3	1‡	N
Winchester, Va.	12	4.3	12	1,140– 1,200	2,100	B	15.4	NS	19.7	2	0–2	1	Y
Winnetka, Ill.	12	3.8	22	1,800– 2,280	4,200	A	46.8	8.9	60.2	3	0–3	2	Y
Winona, Minn.	22	7.2	21	1,500– 1,560	2,400	B	32.2	AU	38.0	3	0–0	1	O
Winthrop t., Mass.	17	1.6	21	1,621– 2,008	2,500	B	45.0	U	53.1	3	0–0	2	O
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	11	9.0	13	1,440– 1,620	1,920	B	20.3	NS	22.1	1	0–0	2	O
Woburn, Mass.	20	12.9	17	2,190– 2,190	3,065	M	37.8	1.7	41.7	3	3–0	1‡	N
Wooster, Ohio	12	3.5	7	1,400– 1,600	2,100	M	13.2	1.5	17.4	2	0–0	1	O
Xenia, Ohio	11	3.6	9	1,500– 1,500	1,800	A	15.3	1.1	18.7	1	0–0	1	O
Ypsilanti, Mich.	12	3.1	16	1,740– 1,740	2,280	B	27.3	NS	32.9	3	1–2	2	Y

Professional Organization: Police

International Association of Chiefs of Police

The International Association of Chiefs of Police, first organized in 1893, is a professional organization of national, state, provincial, county, and municipal police executives. Its membership numbered 1,075 at the close of 1940, and represented the United States, Canada, and a dozen other countries. Its objectives are the promotion of cooperation and the interchange of information among police agencies throughout the world, advancement of standards in police administration, and professionalization of the police service. Early in 1940 the Association appointed an executive secretary giving it for the first time in its history a full-time executive officer. In December the Association's headquarters office was moved from Chicago to Washington, D. C., to permit greater participation in matters relating to police and national defense.

Two outstanding police conferences were held by the Association during 1940. The first, its annual police congress, held in Milwaukee and attended by 975 officials, was devoted to discussions of police administration and procedures. The second, a police emergency and disaster mobilization planning conference, was held in Washington and attended by representative officials of law enforcement and related agencies of all levels of government and of state and local police organizations. At this conference a detailed mobilization plan was formulated and policies defined for handling other police emergency problems.

The Association continued to work closely with the Federal Communications Commission in the assignment and use of police radio frequencies, assumed leadership for the state and municipal facilities committee of the Defense Communications Board, and was appointed one of three associations to organize a highway traffic committee for the War Department to assist in working out plans for expeditious movement of troops, military police and driver training, and accumulation of local information and data needed by the War Department. The Association's legislative committee assisted the drafting committee of the Federal-State Conference on Law Enforcement Problems of National Defense, and studied problems presented by the Selective Service Act with relation to depletion of trained personnel in the majority of police agencies.

Two research projects were brought to a conclusion during the year. One covered a survey of existing state legislation regulating control and possession of firearms and the other a survey of crime prevention activities conducted by both public and private agencies in cities over 35,000 population and the results secured, measured in terms of reduction in juvenile crimes and offenses.

The state and provincial section of the Association conducted four regional conferences throughout the year for state police and highway patrol executives. An exhaustive study of organization, administration, personnel, equipment, and procedures of various state units was completed and a committee set up to use these data as the basis for defining certain standards in law enforcement.

Through its Safety Division the Association continued its program of traffic safety training and accident prevention, conducting regional training schools, and making traffic surveys and installations in both municipal and state departments. A study of traffic law enforcement, conducted as one phase of the program undertaken by the National Traffic Advisory Committee, was completed and is to be released as an Association publication. (See Traffic Safety Section for additional activities of Safety Division.)

Publications issued during the year were: *The Police Yearbook, 1941; Study of State Legislation Regulating Control and Possession of Firearms; Planning for Police Emergency and Disaster Mobilization;* and the monthly *Police Chiefs' News Letter.*—Edward J. Kelly, executive secretary, 918 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Sources of Information: Police

Services of National and Federal Agencies

International Association of Chiefs of Police

Headquarters Office, *918 F Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.*

Maintains an information service for handling inquiries on police matters.

Distributes standard police adaptability test, police bibliography, and special bulletins on police subjects.

Advises on uniform crime reporting requirements.

Publishes directory of city, county, state, and federal police and law enforcement officials.

(For services of Safety Division, see section on "Traffic Safety.")

Public Administration Service—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Makes surveys and reorganizations of individual police departments.

Advises police departments on organization plans, control systems, crime prevention activities, communication systems, equipment, records and identification systems, investigation methods, and training program.

Designs improved police records, personnel systems, and control procedures.

Bureau of the Census—*Department of Commerce*

Publishes annual reports on prisoners admitted and discharged, pardoned and paroled from state and federal prisons. Some municipal institutions are included.

Bureau of Mines—*Department of Interior*

Cooperates with cities to ascertain the causes of explosions involving gases, inflammable dusts, or explosives; and in some instances cooperates with cities in instructing the police in the proper handling of explosives.

Bureau of Narcotics—*Treasury Department*

Extends aid to many municipal police departments by furnishing information concerning methods employed in the marketing of various types of contraband drugs, and means of eliminating local sources of supply. Assists police departments in educating their forces to recognize the marihuana plant and in initiating local campaigns to eradicate it from vacant lots and roadsides in localities where it has been found growing.

Coast Guard—*Treasury Department*

Renders valuable service to cities in times of flood, hurricanes, fire, and other catastrophes by performing humanitarian work in protecting property and life.

Enforces law upon the sea, and co-operates with municipal authorities in any matters having a bearing upon such activity.

Enforces laws pertaining to anchorage and movement of vessels in harbors and navigable waters of the United States; removes obstructions to navigation in navigable waters of the United States.

Enforces Oil Pollution Act and enforces regulations issued for promoting safety of life on navigable waters during regattas or marine parades.

Regulates movements and anchorages of vessels in ports and harbors where federal regulations are in force.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION—*Department of Justice*

Maintains a national clearinghouse of information on criminals, providing free identification service from an extensive fingerprint file, by wire or mail, to any official law enforcement officers who request it.

Sends free to contributors of fingerprints a monthly bulletin setting out persons whose apprehension is desired by local officials, important police information and articles pertaining to scientific methods in crime detection and criminal apprehension.

Maintains a National Stolen Property File, wherein a record of stolen property bearing a serial number or other definite means of identification is indexed for the use of law enforcement officers in effecting recoveries of stolen property.

Maintains a technical laboratory for the aid of law enforcement agencies, at no cost to them, affording crime laboratory facilities necessary in scientific approach to crime solution.

Collects and compiles crime statistics which are published in a quarterly bulletin, *Uniform Crime Reports,* sent free to city officials.

Maintains a free fingerprint file for civil identification purposes.

Operates the FBI National Police Academy, affording instruction in scientific crime detection to representatives of local law enforcement organizations without cost to them.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Licenses and assigns frequencies and power. Regulates operation of police and other radio stations in the emergency service.

Encourages and aids in the development of police radio systems and in the utilization of technical advances in the radio art for municipal needs.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS—*Department of Commerce*

Makes identifications, in cases in which the federal government is a party, of typewriting, handwriting, bullets, cartridge cases, and firearms, and analyzes physical, chemical, and metallurgical evidence found at the scene of the crime.

Supplies information on request to municipal police departments to aid them in the installation of short-wave radio sets.

Makes available a model traffic ordinance and ordinances on traffic signs, signals, and markings.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION—*Treasury Department*

Advises local police on desirable methods of obtaining and preserving evidence in counterfeiting cases.

Prepares and distributes written descriptions of counterfeit currency, and disseminates instruction in printed form on subject of how to detect counterfeit money.

Furnishes instructions for local police schools, teaching desirable methods of obtaining and preserving evidence in counterfeiting cases.

Notifies police by radio, teletype, telegraph and mail when new counterfeits start to circulate, giving *modus operandi* and description of passers.

Cooperates to fullest extent with local police in criminal matters and furnishes active assistance whenever practicable.

Gives educational talks to groups of merchants, police officers, bank tellers, civic clubs, school children, etc., regarding counterfeit money.

United States Office of Education—*Federal Security Agency*

Cooperates with State Boards for Vocational Education in developing training programs for policemen.

Weather Bureau—*Department of Commerce*

Issues flood, cold wave, heavy snow, and storm warnings which serve to protect human life and property in endangered municipalities.

Sources of Statistics: Police

Citizens' Budget Commission. Compensation Conditions of Employment, and Retirement Benefits of Policemen and Firemen in New York and in 292 Other Cities (over 30,000). 1938. 51 East 42 Street, New York.

Federal Bureau of Investigation. Uniform Crime Reports. (Quarterly.) Washington, D. C. Offenses known, clearances by arrest, arrests, persons charged, police employees—numerous classifications and breakdowns. Offenses known to police. Cities over 25,000 population, 4th quarter; over 100,000, quarterly; police employees in 2,160 cities, 2nd quarter.

Federal Communications Commission. List of General and Special Experimental Radio Stations. List of Interzones and Zone Police Stations Authorized. Issued irregularly. Washington, D. C. Call letters, license and location, frequencies, transmission, power.

United States Children's Bureau. Juvenile-Court Statistics. (Annual.) Washington, D. C. For 334 courts, number and type of cases; age of delinquents; color and nationality; source of reference; reason for reference; place of care of child pending hearing, manner of caring; disposition.

United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Salaries and Hours of Labor in Municipal Police Departments, July 1, 1938. Bulletin No. 685 issued in form of separate pamphlet for each of nine geographic divisions of the United States. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1941. (five cents each with several priced ten cents.) Presents detailed information for all cities having a population of 25,000 or more in 1930: salaries for each grade or rank, hours on duty per week, promotion policy, vacations, platoon systems, types of duties for patrolmen, etc. Separate reports issued for some individual cities.

Western City. Statistics on Police Departments in California Cities. Fifty-eight cities over 10,000 in January, 1941, pp. 14-19; 174 cities under 10,000 in March, 1941, pp. 21-25.

(See also Traffic Safety section this Year Book)

Selected Standard References: Police

Crime Prevention as a Municipal Function. By Hubert R. Gallagher. Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York. 1930. 66pp. $1.

Distribution of Police Patrol Force. By O. W. Wilson. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 27pp. $1.

Municipal Police Administration. Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 441pp. $10.

Municipal Police Administration in Texas. By R. Weldon Cooper. Bureau of Research in the Social Sciences, University of Texas, Austin. 1938. 320pp.

The Police and the Crime Problem. Edited by Thorsten Sellin. November, 1929, Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 293pp. $2.

Police Communications Systems. By V. A. Leonard. University of California Press, Berkeley, California. 1938. 589pp. $5.

Police Systems in the United States. By Bruce Smith. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 1940. 384pp. $4.

Police Yearbook, 1940. International Association of Chiefs of Police, 918 F Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 1940. 443pp. $2.50.

Recruitment of Policemen. By Donald C. Stone. International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 28pp. 50 cents.

Survey of the Police Department of Greenwich, Connecticut. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. July, 1937. 130pp. $2.

New Books and Pamphlets: Police

Analytical Study of Serious Crime in Baltimore in 1939. Baltimore Criminal Justice Commission, 22 Light Street, Baltimore. 1940. 10pp.

Distribution of Police Patrol Force. By O. W. Wilson. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 27pp. $1.

Freedom of Assembly and Anti-Democratic Groups. American Council on Public Affairs, 1734 Eye Street, Washington, D. C. 1941. 27pp.

Jail Facilities and Jail Practices in North Carolina Municipalities. By Hilliard B. Wilson. North Carolina League of Municipalities, Raleigh Building, Raleigh. 1940. 9pp.

Motorized Police Patrol—One-Man or Two-Man Crews? American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 14pp. 50 cents.

Police Cost. Boston Finance Commission, 24 School Street, Boston. 1940. 45pp.

Police Systems in the United States. By Bruce Smith. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 1940. 384pp. $4.

Police Yearbook, 1940. International Association of Chiefs of Police, 918 F Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 1940. 443pp. $2.50.

Renting Cars for Police Use; The Evanston and Wilmette Plan. American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 9pp. 50 cents.

Report Relating to the Cost of Police Service in the City of Boston. Boston Finance Commission, 24 School Street, Boston. 1941. 96pp.

Study of State Legislation Regulating Sale and Possession of Firearms. International Association of Chiefs of Police, 918 F Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 1940. 35pp.

(See also Traffic)

Selected Periodicals: Police

American Police Review. (Bimonthly.) 154 East Erie Street, Chicago. $1.

Chicago Police Digest. (Bimonthly.) Suite 1526, 134 North La Salle Street, Chicago.

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology. (Bimonthly.) Northwestern University School of Law, 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago. $3.50.

Police Chiefs' News Letter. International Association of Chiefs of Police, 918 F Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. $1.

Police Journal. (Bimonthly.) 1123 Broadway, New York. $3.

Police Journal. (England.) (Quarterly.) Philip Allan & Company, Ltd., 19-A Cursitor Street, London, E. C. 4. $2.50. Distributed in America by Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

Uniform Crime Reports. (Quarterly.) Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. Free to public officials.

Traffic Safety

Developments in 1940

By Lieut. F. M. Kreml

*Director, Northwestern University Traffic Institute, and Safety Division,
International Association of Chiefs of Police*

Traffic accidents resulted in 34,400 deaths during 1940, a 6 per cent increase over the 32,386 motor vehicle fatalities of 1939. Despite this increase in the total number of deaths, the 1940 mileage death rate remained the same as in 1939. During both years 12 persons were killed for every 100,000,000 miles of motor vehicle travel. Last year was the first since 1934 in which the mileage death rate failed to decline.

Traffic deaths occurring in cities showed an increase of 3 per cent during 1940 as compared with a 9 per cent increase in rural death totals. The 1939-40 change in urban-rural distribution followed the trend of the past 10 years. From 1930 to 1940 deaths in cities of more than 10,000 population dropped 16 per cent. Deaths in rural areas and the smaller cities increased about 25 per cent. Because of this increasingly important shift, professional safety groups have emphasized the importance of directing activities toward the rural accident problem.

Of 459 cities of more than 10,000 population reporting to the National Safety Council, 199 reduced deaths during 1940, while 67 others showed no increase. Fourteen of 37 cities with more than 250,000 population reported reductions. Five of these were from the group of 14 cities with more than 500,000 population. Of the larger cities, Minneapolis reported the greatest reduction from the 1939 total—a 33 per cent decrease. Oakland was second with a decrease of 31 per cent. Forty-six cities with populations of more than 10,000 completed the year without a traffic death. The largest was Brookline (Massachusetts) with a population of 49,800.

Washington, D. C., a newcomer to the group of cities with more than 500,000 population, had the lowest death rate ranking for this group with a rate of 10.8 per 100,000 population. Kansas City (Missouri), with a rate of 6.0, had the lowest death rate for cities of 250,000 to 500,000 population. Chattanooga outranked cities of 100,000 to 250,000 population with a rate of only 4.7. Lakewood (Ohio) with only two traffic deaths had the lowest death rate of any city of more than 50,000 population.

Four major reasons for the 6 per cent increase in fatalities have been advanced by safety authorities. They are:

1. Increased exposure. Motor vehicle travel in 1940 was 6 per cent greater than in 1939, and the number of vehicles in use increased 4 per cent.

2. Loss of trained personnel through selective service and defense industry demands, accompanied by some shift of official attention from traffic.

3. Psychology of the war situation on both officials and the public.

4. An economic upswing accompanied by increased use of intoxicants.

The value of an effective traffic law enforcement program is demonstrated by the fatality records of the 26 cities in which the Safety Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police has installed accident prevention bureaus and aided in the reorganization of the cities' traffic law enforcement work. These 26 cities had an average rate of 24.1 deaths per 100,000 population in the year preceding such assistance. During 1940 the same cities enjoyed a rate more than 32.6 per cent lower—approximately 16.2 deaths per 100,000 population.

National Traffic Safety Contest. The results of the National Traffic Safety Contest for 1939, announced in April, 1940, showed that 1,236 cities participated, as compared to 1,163 in 1938 and 1,101 in 1937. Included in the 1939 total are 522 cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population which were enrolled in a special contest. These cities were not asked to submit the detailed monthly and annual reports required of the larger cities. For the cities over 10,000 population the winners in each population group were: Cleveland, Ohio, cities over 500,000; Kansas City, Missouri, cities of 250,000 to 500,000; Worcester, Massachusetts, 100,000 to 250,000; Pontiac, Michigan, 50,000 to 100,000; Clarksburg, West Virginia, 25,000 to 50,000; and Aberdeen, South Dakota, cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Kansas City also won the national grand award. Names of 179 cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population were placed on a special honor roll for having no traffic deaths in 1939. Scoring in the contest is based on a maximum score of 100 possible points, 50 points being allowed for low death rate and for reduction of death rate below the average of the preceding three years, and the remaining 50 points divided among accident reporting systems, traffic engineering and enforcement, child safety programs, and public education. The cities which competed in the 1939 contest represented more than 90 per cent of the urban population of the United States. A large share of the credit for the steady reduction in traffic fatalities in cities can be ascribed to this annual contest which was started in 1932.

Another contest is the National Pedestrian Protection Contest, inaugurated in 1939 under the sponsorship of the American Automobile Association. Cities winning first place in the 1939 contest in their respective population groups were: Cleveland, Ohio, Kansas City, Missouri, and Springfield, Massachusetts, tied; Schenectady, New York, Bloomfield, New Jersey, and Bath, Maine. Awards are based on the pedestrian accident record which has a maximum value of 30 points; the assembly and analysis of factual studies of pedestrian conditions, 20 points; and the excellence of the pedestrian program, 50 points. A total of 435 cities entered the 1940 contest and winners will be announced in April, 1941.

Training in Traffic Control. Training facilities were made available to police officers, traffic engineers and safety educators in all parts of the country during 1940. While many colleges now offer some type of short course training in safety, three universities are focal points for personnel training in the fields of enforcement, education, and engineering.

The Yale University Bureau for Street Traffic Research, which serves the engineering profession, graduated 19 men from its academic year course in 1940. Thirty-six graduate engineers are enrolled in the 1940-41 class. Nineteen fellowships of $1,400 each are made possible annually through grants from Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., and the Automotive Safety Foundation.

The police profession is served by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Twenty-two men were graduated in 1940 from the academic year course, conducted by the Institute with the cooperation of the Safety Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Twenty-nine officers are enrolled in the 1940-41 course. Fellowships of $1,200 each are awarded to eight municipal police officers by the Kemper Foundation for Traffic Police Training and similar fellowships are granted to 12 state police officers by the Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Safety Award. The four Traffic Officers' Training Schools conducted by the Institute in 1940 were attended by 118 police officers. The five state and regional short courses conducted by the Safety Division were attended by 183 officers.

Nearly 200 students were enrolled in courses and 45 were graduated from a full year's work at the New York University Center for Safety Education in 1940. Thirty students enrolled for the full 1940-41 academic year. Teachers, supervisors, and principals attend each year's course on fellowships ranging from $400 to $1,200 contributed by the National Conservation Bureau.

During the past summer the American Automobile Association directed teacher-training courses in 24 colleges and provided instruction at five special Institutes. Seventy-three colleges and universities offered academic credit courses in safety during 1940.

Two outstanding trends were noted in the field of school safety training during the past year. First was the expansion of school patrols. An estimated 310,000 children in 3,250 towns and cities took active part in safety patrol work during 1940. Second was the increase in driver training courses offered in high schools. Approximately 7,800 high schools offered classroom training in safe driving practices during the past year. Of these, 300 schools supplemented classroom work with actual road lessons.

Research and Publications. Throughout the past year almost every professional safety group carried on ambitious programs of research into problems in the traffic safety field. One of the most important of these was the report of the subcommittee on courts to the National Committee on Traffic Law Enforcement. The subcommittee report, prepared by Special Counsel George Warren of the New Jersey bar, has been adopted by the American Bar Association. The purpose of the study is to establish standard procedures adequate and competent to deal with the judicial problems involved in present-day traffic problems and to raise the general level of traffic court procedure in many areas.

Equally important was the work done by the subcommittee on police procedures in traffic law enforcement for the National Committee on Traffic Law Enforcement. This report, prepared by A. R. Forster, director of training for the Northwestern University Traffic Institute, has been adopted by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The study is expected to lead to the establishment of a program designed to raise the general level of police enforcement procedures.

A third study, undertaken by the State and Provincial Section of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, was completed by David G. Monroe, assistant director of training in charge of research for the Traffic Institute. The study, a survey of state and provincial police functions in the United States and Canada, will be valuable as a reference work to those interested in modern police techniques and methods.

Two other publications of outstanding importance include *Driver Education and Training Manual for High School Teachers,* published by the American Automobile Association, and the *Accident Investigation Manual,* published by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute with the cooperation of the Safety Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Further research into the subjects of intoxication, night driving, winter driving hazards, speed, pedestrian control, and the bicycle problem were made by six special committees of the National Safety Council. These committee reports were submitted at the National Safety Congress in October.

Drunken Driving. The increased use of chemical tests for intoxication was evidenced during 1940 when at least 27 states employed such tests. Regarded as extremely important was the opinion handed down by the attorney general of Indiana in which he ruled that the state police may use all reasonable force in subjecting accused persons to the drunkometer test. Chemical test experts have begun an educational campaign emphasizing the absolute necessity for careful preparation before administering the tests. Authorities point out that the improper handling of tests is likely to result in the striking of evidence in court.

Pedestrian Control. Approximately 12,600 pedestrians were killed in traffic accidents in 1940—an increase of 3 per cent over the 1939 total. Though pedestrian deaths have decreased 2 per cent since 1930, more than 60 per cent of all urban traffic deaths are pedestrian fatalities.

Perhaps the outstanding trend of 1940 was a general realization of the importance of the pedestrian accident problem. Newspapers, more than ever, exerted their influence to emphasize the fact that pedestrians and motorists must share equally the responsibility for traffic safety. Up to 1941 at least 180 cities had passed ordinances regulating pedestrian traffic. A trend toward stricter enforcement of those pedestrian regulations was noted during the past year. Increased use of physical equipment, such as safety islands, barriers, street lighting, and walk signals helped reduce pedestrian fatalities in urban centers. Education activities were carried on to a greater extent than ever before, both in rural and urban communities. Selective educational programs were directed at those areas having high pedestrian accident records. These programs enlisted the aid of schools, civic and fraternal groups, churches, the press, and the radio.

Conclusion. Though last year was the first since 1934 in which the mileage death rate failed to decline, there is no reason for pessimism. Despite the demands and tension resulting from the international situation, those cities and states which have realized the importance of effective traffic control programs have decreased their motor vehicle death toll. Many farsighted officials already have stepped up their traffic control programs commensurate with the increased volume of highway traffic due to industrial production and defense preparations. The importance of sound traffic control to national defense—from the standpoint of both efficiency and conservation—is being widely recognized. Despite a multiplication of the complexities of traffic control and accident prevention, it is not improbable that effective official action through the use of standard techniques in enforcement, education, and engineering will send the motor vehicle mileage death rate down again in 1941.

City Traffic Accident Data

The nation's motor vehicle traffic took a toll of 34,400 lives in 1940, according to the National Safety Council. This was an increase of 6 per cent over the 1939 total of 32,386. In addition, 1940 traffic accidents resulted in approximately 1,200,000 nonfatal injuries, about 100,000 of which caused permanent disability. The direct economic losses resulting from these traffic accidents are estimated at $1,600,000,000.

Motor vehicle travel in 1940 was 6 per cent greater than in 1939, and the number of vehicles in use increased 4 per cent. The death rate on a mileage basis therefore remained unchanged. Traffic authorities could, however, take little consolation from the fact that the death increase was equaled by the increase in travel. The rises for both total travel and vehicles in use were exactly the same as occurred from 1938 to 1939, when a 1 per cent decrease in death totals was recorded. In other years deaths have been cut sharply, despite much larger increases in motor vehicle use. Last year was the first since 1934 in which the mileage death rate failed to decline. In the past decade, traffic deaths hit a peak of 39,643 in 1937, and 1940's total was 1,500 above the 1930 total of 32,929 lives. In the last 10 years, however, the total number of motor vehicles in use has increased one-fifth and the total annual vehicle mileage is now half again as great, so that the 1940 death rate of 12.0 deaths per 100,000,000 vehicle-miles of travel was 31 per cent lower than the 1930 rate of 17.4.

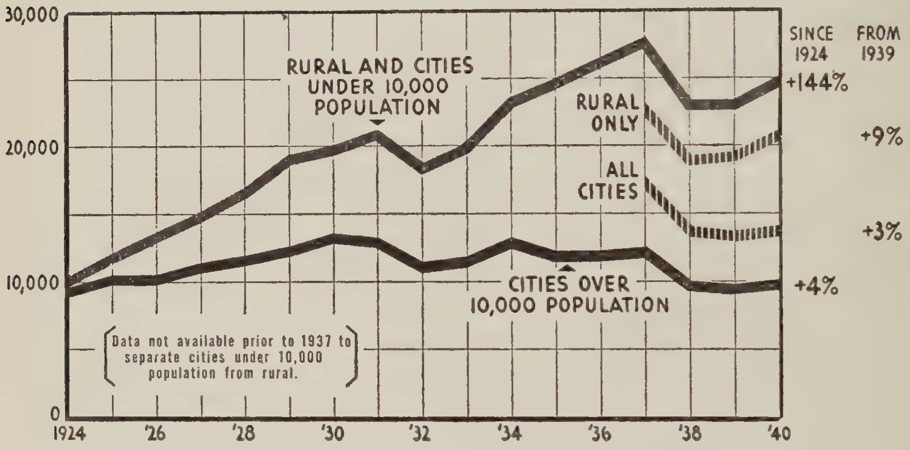

Fig. 1.—Motor Vehicle Deaths in Cities and Rural Areas

Figure 1 shows urban and rural traffic death trends since 1924. The wide variance in the two trends probably results from a greater percentage increase in rural traffic mileage, and the adoption of more effective accident control measures in cities. Although city death totals averaged 3 per cent higher in 1940, 199 of the 459 cities over 10,000 population reporting to the National Safety Council effected reductions, 67 others held their own, and 46 completed the year without a traffic death, the largest of these being Brookline, Massachusetts, with a population of 49,800.

TABLE 1

URBAN TRAFFIC DEATH RATES BY POPULATION GROUPS: 1938-40

Population Group	Traffic Deaths Per 100,000 Population					
	1940		1939		1938	
	No. Cities Reporting	Death Rate	No. Cities Reporting	Death Rate	No. Cities Reporting	Death Rate
Over 500,000	14	15.3	13	15.2	13	14.9
250,000 to 500,000	23	14.3	24	14.6	24	15.8
100,000 to 250,000	49	15.3	48	13.3	51	14.2
50,000 to 100,000	75	13.4	68	12.8	73	12.5
25,000 to 50,000	107	11.6	94	11.5	97	13.4
10,000 to 50,000	194	13.7	182	13.0	210	13.4
All cities over 10,000	462	14.5	429	14.2	468	14.5

Table 1 presents traffic death rates for cities in the several population groups for the three years, 1938 to 1940, as reported in *Public Safety*. This table does not summarize the death rates for cities entered in the Council's National Traffic Safety Contest (Table XVIII), the total number of cities included in Table 1 being larger than in Table XVIII. Table 2 indicates variations between cities of the several population groups according to types of fatal traffic accidents occurring in 1939. Pedestrian deaths are shown to be the primary problem in all cities, especially so in those over 500,000. The term "motor vehicle traffic death" as used in Tables 1 and 2 is defined in the subheading of Table XVIII. Also described there is the method of calculating the estimated population of cities on July 1, 1940, upon which 1940 death rates in Table 1 are based; the July, 1933, census estimates were used in calculating rates for 1938 and 1939. Table 3 summarizes data from Table XVIII on the status of traffic engineers, police traffic divisions and traffic courts. The headings in Table 3 are also explained in the subheading of Table XVIII.

Dallas, Texas, and Kansas City, Missouri, were named as co-winners of the grand award among cities in the 1940 National Traffic Safety Contest. It was the second consecutive year Kansas City has received the grand award, while it was the first time for Dallas. These two were tied for first place among cities of 250,000 to 500,000 population. Winners in other population groups were: cities over 500,000, Washington, D. C.; 100,000 to 250,000, Chattanooga, Tennessee; 50,000 to 100,000, Lakewood, Ohio; 25,000 to 50,000, Watertown, New York; and 10,000 to 25,000, La Grange, Illinois.

TABLE 2

TYPES OF FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS BY POPULATION GROUPS: 1939

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Types of Fatal Motor Vehicle Accidents							
		Collision of Motor Vehicle With—							
		Pedestrian (Per Cent)	Other Motor Vehicle (Per Cent)	Railroad Train (Per Cent)	Street Car (Per Cent)	Bicycle (Per Cent)	Fixed Object (Per Cent)	Miscellaneous (Per Cent)	Noncollision
Over 500,000.......	8	73.1	13.8	1.1	2.1	1.8	6.8	0.0	1.3
250,000 to 500,000..	19	67.0	14.9	1.4	1.8	3.1	6.6	0.3	4.9
100,000 to 250,000..	36	67.0	14.5	3.9	1.1	4.2	6.1	0.2	3.0
50,000 to 100,000...	45	57.8	26.2	5.7	0.5	4.1	8.0	0.3	3.4
25,000 to 50,000....	65	64.7	18.5	2.4	1.7	2.8	6.7	0.0	3.2
10,000 to 25,000....	112	59.5	19.5	5.9	0.0	3.9	7.3	0.5	3.4

TABLE 3

TRAFFIC ENGINEER, POLICE TRAFFIC DIVISION, AND TRAFFIC COURTS IN 395 CITIES

	All Cities Over 10,000		Number of Cities by Population Groups					
	No.	Per Cent	Over 500,000	200,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 200,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000
NO. CITIES IN TRAFFIC SAFETY CONTEST:	395	...	13	25	37	62	85	173
TRAFFIC ENGINEER:								
Full-time equivalent................	85	21.5	13	17	17	16	14	8
Police department..................	139	35.2	2	9	14 *	27	32 *	55 †
Engineering department.............	95	24.1	4	11	6 *	18	23 *	33 †
Public safety department............	23	5.8	4	2	3	5	2	7 †
Traffic or planning dept.............	6	1.5	0	0	4	2	0	0
Other	17	4.3	3	2	3	0	2	7
None	71	18.0	0	0	7	5	12	47
Cities not reporting.................	49	12.4	0	1	1	5	15	27
POLICE TRAFFIC DIVISION:								
Cities having......................	223	56.5	13	25	33	51	55	46
Cities not reporting.................	29	7.3	0	0	0	2	8	19
TRAFFIC COURT:								
Full-time traffic court only...........	13	3.3	2	0	1	2	1	7
Traffic court and violations bureau....	23	5.8	10	7	3	1	1	1
Special sessions regular court only.....	105	26.6	0	2	3	16	22	62
Special sessions & violations bureau....	90	22.8	0	12	19	24	23	12
Violations bureau only..............	36	9.1	1	2	9	9	9	6
None of above.....................	113	28.6	0	2	2	10	22	77
Cities not reporting.................	15	3.8	0	0	0	0	7	8

* Includes one city in which persons from police and engineering departments are jointly responsible for traffic engineering, each being counted.

† Includes two cities in which persons from police and engineering departments, and one city in which persons from police and public safety departments, are jointly responsible for traffic engineering, each being counted.

Table XVIII

TRAFFIC SAFETY DATA FOR 400 CITIES OVER 10,000

This table includes all of the cities entered in the National Safety Council's 1940 national traffic safety contest whose contest reports were received by March 15, 1941, the deadline for filing returns. The 1930 and 1940 census figures (both dated April 1) were used to establish the estimated population for each city on July 1, 1940, and on July 1, 1938; these two estimates were then used in computing deaths per 100,000 population for 1940 and for 1937-39, respectively. Under "Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths" only deaths resulting from traffic accidents that occurred within the city limits are included; nontraffic motor vehicle deaths (where accident occurred on home or industrial premises) are not included, nor are deaths in the city from accidents occurring outside. Under "Traffic Deaths per 100,000 Population," the figure for the three years, 1937 to 1939 inclusive, is the rate for the average number of annual deaths. Under "Traffic Engineer," "P" indicates that the employee in actual charge of traffic engineering is in the police department; "E" that he is in the street, public works, or other engineering department; "S" that he is in the department of public safety, but not in the police department if that department is in the department of public safety; "N" that he is in the traffic and/or city planning department; and "O" that he is under some other or independent setup, or (in some of the smaller cities) that he is the mayor or city manager. Two letters for the same city show that men from two departments share joint responsibility for traffic engineering. A section mark (§) in the Traffic Engineer column indicates that at least the equivalent of a man-year of work is devoted to traffic engineering duties, while in other cities less than a man-year equivalent is devoted to traffic engineering. The column, "Police Traffic Division," shows whether or not the city police department has a traffic division. Under "Traffic Court, " "F" indicates that there is a full-time traffic court for traffic cases only, "S" that there are special traffic sessions of the regular court, "V" that there is a traffic violations bureau. Under "Compulsory Vehicle Inspection," "State" indicates that there is a state compulsory inspection law, "City" that there is a city ordinance and no state law; a dagger (†) indicates that the testing is done in officially operated inspection stations, and a double dagger (‡) that the inspections are made in authorized private garages and service stations; a numeral indicates the number of inspections required each year. An asterisk (*) indicates that averages and rates are based on one or two years only.

City	Est. Pop. July 1, 1940 (in thousands)	Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths		Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths Per 100,000 Pop.			Traffic Engineer	Police Traffic Division	Traffic Court	Compulsory Vehicle Inspection
		Ave. No. 1937–39, Inclusive	Number in 1940	Average 1937–39, Inclusive	Rate for 1940	% Change From 3-Yr. Ave.				
Over 500,000										
Baltimore, Md.	860.5	125.7	130	14.8	15.1	2.0	P§	Yes	FV	State‡ 1
Boston, Mass.	770.6	92.0	89	11.9	11.5	−3.4	O§	Yes	SV	State‡ 2
Buffalo, N. Y.	576.0	97.3	72	16.9	12.5	−26.0	S§	Yes	FV	City . . 1
Chicago, Ill.	3,397.3	731.0	654	21.5	19.3	−10.2	E§	Yes	FV	City† 2
Cleveland, Ohio	877.8	164.0	120	18.6	13.7	−26.3	S§	Yes	FV	None
Detroit, Mich.	1,624.8	243.3	242	15.1	14.9	−1.3	O§	Yes	FV	None
Milwaukee, Wis.	587.7	54.0	68	9.2	11.6	26.1	E§	Yes	FV	None
New York, N. Y.	7,468.1	847.0	862	11.5	11.5	0.0	P§	Yes	FV	None
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,930.8	304.3	290	15.7	15.0	−4.5	S§	Yes	FV	State‡ 2
Pittsburgh, Pa.	671.7	303.7	100	45.2	14.9	−67.0	S§	Yes	F	State‡ 2
St. Louis, Mo.	815.9	104.0	106	12.7	13.0	2.4	E§	Yes	V	None
San Francisco, Calif.	634.5	113.7	106	17.9	16.7	−6.7	E§	Yes	FV	None
Washington, D. C.	667.5	85.0	72	13.4	10.8	−19.4	O§	Yes	F	City† 1
200,000 to 500,000										
Akron, Ohio	244.5	50.3	41	20.4	16.8	−17.6	P	Yes	SV	None
Birmingham, Ala.	267.8	47.7	43	17.9	16.1	−10.1	P	Yes	SV	None

TABLE XVIII.—TRAFFIC SAFETY DATA FOR 400 CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Est. Pop. July 1, 1940 (in thousands)	Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths		Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths Per 100,000 Pop.			Traffic Engineer	Police Traffic Division	Traffic Court	Compulsory Vehicle Inspection
		Ave. No. 1937–39, Inclusive	Number in 1940	Average 1937–39, Inclusive	Rate for 1940	% Change From 3-Yr. Ave.				
200,000 to 500,000—continued										
Cincinnati, Ohio	455.7	99.3	85	21.8	18.7	−14.2	O	Yes	FV	City† 2
Columbus, Ohio	306.5	59.0	54	19.4	17.6	−9.3	S§	Yes	FV	None
Dallas, Tex.	295.6	34.7	22	12.0	7.4	−38.3	E§	Yes	SV	None
Dayton, Ohio	211.0	36.0	33	17.2	15.6	−9.3	P	Yes	SV	None
Denver, Colo.	323.3	67.0	46	21.2	14.2	−33.0	P	Yes	SV	State‡ 2
Houston, Tex.	386.8	49.0	62	13.3	16.0	20.3	O§	Yes	S	None
Jersey City, N. J.	300.8	40.7	26	13.4	8.6	−35.8	P	Yes	FV	State† 2
Kansas City, Mo.	399.2	56.7	24	14.2	6.0	−57.7	S§	Yes	FV	....
Louisville, Ky.	319.4	49.7	52	15.7	16.3	3.8	E§	Yes	SV	None
Memphis, Tenn.	293.9	37.7	37	13.2	12.6	−4.5	E§	Yes	SV	City† 3
Minneapolis, Minn.	493.1	68.0	47	13.9	9.5	−31.7	E§	Yes	FV	None
Newark, N. J.	429.4	82.3	71	19.1	16.5	−13.6	P§	Yes	FV	State† 2
Oakland, Calif.	302.6	85.7	55	28.7	18.2	−36.5	E§	Yes	S	None
Oklahoma City, Okla.	204.9	21.7	16	10.8	7.8	−27.8	...	Yes	V	None
Omaha, Neb.	224.1	29.7	32	13.4	14.3	6.7	P	Yes	None	City† 2
Portland, Ore.	305.5	65.0	66	21.3	21.6	1.4	E§	Yes	V	City† 2
Providence, R. I.	253.5	23.7	19	9.3	7.5	−19.4	E§	Yes	SV	None
Rochester, N. Y.	324.9	44.7	33	13.7	10.2	−25.5	E§	Yes	SV	None
St. Paul, Minn.	288.1	45.0	38	15.8	13.2	−16.5	E§	Yes	SV	None
San Antonio, Tex.	254.4	44.3	45	17.7	17.7	0.0	P§	Yes	None	None
Seattle, Wash.	368.4	74.7	74	20.3	20.1	−1.0	E§	Yes	SV	State† 1
Syracuse, N. Y.	205.9	26.0	32	12.6	15.5	23.0	E§	Yes	FV	None
Toledo, Ohio	282.1	55.3	42	19.5	14.7	−24.6	P§	Yes	SV	City . . 3
100,000 to 200,000										
Bridgeport, Conn.	147.1	24.7	12	16.8	8.2	−51.2	None	Yes	S	State† 2
Canton, Ohio	108.5	21.0	17	19.5	15.7	−19.5	P	Yes	SV	None
Chattanooga, Tenn.	128.4	22.3	6	17.6	4.7	−73.3	PE	Yes	S	City† 2
Des Moines, Iowa	160.3	20.7	25	13.2	15.6	18.2	S§	Yes	FV	City† 2
Duluth, Minn.	101.1	17.7	16	17.5	15.8	−9.7	N	Yes	V	None
Erie, Pa.	117.0	23.3	22	20.0	18.8	−6.0	N§	Yes	SV	State‡ 2
Fall River, Mass.	115.4	11.3	8	9.8	6.9	−29.6	O§	Yes	SV	State‡ 2
Flint, Mich.	151.4	40.3	21	26.5	13.9	−47.5	P§	Yes	SV	None
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118.5	13.7	9	11.6	7.6	−34.5	S§	Yes	SV	None
Fort Worth, Tex.	178.0	29.7	33	17.0	18.5	8.8	P§	Yes	S	None
Gary, Ind.	112.0	41.0	27	37.4	24.1	−35.6	E§	Yes	SV	None
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164.2	24.7	23	14.9	14.0	−6.0	P§	Yes	V	None
Hartford, Conn.	166.3	17.7	11	10.7	6.6	−38.3	O§	Yes	V	State† 2
Jacksonville, Fla.	174.2	30.0	38	18.1	21.8	20.4	P	Yes	V	None
Kansas City, Kan.	121.4	15.3	17	12.6	14.0	11.1	None	No	SV	None
Knoxville, Tenn.	111.7	24.3	14	22.0	12.5	−43.2	None	Yes	SV	City† 2
Long Beach, Calif.	164.8	46.7	52	29.1	31.6	8.6	P	Yes	SV	None
Lowell, Mass.	101.4	11.7	7	11.5	6.9	−40.0	E	Yes	SV	State‡ 2
Miami, Fla.	173.7	40.0	40	24.8	23.0	−7.3	None	No	FV	City† 2
Norfolk, Va.	144.7	20.3	17	14.3	11.7	−18.2	P§	Yes	FV	State‡ 2
Paterson, N. J.	139.7	19.3	20	13.9	14.3	2.9	E§	Yes	SV	State† 2
Peoria, Ill.	105.1	16.0	18	15.2	17.1	13.8	E§	Yes	SV	None
Sacramento, Calif.	106.3	16.7	19	16.1	17.9	11.2	N§	Yes	SV	None
Salt Lake City, Utah	150.2	34.0	33	22.9	22.0	−3.9	P§	Yes	F	State‡ 1
Somerville, Mass.	102.1	16.7	9	16.3	8.8	−46.0	P	No	None	State‡ 2
South Bend, Ind.	101.2	19.3	28	19.0	27.7	45.8	S§	Yes	V	None
Spokane, Wash.	122.2	26.3	27	21.8	22.1	1.4	N	Yes	SV	State† 1
Springfield, Mass.	149.5	15.7	15	10.5	10.0	−0.5	O§	Yes	SV	State‡ 2
Tacoma, Wash.	109.5	18.0	25	16.5	22.8	38.2	None	Yes	V	State† 1
Tampa, Fla.	108.6	16.0	17	14.9	15.7	0.5	None	No	None	None
Trenton, N. J.	124.7	13.0	17	10.4	13.6	30.8	None	Yes	V	State† 2
Tulsa, Okla.	142.2	18.7	17	13.1	12.0	−8.4	P	Yes	SV	None
Utica, N. Y.	100.5	9.3	9	9.3	9.0	−3.2	...	Yes	V	City . . 2

TABLE XVIII.—TRAFFIC SAFETY DATA FOR 400 CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Est. Pop. July 1, 1940 (in thousands)	Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths		Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths Per 100,000 Pop.			Traffic Engineer	Police Traffic Division	Traffic Court	Compulsory Vehicle Inspection
		Ave. No. 1937–39, Inclusive	Number in 1940	Average 1937–39, Inclusive	Rate for 1940	% Change From 3-Yr. Ave.				
100,000 to 200,000—continued										
Wichita, Kan.	115.1	10.3	16	9.0	13.9	54.4	P	Yes	SV	None
Wilmington, Del.	112.7	13.3	14	11.9	12.4	0.4	E§	Yes	SV	State† 1
Worcester, Mass.	193.7	19.3	17	10.0	8.8	−12.0	P§	Yes	V	State‡ 2
Youngstown, Ohio	167.7	39.3	33	23.4	19.7	−15.8	P	Yes	SV	None
50,000 to 100,000										
Allentown, Pa.	97.0	16.7	12	17.4	12.4	−28.7	P	Yes	FV	State‡ 2
Amarillo, Tex.	51.9	5.0	4	10.0	7.7	−23.0	None	Yes	F	None
Austin, Tex.	88.8	13.3	8	16.3	9.0	−44.8	N	Yes	SV	None
Beaumont, Tex.	59.1	6.3	12	10.8	20.3	88.0	P	Yes	None	None
Berkeley, Calif.	85.6	13.0	14	15.3	16.4	7.2	P§	Yes	SV	None
Bethlehem, Pa.	58.5	10.7	7	18.3	12.0	−34.4	None	No	S	State‡ 2
Binghamton, N. Y.	78.4	8.7	9	11.1	11.5	3.6	. . .	No	S	None
Brockton, Mass.	62.3	8.7	8	13.8	12.8	−7.2	E	No	S	State‡ 2
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	62.3	4.0	6	6.5	9.6	47.7	P§	Yes	S	None
Charleston, W. Va.	68.1	7.0	11	10.5	16.2	44.8	. . .	Yes	SV	. . . .
Chester, Pa.	59.3	19.3	11	32.5	18.5	−43.1	P§	Yes	S	State‡ 2
Columbus, Ga.	53.4	8.3	5	16.1	9.4	−41.6	. . .	Yes	None	None
Corpus Christi, Tex.	58.0	7.0	5	13.4	8.6	−35.8	P	Yes	F	City†
Covington, Ky.	61.9	8.0	5	12.8	8.1	−36.7	P§	No	V	None
Davenport, Iowa	66.2	10.3	4	15.9	6.0	−62.3	E§	Yes	V	None
Decatur, Ill.	59.4	6.7	9	11.3	15.2	34.5	E	Yes	V	None
Durham, N. C.	60.4	7.3	5	12.5	8.3	−33.6	E	Yes	SV	None
East Chicago, Ind.	54.6	16.7	15	30.5	27.5	−9.8	P	Yes	None	None
East St. Louis, Ill.	75.6	21.7	25	28.8	33.1	14.9	P	Yes	None	None
El Paso, Tex.	96.7	18.0	10	18.4	10.3	−44.0	S	Yes	SV	None
Evanston, Ill.	65.4	4.0	9	6.2	13.8	122.6	P§	Yes	SV	City† 2
Evansville, Ind.	96.9	15.0	15	15.3	15.5	1.3	. . .	Yes	SV	None
Fresno, Calif.	60.9	15.0	9	25.3	14.8	−41.5	E	Yes	SV	None
Galveston, Tex.	61.1	6.0	6	15.1	9.8	−35.1	P	Yes	S	None
Glendale, Calif.	83.1	19.9	13	25.2	15.6	−38.1	E§	Yes	S	None
Greensboro, N. C.	59.5	10.7	13	18.4	21.8	18.5	P	Yes	V	None
Hammond, Ind.	70.3	23.0	26	33.2	37.0	11.4	P	Yes	S	None
Highland Park, Mich.	50.8	11.7	13	22.5	25.6	13.8	P	Yes	SV	None
Holyoke, Mass.	53.7	7.3	3	13.5	5.6	−58.5	P§	Yes	SV	State‡ 2
Jackson, Miss.	62.5	5.7	14	9.5	22.4	135.8	S	Yes	None	None
Johnstown, Pa.	66.7	8.7	7	13.0	10.5	−19.2	E	Yes	SV	State‡ 2
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54.1	11.0	6	20.3	11.1	−45.3	P§	Yes	V	None
Lakewood, Ohio	69.1	6.3	2	9.1	2.9	−68.1	S§	Yes	SV	None
Lansing, Mich.	78.8	17.0	11	21.6	14.0	−35.2	. . .	No	SV	None
Lawrence, Mass.	84.3	7.7	5	9.1	5.9	−35.2	None	Yes	None	State‡ 2
Lincoln, Neb.	82.1	10.7	9	13.2	11.0	−16.7	P	Yes	SV	City† 2
Little Rock, Ark.	88.2	9.0	6	10.4	6.8	−34.6	P	Yes	SV	None
Lynn, Mass.	98.0	9.3	11	9.4	11.2	29.8	E	Yes	SV	State‡ 2
Madison, Wis.	67.7	8.3	7	12.6	10.3	−18.3	P	Yes	SV	None
Malden, Mass.	58.0	10.7	12	18.4	20.7	12.5	E	Yes	SV	State‡ 2
Manchester, N. H.	77.7	9.3	9	12.0	11.6	−3.3	E§	No	None	State‡ 2
Medford, Mass.	63.2	8.3	3	13.3	4.7	−64.7	E	Yes	S	State‡ 2
Montgomery, Ala.	78.4	13.0	23	17.1	29.3	71.3	S§	Yes	None	None
New Rochelle, N. Y.	58.5	5.0	8	8.7	13.7	57.5	P	Yes	S	None
Newton, Mass.	70.0	8.7	8	12.6	11.4	−9.5	E	Yes	S	State‡ 2
Oak Park, Ill.	66.1	7.3	4	11.2	6.1	−45.5	E	Yes	SV	None
Passaic, N. J.	61.4	9.3	8	15.1	13.0	−13.9	None	Yes	S	State† 2
Pontiac, Mich.	66.7	9.0	10	13.6	15.0	10.3	P	No	V	None
Portland, Me.	73.7	10.0	7	13.7	9.5	−30.7	E§	Yes	V	State‡ 2
Pueblo, Colo.	52.2	7.0	8	13.5	15.3	13.3	S	No	SV	State‡ 2
Rockford, Ill.	84.6	8.0	12	9.4	14.2	51.1	P	Yes	V	None
Saginaw, Mich.	82.8	12.0	12	14.6	14.5	−0.7	P§	Yes	SV	None

TABLE XVIII.—TRAFFIC SAFETY DATA FOR 400 CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Est. Pop. July 1, 1940 (in thousands)	Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths		Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths Per 100,000 Pop.			Traffic Engineer	Police Traffic Division	Traffic Court	Compulsory Vehicle Inspection
		Ave. No. 1937–39, Inclusive	Number in 1940	Average 1937–39, Inclusive	Rate for 1940	% Change From 3-Yr. Ave.				
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
St. Petersburg, Fla.	61.3	16.3	14	28.6	22.8	−20.3	None	Yes	S	None
Santa Monica, Calif.	53.9	18.0	18	35.6	33.4	−6.2	P	Yes	SV	None
Schenectady, N. Y.	87.3	11.0	13	12.4	14.9	20.2	N§	Yes	S	None
Shreveport, La.	98.7	11.3	8	12.0	14.6	21.7	P	Yes	S	None
Sioux City, Iowa	82.4	10.0	12	12.2	14.6	19.7	P§	Yes	S	City† 2
Springfield, Ohio	70.7	14.0	9	19.9	12.7	−36.2	P	. . .	None	None
Union City, N. J.	56.1	5.7	5	10.1	8.9	−11.9	E	No	V	State† 2
Wheeling, W. Va.	61.1	9.0	8	14.7	13.1	−10.9	E	. . .	None	None
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86.2	8.0	8	9.3	9.3	0.0	E	Yes	SV	State‡ 2
Winston-Salem, N. C.	79.9	10.3	20	13.1	25.0	90.8	E	Yes	SV	None
25,000 to 50,000										
Alton, Ill.	31.3	6.7	9	31.5	28.7	−8.9	E	Yes	None	None
Aurora, Ill.	47.2	9.0	6	19.1	12.7	−33.5	P	Yes	FV	None
Battle Creek, Mich.	43.5	8.7	9	19.9	20.7	4.0	. . .	Yes	V	None
Bay City, Mich.	48.0	8.0	8	16.7	16.7	0.0	P	Yes	SV	None
Belleville, Ill.	28.4	4.0	6	14.1	21.1	49.6	. . .	Yes	S	None
Beloit, Wis.	25.4	3.0	3	12.0	11.8	−1.7	P	Yes	S	None
Bloomfield, N. J.	41.7	5.0	3	12.2	7.2	−41.0	. . .	. . .	None	State† 2
Bloomington, Ill.	32.9	3.0	4	9.2	12.2	32.6	P	Yes	S	None
Bristol, Conn.	30.2	4.7	2	15.7	6.1	−61.1	P	No	None	State† 2
Brookline t, Mass.	49.8	4.3	0	8.8	0.0	−100.0	E	Yes	S	State‡ 2
Burlington, Iowa	25.8	1.7	0	6.4	0.0	−100.0	E	No	None	None
Central Falls, R. I.	25.2	2.3	0	9.2	0.0	−100.0	P§	Yes	V	None
Chicopee, Mass.	41.6	2.3	6	5.5	14.4	161.8	E	Yes	V	State‡ 2
Clifton, N. J.	48.9	6.3	6	13.1	12.3	−6.1	E§	Yes	S	State† 2
Clinton, Iowa	26.3	3.7	1	14.0	3.8	−72.9	E	Yes	SV	None
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41.4	5.7	6	13.7	14.5	5.8	E	Yes	SV	None
Danville, Ill.	36.9	7.0	8	19.0	21.7	14.2	None	Yes	V	None
Dubuque, Iowa	43.9	1.3	5	3.1	11.4	267.7	E	No	S	None
Elgin, Ill.	38.4	4.7	2	12.4	5.2	−58.1	P	Yes	V	None
Elyria, Ohio	25.1	4.7	2	18.5	8.0	−56.8	E	. . .	SV	None
Enid, Okla.	28.1	4.0	0	14.4	0.0	−100.0	None	No	None	None
Everett, Mass.	46.7	5.0	1	10.6	2.1	−80.2	. . .	Yes	. . .	State‡ 2
Everett, Wash.	30.2	2.7	3	8.9	9.9	11.1	S§	Yes	V	State† 1
Fargo, N. D.	32.7	1.3	1	4.2	3.1	−26.2	P	No	S	None
Fitchburg, Mass.	41.9	4.7	3	11.2	7.2	−35.7	. . .	Yes	None	State‡ 2
Fond du Lac, Wis.	27.2	2.7	0	9.8	0.0	−100.0	E	No	V	None
Galesburg, Ill.	28.9	3.3	1	11.5	3.5	−69.6	E	No	None	None
Garfield, N. J.	28.0	2.0	0	7.1	0.0	−100.0	P§	No	None	State† 2
Great Falls, Mont.	30.0	3.0	7	10.1	23.3	130.7	P	Yes	S	None
Green Bay, Wis.	46.5	3.0	6	6.7	12.9	92.5	P§	Yes	SV	None
Greenwich, Conn.	35.6	6.0	11	17.1	30.9	80.7	P§	Yes	S	State† 2
Hackensack, N. J.	26.3	4.7	3	17.9	11.4	−36.3	P	Yes	None	State† 2
High Point, N. C.	38.5	6.0	1	15.7	2.6	−83.4	P	Yes	S	None
Hutchinson, Kan.	30.1	1.3	2	4.4	6.6	5.0	P	Yes	S	None
Jackson, Mich.	49.5	11.0	3	21.7	6.1	−71.9	O	Yes	SV	None
Jamestown, N. Y.	42.6	5.0	3	11.6	7.0	−39.7	E	Yes	S	City† 2
Joliet, Ill.	42.3	8.0	12	18.8	28.4	45.7	. . .	Yes	. . .	. . . .
Kearny, N. J.	39.4	6.3	5	16.0	12.7	−20.6	. . .	No	S	State† 2
Kokomo, Ind.	33.8	5.0	9	14.9	26.6	78.5	P	Yes	SV	None
Lima, Ohio	44.8	8.7	4	19.6	8.9	−54.6	P	Yes	SV	None
Lorain, Ohio	44.1	5.7	8	12.9	18.1	40.3	. . .	. . .	None	None
Lynchburg, Va.	44.6	4.0	7	9.1	15.7	72.5	P§	Yes	SV	State‡ 2
Marion, Ohio	30.8	4.0	6	12.9	19.5	51.2	. . .	No	S	None
Mason City, Iowa	27.2	2.0	2	7.6	7.4	−2.6	P	Yes	S	None
Meriden, Conn.	39.5	6.3	7	16.1	17.7	9.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	State† 2
Meridian, Miss.	35.6	1.7	4	4.8	11.2	133.3	. . .	. . .	None	City‡ 4

TABLE XVIII.—TRAFFIC SAFETY DATA FOR 400 CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Est. Pop. July 1, 1940 (in thousands)	Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths		Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths Per 100,000 Pop.			Traffic Engineer	Police Traffic Division	Traffic Court	Compulsory Vehicle Inspection
		Ave. No. 1937–39, Inclusive	Number in 1940	Average 1937–39, Inclusive	Rate for 1940	% Change From 3-Yr. Ave.				
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Middletown, Ohio	31.3	3.7	2	11.8	6.4	−45.8	None	...	...	None
Mishawaka, Ind.	28.3	7.7	2	27.1	7.1	−73.8	PE§	Yes	S	None
Moline, Ill.	34.7	5.7	12	16.6	34.6	108.4	O	Yes	None	None
Montclair, N. J.	39.8	4.3	7	10.7	17.6	64.5	P§	Yes	SV	State† 2
Muncie, Ind.	49.8	11.0	6	22.4	12.0	−46.4	P	Yes	V	None
Muskegon, Mich.	47.9	4.7	7	10.0	14.6	46.0	P	Yes	SV	....
New London, Conn.	30.5	1.7	3	5.5	9.8	78.2	P	No	None	State† 2
Newport, R. I.	30.6	2.0	1	6.7	3.3	−50.7	E	No	SV	None
N. Bergen tp, N. J.	39.7	9.0	3	22.6	7.6	−66.4	None	No	None	State† 2
Norwood, Ohio	34.0	3.0*	5	8.8*	14.7	67.0	None	No	None	....
Ogden, Utah	43.8	11.0	5	25.5	11.4	−55.3	None	Yes	None	State‡ 1
Orange, N. J.	35.7	2.0	3	5.6	8.4	50.0	S§	Yes	F	State† 2
Oshkosh, Wis.	39.1	3.3	1	8.4	2.6	−69.0	E§	No	SV	None
Ottumwa, Iowa	31.7	2.0	1	6.5	3.1	−52.3	E	No	None	None
Parkersburg, W. Va.	30.1	2.3	2	7.8	6.6	−15.4	P	No	S	None
Plainfield, N. J.	37.5	7.3	6	19.9	16.0	−19.6	E§	Yes	SV	State† 2
Portsmouth, Ohio	40.4	7.0	4	17.2	9.9	−42.4	E	Yes	V	None
Raleigh, N. C.	47.1	8.7	2	19.2	4.2	−78.1	P	Yes	SV	None
Rochester, Minn.	26.5	2.3	1	9.2	3.8	−58.7	P	No	S	None
Rock Island, Ill.	42.9	8.7	11	20.8	25.6	23.1	...	Yes	None	None
Rome, N. Y.	34.3	3.0	0	8.8	0.0	−100.0	None	No	SV	None
San Bernardino, Calif.	43.8	15.3	17	36.0	38.8	7.8	P	Yes	SV	None
Sioux Falls, S. D.	41.0	1.7	1	4.2	2.4	−42.9	None	Yes	None	None
Stamford, Conn.	48.0	8.0	7	16.8	14.6	−13.1	None	Yes	S	State† 2
Superior, Wis.	35.1	4.0	6	11.3	17.1	51.3	P	Yes	SV	None
Teaneck tp, N. J.	25.5	3.3	2	14.1	7.8	−44.7	P§	Yes	S	State† 2
Tucson, Ariz.	36.9	4.0	7	11.1	19.0	71.2	E	Yes	SV	None
University City, Mo.	33.2	3.0	3	9.4	9.0	−4.3	P	Yes	SV	None
Warren, Ohio	42.9	6.3	6	14.9	14.0	−6.0	...	No	...	....
Watertown, N. Y.	33.4	4.3	0	13.1	0.0	−100.0	E	No	SV	None
Waukegan, Ill.	34.3	4.3	2	12.7	5.8	−54.3	E	Yes	FV	None
Wauwatosa, Wis.	27.9	2.7	1	10.0	3.6	−54.0	None	No	None	None
West New York, N. J.	39.5	4.7	1	12.1	2.5	−79.3	E	Yes	None	State† 2
West Orange, N. J.	25.7	2.0	5	7.9	19.5	146.8	None	Yes	None	State† 2
White Plains, N. Y.	40.4	8.0	5	20.3	12.4	−38.9	...	...	...	....
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	27.2	19.0	19	70.6	69.9	−1.0	...	Yes	S	State† 2
Wyandotte, Mich.	30.7	6.3	2	20.9	6.5	−68.9	None	Yes	SV	None
Yakima, Wash.	27.3	3.3	3	12.7	11.0	−13.4	E	Yes	S	State† 1
Zanesville, Ohio	37.5	6.3	7	17.0	18.7	10.0	P§	...	...	....
10,000 to 25,000										
Aberdeen, S. D.	17.0	1.3	0	7.9	0.0	−100.0	S	Yes	SV	City‡ 1
Ada, Okla.	15.2	...	1	...	6.6	....	None	Yes	F	None
Albert Lea, Minn.	12.3	1.7	0	14.1	0.0	−100.0	O	No	...	....
Alpena, Mich.	12.8	1.7	1	13.1	7.8	−40.5	O	No	S	None
Ames, Iowa	12.6	1.0	0	8.0	0.0	−100.0	O	No	S	None
Ardmore, Okla.	16.9	2.0*	0	12.0*	0.0	−100.0	None	No	None	None
Asbury Park, N. J.	14.6	4.0	1	27.2	6.8	−75.0	S	No	F	State† 2
Ashtabula, Ohio	21.4	5.0	4	23.0	18.7	−18.7	P	No	None	None
Augusta, Me.	19.4	4.3	7	22.8	36.1	58.3	None	No	None	State‡ 2
Austin, Minn.	18.5	0.3	0	1.9	0.0	−100.0	P§	Yes	S	None
Barberton, Ohio	24.0	6.0	5	25.0	20.8	−16.8	...	Yes	SV	None
Bartlesville, Okla.	16.3	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	E	No	None	None
Beacon, N. Y.	12.6	1.3	1	10.7	7.9	−26.2	None	No	S	None
Beatrice, Neb.	10.9	1.0	0	9.3	0.0	−100.0	P§	No	S	None
Bellevue, Pa.	10.5	1.0	1	9.6	9.5	−1.0	P	Yes	S	State‡ 2
Bluefield, W. Va.	20.7	1.7	2	8.2	9.7	18.3	None	No	...	None

Table XVIII.—Traffic Safety Data for 400 Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Est. Pop. July 1, 1940 (in thousands)	Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths		Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths Per 100,000 Pop.			Traffic Engineer	Police Traffic Division	Traffic Court	Compulsory Vehicle Inspection
		Ave. No. 1937–39, Inclusive	Number in 1940	Average 1937–39, Inclusive	Rate for 1940	% Change From 3-Yr. Ave.				
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Blue Island, Ill.	16.6	2.3	6	13.9	36.1	159.7	E	No	None	None
Boone, Iowa	12.4	0.0	1	0.0	8.1	....	P	No	None	None
Brainerd, Minn.	12.1	1.7	0	14.2	0.0	−100.0	E	No	None	None
Bremerton, Wash.	15.3	2.7	1	18.6	6.5	−65.1	P	Yes	SV	State† 1
Brookfield, Ill.	10.8	1.7	2	15.6	18.5	18.6	P	Yes	None	None
Burlington, N. J.	10.9	2.0	2	18.3	18.3	0.0	None	...	None	State† 2
Cairo, Ill.	14.4	1.7	4	11.7	27.8	137.6	E	No	S	None
Cambridge, Ohio	15.0	1.3	3	8.8	20.0	127.3	SP§	No	None	None
Canton, Ill.	11.6	0.7	2	6.0	17.2	186.7	E	No	None	None
Carlisle, Pa.	14.0	2.0	4	14.6	28.6	95.9	None	No	None	State‡ 2
Carteret, N. J.	11.9	1.0	1	8.2	8.4	2.4	P	...	S	State† 2
Centralia, Ill.	16.4	1.0	2	6.4	12.2	90.6	P	No	S	None
Champaign, Ill.	23.3	6.0	7	26.3	30.0	14.1	O	No	None	None
Charlottesville, Va.	19.5	1.3	4	7.1	20.5	188.7	None	No	None	State‡ 2
Chicago Heights, Ill.	22.5	2.0	11	8.9	48.9	449.4	S	Yes	S	None
Chickasha, Okla.	14.1	1.7	3	11.8	21.3	80.5	P	No	None	None
Collingswood, N. J.	12.7	2.3	1	18.1	7.9	−56.4	P	No	None	State† 2
Connersville, Ind.	12.9	2.7	0	20.9	0.0	−100.0	P	No	None	None
Coshocton, Ohio	11.5	2.7	1	23.4	8.7	−62.8	P	Yes	None	None
Cranford tp, N. J.	12.9	1.7	2	13.5	15.5	14.8	E	No	None	State† 2
Cumberland t, R. I.	10.6	2.0	1	18.9	9.4	−50.3	P	...	S	None
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	20.6	2.7	3	13.2	14.6	10.6	P	...	None	None
Danbury, Conn.	22.3	4.3	3	19.4	13.5	−30.4	P	No	F	State† 2
Del Rio, Tex.	13.4	4.0*	2	30.5*	14.9	−51.1	P	No	None	None
Dixon, Ill.	10.7	1.3	1	12.7	9.3	−26.8	S	Yes	None	None
Donora, Pa.	13.2	2.3	1	17.5	7.6	−56.6	P	Yes	None	State‡ 2
Dover, N. J.	10.5	1.0	3	9.6	28.6	197.9	None	No	S	State† 2
East Moline, Ill.	12.4	3.3	6	27.8	48.4	74.1	None	No	None	None
El Dorado, Ark.	15.8	1.7	4	10.4	25.3	143.3	None	No	None	None
Elmhurst, Ill.	15.5	2.3	0	15.3	0.0	−100.0	E	No	None	None
Elmwood Park, Ill.	13.7	5.0	4	37.6	29.2	−22.3	P	No	None	None
Englewood, N. J.	19.0	3.3	3	17.7	15.8	−10.7	...	No	None	State† 2
Fairhaven t, Mass.	10.9	0.7	0	6.4	0.0	−100.0	None	No	None	State‡ 2
Fairmont, W. Va.	23.1	0.7	0	2.9	0.0	−100.0	E	Yes	V	None
Faribault, Minn.	14.6	2.7	1	18.8	6.8	−63.8	P	No	None	None
Findlay, Ohio	20.3	5.7	7	28.4	34.5	21.5	P	No	V	City† 1
Fort Dodge, Iowa	22.9	3.3	3	11.7	13.1	12.0	None	No	S	None
Fort Madison, Iowa	14.1	1.3	1	9.5	7.1	−25.3	E	No	None	None
Freeport, Ill.	22.4	3.7	4	16.4	17.9	9.1	P	Yes	FV	None
Freeport, N. Y.	20.5	2.7	4	13.7	19.5	42.3	...	No	S	None
Gardner, Mass.	20.2	6.3	2	31.3	9.9	−68.4	P	No	None	State‡ 2
Gloucester City, N. J.	13.7	4.3	4	31.6	29.2	−7.6	None	No	S	State† 2
Goshen, Ind.	11.4	1.0	0	8.9	0.0	−100.0	None	No	None	None
Grand Forks, N. D.	20.3	4.3	2	22.0	9.9	−55.0	...	No	S	....
Granite City, Ill.	22.9	3.7	2	15.8	8.7	−43.0	E	...	None	None
Guthrie, Okla.	10.0	0.0	3	0.0	30.0	....	None	Yes	F	None
Harrisburg, Ill.	11.4	1.3	2	11.6	17.5	50.9	None	No	None	None
Harrison, N. J.	14.1	2.3	2	16.2	14.2	−12.3	None	Yes	S	State† 2
Hastings, Neb.	15.1	1.0	0	6.6	0.0	−100.0	E	Yes	S	None
Hawthorne, N. J.	12.6	2.3	0	18.7	0.0	−100.0	None	No	S	State† 2
Hibbing, Minn.	16.4	2.7	2	16.4	12.2	−25.6	P	Yes	S	City
Highland Park, Ill.	14.5	3.3	3	23.6	20.7	−12.3	E	Yes	S	None
Holland, Mich.	14.6	2.0	2	13.7	13.7	0.0	None	No	None	None
Huntington, Ind.	13.9	1.7	1	12.1	7.2	−40.5	None	...	S	....
Independence, Mo.	16.1	2.7	4	16.8	24.8	47.6	None	No	None	None
Iowa City, Iowa	17.2	3.0*	1	17.6*	5.8	−67.0	...	...	...	....
Iron Mountain, Mich.	11.1	1.3	3	11.9	27.0	126.9	PE	No	V	None

Table XVIII.—Traffic Safety Data for 400 Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Est. Pop. July 1, 1940 (in thousands)	Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths		Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths Per 100,000 Pop.			Traffic Engineer	Police Traffic Division	Traffic Court	Compulsory Vehicle Inspection
		Ave. No. 1937–39, Inclusive	Number in 1940	Average 1937–39, Inclusive	Rate for 1940	% Change From 3-Yr. Ave.				
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Ironwood, Mich.	13.3	0.7	3	4.9	22.6	361.2	P	No	None	None
Janesville, Wis.	23.0	2.0	1	8.8	4.3	−51.1	P	No	S	None
Jefferson City, Mo.	24.3	4.3	6	18.2	24.7	35.7	None	. . .	None	None
Jeffersonville, Ind.	11.5	0.3	0	2.9	0.0	−100.0	None	No	None	None
Kankakee, Ill.	22.3	5.3	1	24.2	4.5	−81.4	P	No	S	None
Kenmore, N. Y.	18.7	2.3	3	12.8	16.0	25.0	P	No	S	City‡ 1
Keokuk, Iowa	15.1	1.0	0	6.6	0.0	−100.0	None	No	None	None
Kewanee, Ill.	16.9	1.3	2	7.9	11.8	49.4	E	No	None	None
La Grange, Ill.	10.5	1.0	0	9.6	0.0	−100.0	O§	Yes	S	None
Lancaster, Ohio	21.2	5.0	2	24.2	9.4	−61.2	E	No	None	None
La Salle, Ill.	12.8	1.3	1	10.3	7.8	−24.3	E	No	S	None
Lawton, Okla.	18.2	1.0	0	5.9	0.0	−100.0	. . .	No	None	None
Linden, N. J.	24.2	7.0	12	29.7	49.6	67.0	E	No	None	State† 2
Logan, Utah	11.9	2.3	2	20.3	16.8	−17.2	None	Yes	None	State† 1
Longview, Wash.	12.4	0.7	5	5.5	40.3	632.7	None	No	S	State† 1
Manitowoc, Wis.	24.4	4.7	2	19.3	8.2	−57.5	P	Yes	SV	None
Mankato, Minn.	15.7	1.3	4	8.7	25.5	193.1	E	No	S	None
Maplewood tp, N. J.	23.2	1.0	1	4.4	4.3	−2.3	E	Yes	S	State† 2
Marietta, Ohio	14.5	3.0	1	20.7	6.9	−66.7	None	No	None	None
Marquette, Mich.	16.0	1.7	1	10.6	6.3	−40.6	PE	Yes	S	None
Marshalltown, Iowa	19.3	3.3	1	17.6	5.2	−70.5	E	No	S	None
Massena, N. Y.	11.3	1.7	0	14.9	0.0	−100.0	E	Yes	F	None
Mattoon, Ill.	15.9	3.0	3	19.2	18.9	−1.6	. . .	. . .	None	None
Menominee, Mich.	10.2	1.3	1	13.1	9.8	−25.2	E	Yes	SV	None
Mitchell, S. D.	10.6	. . .	0	. . .	0.0	. . . .	None	No	S	None
Morgantown, W. Va.	16.7	1.3	0	8.0	0.0	−100.0	O	No	S	None
Morristown, N. J.	15.3	2.7	0	17.4	0.0	−100.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .
Moundsville, W. Va.	14.2	2.3	1	16.2	7.0	−56.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .
Mount Vernon, Ill.	14.8	2.0	2	14.0	13.5	−3.6	P	No	S	None
Muscatine, Iowa	18.3	1.0	3	5.6	16.4	192.9	None	No	None	None
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	16.1	2.3	1	14.6	6.2	−57.5	E	No	F	None
Neptune tp, N. J.	10.2	2.0	0	19.4	0.0	−100.0	None	. . .	S	State† 2
New Castle, Ind.	16.7	1.0	0	6.2	0.0	−100.0	E§	Yes	SV	None
New Philadelphia, Ohio	12.3	2.0	3	16.3	24.4	49.7	None	No	None	None
Newton, Iowa	10.4	0.3	1	3.1	9.6	209.7	P	No	None	None
Niles, Ohio	16.3	4.0	3	24.5	18.4	−24.9	. . .	. . .	None	None
Norman, Okla.	11.5	0.3	0	2.7	0.0	−100.0	None	No	None	None
North Little Rock, Ark.	21.2	5.3	6	25.6	28.3	10.5	None	No	None	None
North Plainfield, N. J.	10.6	3.3	3	31.7	28.6	−9.7	. . .	No	None	State† 2
North Platte, Neb.	12.4	1.0	1	8.1	8.1	0.0	. . .	No	None	None
Norwood t, Mass.	15.4	4.0	7	26.1	45.5	74.3	. . .	No	S	State‡ 2
Nutley, N. J.	22.0	3.0	1	13.8	4.5	−67.4	E	No	S	State† 2
Okmulgee, Okla.	16.0	1.0	0	6.2	0.0	−100.0	P	Yes	S	None
Olympia, Wash.	13.3	2.7	2	20.8	15.0	−27.9	None	Yes	None	State† 1
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11.0	0.3	1	27.5	9.1	−66.9	None	No	S	None
Ossining, N. Y.	16.0	1.3	3	8.4	18.8	123.8	P	No	S	None
Ottawa, Ill.	16.0	2.7	2	16.9	12.5	−26.0	P	No	S	None
Owosso, Mich.	14.4	2.0	3	13.9	20.8	49.6	P	No	None	None
Palo Alto, Calif.	16.9	2.7	1	16.5	5.9	−64.2	None	Yes	S	None
Parma, Ohio	16.4	3.3	1	21.0	6.1	−71.0	E	No	SV	None
Pekin, Ill.	19.5	2.0	1	10.6	5.1	−51.9	E	No	S	None
Ponca City, Okla.	16.8	1.7	2	10.0	11.9	19.0	P	Yes	S	City† 1
Provo, Utah	18.2	3.0	5	17.1	27.5	60.8	None	Yes	None	State† 1
Red Bank, N. J.	11.0	1.0	0	9.0	0.0	−100.0	. . .	No	S	State† 2
Reidsville, N. C.	10.5	2.0	1	20.4	9.5	−53.4	P	No	V	None
Reno, Nev.	21.4	4.3	7	20.7	32.7	58.0	E§	Yes	S	None
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	11.3	1.7	4	14.9	35.4	137.6	P	Yes	SV	State† 2
Roselle, N. J.	13.6	3.0	1	22.2	7.4	−66.7	. . .	Yes	S	State† 2

TABLE XVIII.—TRAFFIC SAFETY DATA FOR 400 CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Est. Pop. July 1, 1940 (in thousands)	Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths		Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths Per 100,000 Pop.			Traffic Engineer	Police Traffic Division	Traffic Court	Compulsory Vehicle Inspection
		Ave. No. 1937–39, Inclusive	Number in 1940	Average 1937–39, Inclusive	Rate for 1940	% Change From 3-Yr. Ave.				
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Rutherford, N. J.	15.5	3.0	4	19.5	25.8	32.3	None	No	S	State† 2
St. Cloud, Minn.	24.3	3.0	2	12.7	8.2	−35.4	E	Yes	F	....
Salina, Kan.	21.1	1.0	12	4.8	56.9	1,185.4	P	No	None	....
Sanford, Fla.	10.2	2.0	0	19.6	0.0	−100.0	None	No	None	None
Sapulpa, Okla.	12.3	1.7	0	14.0	0.0	−100.0	P	Yes	None	City†
Saugus t, Mass.	14.8	4.7	2	31.5	13.5	−57.1	P	No	None	State‡ 2
Seminole, Okla.	11.5	0.3	0	2.6	0.0	−100.0	...	No	None	None
Shaker Heights, Ohio	23.5	3.0	1	13.4	4.3	−67.9	P	No	SV	None
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	11.1	1.0	1	9.0	9.0	0.0	None	No	None	None
South Orange, N. J.	13.7	1.0	1	7.3	7.3	0.0	...	No	None	State† 2
South Portland, Me.	15.8	2.7	3	17.3	19.0	9.8	P	No	None	State‡ 2
South River, N. J.	10.7	1.0	0	9.3	0.0	−100.0	None	No	S	State† 2
S. St. Paul, Minn.	11.9	3.7	0	31.9	0.0	−100.0	None	No	None	None
Statesville, N. C.	11.5	1.7	2	15.0	17.4	16.0	...	No	...	None
Sterling, Ill.	11.4	2.7	3	24.0	26.3	9.6	None	No	None	None
Stevens Point, Wis.	15.8	1.7	1	10.8	6.3	−41.7	E	...	S	None
Stillwater, Okla.	10.2	0.7	0	6.9	0.0	−100.0	None	No	None	None
Stratford t, Conn.	22.7	3.0	8	13.6	35.2	158.8	P	No	None	State† 2
Streator, Ill.	14.9	0.3	1	2.2	6.7	204.5	P	No	S	None
Sumter, S. C.	16.0	0.7	0	4.4	0.0	−100.0	None	No	None	State† 2
Sweetwater, Tex.	10.4	1.7	0	15.9	0.0	−100.0	P	...	S	None
Traverse City, Mich.	14.5	0.7	4	5.0	27.6	452.0	...	No	S	None
Urbana, Ill.	14.1	2.3	0	19.2	0.0	−100.0	...	...	...	....
Vancouver, Wash.	18.9	2.3	6	12.6	31.7	151.6	E	Yes	S	State† 1
Virginia, Minn.	12.3	0.7	2	5.5	16.3	196.4	P	Yes	SV	None
Walla Walla, Wash.	18.2	0.7	0	3.8	0.0	−100.0	P§	Yes	S	State† 1
Watertown, S. D.	10.6	1.7	0	15.9	0.0	−100.0	P§	Yes	S	None
Watervliet, N. Y.	16.1	4.0	1	24.8	6.2	−75.0	S	No	S	None
Webster t, Mass.	13.2	1.0	0	7.6	0.0	−100.0	...	No	S	State‡ 2
Webster Groves, Mo.	18.4	2.3	1	12.9	5.4	−58.1	S	Yes	SV	None
Weehawken tp, N. J.	14.4	0.7	0	4.6	0.0	−100.0	...	Yes	None	State† 2
Wenatchee, Wash.	11.6	2.0*	2	17.2*	17.2	0.0	...	...	None	State† 1
Westfield, N. J.	18.5	2.7	1	14.8	5.4	−63.5	...	No	None	State† 2
West Frankfort, Ill.	12.3	1.0	1	7.8	8.1	3.8	...	...	...	....
Wewoka, Okla.	10.3	0.0*	0	0.0*	0.0	0.0	...	Yes	None	None
Whiting, Ind.	10.3	1.0	3	9.6	29.1	203.1	...	...	None	None
Wilson, N. C.	19.4	2.7	4	14.9	20.6	38.3	P	No	V	None
Winchester t, Mass.	15.1	1.7	1	11.3	6.6	−41.6	P	No	S	State‡ 2
Winchester, Va.	12.1	1.0	1	8.4	8.3	−0.1	O	Yes	SV	State‡ 2
Winona, Minn.	22.5	1.7	2	7.5	8.9	18.7	None	Yes	S	None
Wooster, Ohio	11.6	2.0	2	17.5	17.2	1.7	E	No	V	None
Xenia, Ohio	10.6	0.7	1	6.6	9.4	42.4	P	Yes	S	None

Parking Meters

TABLE XIX shows data for the 251 cities in the United States which have installed time meters to regulate parking in congested districts. It is believed to include all cities which had meters in operation on February 1, 1941, but includes also several cities in which meters were not installed until March, 1941. Data for cities over 10,000 were reported to the YEAR BOOK by city officials early in 1941; for cities under 10,000 and for several nonreporting cities over 10,000, data supplied by the manufacturers are shown. Table XIX shows the great growth in the use of meters since the original installation in Oklahoma City in 1935. Although a few cities did not report the date meters were installed, at least 3 cities installed them in 1935, 18 in 1936, 25 in 1937, 35 in 1938, and 51 in 1939. Between January 1, 1940, and April 1, 1941, original installations of meters were made in at least 106 cities, an increase of approximately 75 per cent over the number of cities at the beginning of the fifteen-month period. The use of meters has increased so rapidly that they are now found in almost one-half of all cities over 100,000, and in approximately one-third of the cities between 50,000 and 100,000. Meters have been abandoned by at least 24 cities, 4 of which later reinstalled them; these cities are listed on page 500.

Recent installations show a trend toward the use of penny meters. The majority of the meters installed by cities a few years ago were of the nickel type and usually allowed one to two hours' parking. However, 61 per cent of the cities installing meters since January 1, 1940, have installed some penny meters, and about one-half of the cities over 10,000 now have some of this type. Penny meters usually permit approximately 15 minutes' parking per penny and some will take up to five pennies at a time. Fourteen of the 89 cities having penny meters have meters taking only pennies; in the other 75 the meters also take nickels. Two cities in New Jersey, Atlantic City and Asbury Park, have meters taking nickels and quarters, the quarter permitting five hours of parking; a few cities have meters which take dimes. Some meters permit several minutes' free time before a coin must be deposited, and at least one city, Morgantown, West Virginia, is experimenting with meters allowing a full hour free. The amount of parking time permitted for a given coin varies not only between cities but even between zones within one city; to aid the motorist in selecting a space, San Antonio, Texas, has painted meters in different time zones with different colors.

Two types of meters are in use. The automatic meter is activated by the falling coin alone; the manual meter requires the motorist to turn a handle or lever after depositing the coin. Automatic and manual meters are used in 118 and 117 cities, respectively, and 16 cities have both types in use. Fourteen companies are reported to be manufacturing parking meters.[1]

Table 1

Types of Parking Meters and Revenues by Population Groups

Population Group	Total Cities in Group	Cities Having Meters		No. Cities With Each Type Meter			No. Cities With Some Penny Meters	October, 1940 Revenue		New Installations 1-1-40 to 3-1-41	
		No.	Per Cent	Automatic Only	Manual Only	Both		No. Cities Reptg.	Total Amount	Total No. Cities	No. With Some Penny Meters
Over 500,000	14	4	28.6	2	1	1	2	4	$ 38,474	2	1
200,000 to 500,000	29	15	51.7	11	4	0	2	12	109,674	6	1
100,000 to 200,000	49	24	49.0	12	7	5	6	18	99,252	7	2
50,000 to 100,000	106	33	31.1	17	13	3	14	28	101,399	14	9
25,000 to 50,000	212	39	18.4	15	19	5	20	34	70,240	15	11
10,000 to 25,000	662	75	11.3	34	40	1	46	56	60,582	34	24
All cities over 10,000	1,072	190	17.7	91	84	15	90	152	$479,621	78	48
Cities under 10,000	...	61	...	27	33	1	...	...	......	28	...
All cities	...	251	...	118	117	16	...	...	......	106	...

Revenues were requested for the month of October, 1940, because it was considered to be a typical recent month for the majority of cities. City officials were requested to report the total revenue before deducting any payment to meter companies, because many parking meter sales contracts provide for the manufacturer's receiving a certain per cent of the revenue until the purchase price is paid. The total revenue reported by cities over 10,000 was almost one-half million dollars for October, 1940. As this does not include revenue for 38 additional cities in this group and for 61 cities under 10,000, the total annual revenue from parking meters is probably well over $6,000,000. Ten cities reported revenue in excess of $10,000 for October and in two of these, Cleveland and Houston, the monthly revenue exceeded $20,000.

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[1] The names and addresses of all known manufacturers of parking meters, as reported by municipal officials, are: American Traffic Regulating Company, 240 South Williams, Dayton, Ohio; Apex Meters, Inc., University Building, Syracuse, New York; Dual Parking Meter Company, Commerce Exchange Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Duncan Meter Corporation (Miller meters), 1500 South Western Avenue, Chicago; O. D. Jennings and Company, 4309 West Lake Street, Chicago; Jones Parking Meter Company, 501 First National Bank Building, Baltimore, Maryland; Karpark Corporation, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City; Michaels Art Bronze Company (Mi-Co meters), 231 Court Avenue, Lexington, Kentucky; National Park-O-Graf Corporation, 3232 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago; Parkrite Corporation, Mason Building, Houston, Texas; M. H. Rhodes, Inc. (Mark-Time meters), 30 Bartholomew Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut; Standard Meter Corporation, 125 Trumbull Street, Hartford, Connecticut; Trafico Parking Meter Company, Box 1899, Miami, Florida; and Union Metal Manufacturing Company, Canton, Ohio.

Table XIX

PARKING METER DATA FOR 251 CITIES: FEBRUARY, 1941

This table includes every city over 10,000 population which reported the use of parking meters in response to a questionnaire by the Year Book early in 1941, and every city below 10,000 reported by all known manufacturers of parking meters except two who failed to respond to repeated inquiries. Data for cities over 10,000 were supplemented by information furnished by manufacturers, and it is believed that this table contains every city over 10,000 which had parking meters on February 1, 1941. Under "Number of Meters," "Automatic" are meters activated by the falling coin alone, "Manual" are meters activated by the manual movement of a handle or lever. The sum of these two columns gives the total number of meters, and those of the total taking pennies is shown under "Number of Total Taking Pennies." All reported in this latter column take pennies and nickels except those followed by a dagger (†) which take only pennies. Most meters which do not take pennies take only nickels, but there are types which take dimes and/or quarters and types which permit free time. The amount of time allowed by meters varies even within one city with type and location of meters and with the value of the coin deposited (see preceding discussion). Under "Revenue for October, 1940" is shown the total number of meters then operating and the corresponding revenue before deducting any payment to meter companies as reported by city officials. "New" in this column indicates that the meters were not operating during all or part of October. A double dagger (‡) indicates that the particular data were obtained solely from lists furnished by the manufacturers; all data for cities under 10,000 were so obtained. For cities under 10,000, "A" indicates "Automatic," "M" indicates "Manual." Leaders (....) indicate information unknown. An asterisk (*) refers to footnotes at the end of the table.

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Year First Installed	Number of Meters		Number of Total Taking Pennies	Revenue for October, 1940	
			Automatic	Manual		No. of Meters Operating	Amount
Over 500,000							
Buffalo, N. Y.	576	40	717	382	None	1,099	$11,041
Cleveland, Ohio	878	40	3,179	None	179†	2,314	21,070
Pittsburgh, Pa.	672	39	None	1,370	1,370	625	3,543
Washington, D. C.	663	38	260	None	None	260	2,820
200,000 to 500,000							
Akron, Ohio	245	40	800	None	None	800	7,913*
Columbus, Ohio	306	41	None	991	None	New	New
Dallas, Tex.	295	35	1,454	None	None	1,454	14,151
Dayton, Ohio	211	39	105	None	105	105	947
Houston, Tex.	385	36	None	3,680	None	3,680	22,215
Kansas City, Mo.	399	36	1,029	None	None	978	6,070
Memphis, Tenn.	293	41	1,900‡	None	...	New	New
Minneapolis, Minn.	492	40	1,100	None	None	1,100	12,982
Oklahoma City, Okla.	204	35	700	None	None	700	6,890
Omaha, Neb.	224	37	None	1,250	...	...	...
Portland, Ore.	305	38	1,740	None	None	1,740	14,000
San Antonio, Tex.	254	36	1,500	None	None	1,363	10,399
200,000 to 500,000—continued							
San Diego, Calif.	203	40	60	None	None	60	497
Syracuse, N. Y.	206	40	None	1,090	1,090†	1,014	3,384
Toledo, Ohio	282	36	1,186	None	None	1,186	10,226
100,000 to 200,000							
Albany, N. Y.	131	41	183‡	744‡	...	New	New
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	41	107‡	100‡	...	New	New
Canton, Ohio	108	41	550‡	None	...	New	New
Chattanooga, Tenn.	128	39	725	None	None	725	5,949
Duluth, Minn.	101	39	90	400	None	490	2,885
Flint, Mich.	152	39	694	None	None	694	4,209
Fort Worth, Tex.	178	36	1,850	None	None	1,850	11,417
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164	38	None	1,000	None	1,000	5,613*
Hartford, Conn.	166	41	None	750‡	...	New	New
Knoxville, Tenn.	112	37	132	None	None	132	873
Long Beach, Calif.	164	36	880	None	None	880	5,895
Miami, Fla.	172	36	None	1,041	None	709	5,408
New Haven, Conn.	161	39	None	1,185	922†	1,185	5,761

Table XIX.—Parking Meter Data for 251 Cities: February, 1941—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Year First Installed	Number of Meters		Number of Total Taking Pennies	Revenue for October, 1940	
			Automatic	Manual		No. of Meters Operating	Amount
100,000 to 200,000—continued							
Norfolk, Va.	144	37	569	None	None	569	4,819
Paterson, N. J.	140	38	795	569	None	1,364	6,127
Peoria, Ill.	105	39	None	686	686*	686	5,727
Richmond, Va.	193	39	847	None	None	847	5,646
Salt Lake City, Utah	150	39	None	2,016	2,016	2,016	13,542
Scranton, Pa.	140	38	None	1,200	300	900	3,829*
Tampa, Fla.	108	41	297‡	315‡	. . .	New	New
Utica, N. Y.	101	40	1,100	None	1,100	600	4,979
Wilmington, Del.	113	37	318	None	None	318	2,850
Yonkers, N. Y.	143	41	459	430	889	. . .	New
Youngstown, Ohio	168	38	570	None	None	570	3,733
50,000 to 100,000							
Atlantic City, N. J.	64	37	600	900	387	1,309	3,246
Austin, Tex.	88	37	None	750	None	747	5,485
Charleston, W. Va.	68	40	437	None	437	442	4,519
Chester, Pa.	59	39	None	591	None	602	4,097
Columbia, S. C.	62	40	385	None	197	385	2,914
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57	35	30	500	None	500	4,065
Decatur, Ill.	59	40	336	None	336*	336	2,409
El Paso, Tex.	97	36	632	None	None	632	3,719
Galveston, Tex.	61	39	940	None	None	936	3,780
Harrisburg, Pa.	84	38	739	None	4†	743	6,129
Huntington, W. Va.	69	39	None	1,200	1,200	1,200	6,741
Irvington, N. J.	55	40	None	330	None	330	1,227
Lincoln, Neb.	82	40	None	299	299*	299	2,437
McKeesport, Pa.	55	39	587	None	None	587	3,000
Madison, Wis.	67	41	514‡	None	. . .	New	New
Mobile, Ala.	79	36	None	60	None	. . .	. . .
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	67	40	746	None	746	. . .	4,140*
Passaic, N. J.	61	37	None	1,140	None	1,140	3,726
Phoenix, Ariz.	65	37	975	None	None	975	6,014
Pontiac, Mich.	67	39	415	None	None	415	4,286
Portsmouth, Va.	51	40	200	None	None	New	New
Roanoke, Va.	69	38	247	95	None	342	3,719
Saginaw, Mich.	83	40	None	317	317	314	2,869
St. Petersburg, Fla.	61	36	205	None	None	200	1,118
Springfield, Ill.	75	41	None	1,150‡	. . .	New	New
Springfield, Mo.	61	40	871	None	871	880	3,622
10,000 to 25,000							
Alliance, Ohio	22	40	210	None	210	New	New
Annapolis, Md.	13	39	None	11	11	11	18
Asbury Park, N. J.	15	40	None	1,400	*	1,400	4,704*
Astoria, Ore.	10	40	360	None	360	360	1,885
Atchison, Kan.	13	41	32	None	26†	New	New
Bartlesville, Okla.	16	. .	52‡	None	. . .	. . .	. . .
Beckley, W. Va.	13	38	None	260	None	260	1,402
Bluefield, W. Va.	21	37	None	279	None	279	1,803
Braddock, Pa.	18	38	None	240	240	240	1,300
Butler, Pa.	24	38	330	None	None	330	1,699
Cambridge, Md.	10	39	None	230	230	230	744
Cambridge, Ohio	15	40	261	None	261	261	1,353
Carbondale, Pa.	19	40	None	298	None	298	784
Carlisle, Pa.	14	40	None	225	225	225	1,316*
Carnegie, Pa.	13	37	None	155	None	155	150
Carthage, Mo.	11	41	45	None	45	New	New
Chambersburg, Pa.	15	39	200	None	200	200	. . .
Charlottesville, Va.	19	38	105	None	None	105	795
Clearwater, Fla.	10	36	25	None	None	25	80
Cohoes, N. Y.	22	41	465‡	. . .	465‡	New	New
Danbury, Conn.	22	40	None	476	476	476	2,898
Darby, Pa.	10	40	None	200	200	200	502
Denton, Tex.	11	41	400‡	None	. . .	New	New
Dunkirk, N. Y.	17	41	None	326‡	. . .	New	New
Elwood, Ind.	11	39	178	None	178	176	537
Endicott, N. Y.	18	41	None	375‡	. . .	New	New
Eugene, Ore.	21	39	125	144	269	269	1,608
Fairmont, W. Va.	23	37	None	115	2	115	851
Fort Myers, Fla.	11	40	199	None	199	New	New
Frederick, Md.	16	40	None	318	318	New	New
Fredericksburg, Va.	10	39	68	None	68	68	418
Geneva, N. Y.	16	39	None	328	328	328	1,685
Glens Falls, N. Y.	19	38	None	297	None	297	1,102*
Greensburg, Pa.	17	38	None	320	320	320	1,833
Hot Springs, Ark.	21	37	None	200	None	200	795
Indiana, Pa.	10	40	218	None	218	218	1,650
Ithaca, N. Y.	20	41	350‡	None	. . .	New	New
Jeannette, Pa.	16	39	None	265	265	265	766
Jefferson City, Mo.	24	40	158	None	20†	158	1,088

Topeka, Kan.	68	37	391	None	60†	393	2,143
Troy, N. Y.	70	40	1,000	None	875	1,000	2,391
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	57	39	None	400	400	400	3,443
Waco, Tex.	56	36	None	454	None	454	2,697
Waterbury, Conn.	99	41	None	648	603†	New	New
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86	37	None	700	None	700	4,434
York, Pa.	57	40	208	None	None	208	3,029
25,000 to 50,000							
Abilene, Tex.	27	37	440	None	None	440	1,800
Alexandria, Va.	34	40	240	None	240	New	New
Anderson, Ind.	42	38	375	None	14†	375	1,479
Bloomington, Ill.	33	39	None	300	200	300	2,183
Boise, Idaho	26	40	577	None	577	577	3,242
Clarksburg, W. Va.	31	38	None	200	None	200	1,380
Cumberland, Md.	39	36	None	250	None	250	1,741
Elmira, N. Y.	45	40	306	None	306	306	2,404
Hackensack, N. J.	26	38	129	130	None	258	1,835
Hagerstown, Md.	32	37	None	195	195*	195	1,588
Hamtramck, Mich.	50	39	None	410	410	415	2,369
Hazleton, Pa.	38	40	None	300	None	300	1,446
Jamestown, N. Y.	43	40	225	225	450	New	New
Kokomo, Ind.	34	39	None	324	324	324	2,138
Lafayette, Ind.	29	40	31	None	31	New	New
Lubbock, Tex.	32	36	700	None	None	700	2,403
Lynchburg, Va.	45	39	164	None	None	164	1,391
Mansfield, Ohio	37	40	None	414	414	414	3,826*
Marion, Ohio	31	40	103	None	None	103	979
Miami Beach, Fla.	28	38	None	138	None	138	697*
Middletown, Conn.	26	40	232	227	459†	459	1,141
Montclair, N. J.	40	37	None	350	. . .	. . .	. . .
Muncie, Ind.	50	38	None	362	164	350	3,250
New Brunswick, N. J.	33	40	None	578	None	578	3,348
New Castle, Pa.	48	37	None	410	None	382	2,209*
Newport News, Va.	37	40	147	156	None	New	New
Norristown, Pa.	38	40	536	None	536	536	3,196
Ogden, Utah	44	40	None	610	610	610	3,761
Petersburg, Va.	31	38	None	101	33	107	907
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40	39	None	300	50	300	2,364
Sharon, Pa.	26	37	234	None	None	234	956
Stamford, Conn.	48	40	None	67	67	67	631
Tyler, Tex.	28	36	368	None	None	368	2,068
Watertown, N. Y.	33	37	None	317	23	317	2,529
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	34	39	415*	None	None	250*	1,892*
White Plains, N. Y.	40	38	None	521	None	524	3,140
Wichita Falls, Tex.	45	36	50	375	None	425	2,058
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	30	40	300	None	300	300	1,649
Zanesville, Ohio	38	38	325	None	None	325	2,240
Latrobe, Pa.	11	40	None	240	240	240	1,300
Lawton, Okla.	18	40	435	None	435	New	New
Leavenworth, Kan.	19	39	144	None	24†	144	426
Lewiston, Idaho	11	40	None	165	165	165	976
Lewistown, Pa.	13	38	225	None	None	225	917
Lock Haven, Pa.	11	40	107	None	107	New	New
Martinsburg, W. Va.	15	40	None	300	300	New	New
Martinsville, Va.	10	41	None	100‡	. . .	New	New
Meadville, Pa.	19	36	117	None	None	117	699*
Monroe, Mich.	18	37	None	194	194	194	1,057
Morgantown, W. Va.	17	40	None	153	147*	153*	1,038
Mount Vernon, Ill.	15	39	185	None	None	185	945
New Castle, Ind.	17	39	None	225	225	225	976
New Kensington, Pa.	24	39	None	500	500	500	1,917
Norwich, Conn.	24	40	None	344	248†	343	1,101
Oil City, Pa.	20	37	None	295	295	295	866
Olean, N. Y.	22	40	346	None	346	346	1,846
Oneida, N. Y.	10	40	None	350	350†	350	453*
Oneonta, N. Y.	12	38	None	200	15†	196	997
Painesville, Ohio	12	40	97	None	None	97	581
Peekskill, N. Y.	17	39	None	336	None	336	1,041
Pittston, Pa.	18	37	225	None	None	225	452
Plymouth, Pa.	16	39	None	250	250	250	373
Pocatello, Idaho	18	37	None	223	223	223	971*
Ponca City, Okla.	17	36	32	None	32	32	110
Pottstown, Pa.	20	41	None	300‡	. . .	New	New
Salisbury, Md.	13	38	158	None	None	158	1,160
Sarasota, Fla.	11	41	None	320‡	. . .	New	New
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	14	. .	None	325‡	. . .	New	New
Shawnee, Okla.	22	40	72	None	72	72	404*
Shenandoah, Pa.	20	38	413	None	None	413	627
S. St. Paul, Minn.	12	40	None	225	225	225	666
Staunton, Va.	13	39	105	None	None	105	624
Uniontown, Pa.	22	37	489	None	None	389	2,488*
Warren, Pa.	15	39	167	None	167	167	1,073
Waynesboro, Pa.	10	38	None	94	94	94	742

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Year First Installed	Number of Meters & Type
Under 10,000(‡)			
Barnesboro, Pa.	4	. .	100A
Benton, Ill.	7	. .	95A
Bradenton, Fla.	7	38	25M
Bristol, Va.	10	38	122A
Bronxville, N. Y.	7	40	275A
Under 10,000—continued			
Brookville, Pa.	4	40	210A
Buckhannon, W. Va.	4	39	165M
Canandaigua, N. Y.	8	40	236A
Clifton Forge, Va.	6	41	124M
Crisfield, Md.	4	41	86M

Table XIX.—Parking Meter Data—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Year First Installed	Number of Meters & Type
Under 10,000—continued			
Culpeper, Va.	2	39	18A
E. Pittsburgh, Pa.	6	39	180M
Easton, Md.	5	..	10A
Ebensburg, Pa.	4	..	113A
Elizabethton, Tenn.	9	41	300A
Elkins, W. Va.	8	38	160M
Everett, Pa.	2	40	112M
Frostburg, Md.	8	39	170M
Grafton, W. Va.	7	38	115M
Gr. Neck Plaza, N. Y.	2	40	100M
Greenville, Pa.	8	38	117A
Grove City, Pa.	6	..	140M
Harrisonburg, Va.	9	40	134A
Hinton, W. Va.	6	40	175A
Irwin, Pa.	3	39	124M
Kittanning, Pa.	8	40	300M
Lake George, N. Y.	1	40	275M
Lehighton, Pa.	7	41	50M
Lexington, Va.	4	41	105M
Logan, W. Va.	5	39	150M
Luray, Va.	2	..	36A
McConnellsburg, Pa.	1	40	75M
Malone, N. Y.	9	40	250M
Mannington, W. Va.	3	40	30M
Marcus Hook, Pa.	4	38	150A
Marion, Ill.	9	..	73A
Under 10,000—continued			
Mineral Wells, Tex.	6	..	72A
Montgomery, W. Va.	3	40	220M
Mount Hope, W. Va.	2	40	67M
Mullens, W. Va.	3	38	125M
Nyack, N. Y.	5	39	146A
Odessa, Tex.	10	39	190A
Penn Yan, N. Y.	5	40	157M
Portage, Pa.	4	40	130M
Radford, Va.	7	41	155A
Ridgway, Pa.	6	40	240M
Rochester, Pa.	7	40	147A
Scottdale, Pa.	6	39	132A
Seaford, Del.	3	..	75A
Somerset, Pa.	5	40	165M
Spring Valley, N. Y.	4	40	126M
Starke, Fla.	1	..	112A
State College, Pa.	6	38	71A 96M
Stroudsburg, Pa.	6	39	315M
Turtle Creek, Pa.	10	39	154M
Tyrone, Pa.	9	40	114A
Welch, W. Va.	6	39	198M
Wellsburg, W. Va.	6	39	125M
Weston, W. Va.	8	39	150A
Williamson, W. Va.	8	40	350M
Willoughby, Ohio	4	..	67A

Note: Cities in which parking meters have been removed are: Birmingham, Alabama (court decision); Tucson, Arizona; Bakersfield and Taft, California; Orlando, Florida; Danville and Freeport, Illinois; Sioux City, Iowa; Hutchinson, Kansas; Paducah, Kentucky; Shreveport, Louisiana (court decision); Highland Park and River Rouge, Michigan; Raleigh, North Carolina (court decision); Providence and Westerly, Rhode Island (court decision); Brownwood, Goose Creek, and Port Arthur, Texas; and Bremerton, Washington. Meters were removed and later reinstalled in: Topeka, Kansas; Lubbock and Tyler, Texas; and Bristol, Virginia.

Notes on Parking Meters, Table XIX

Akron, Ohio: Revenue is for December, 1940.

Asbury Park, New Jersey: All meters take nickels and quarters.

Carlisle, Pennsylvania: Revenue is for November, 1940.

Decatur, Illinois: Thirty-five meters take pennies only; 301 take pennies and nickels.

Glens Falls, New York: Revenue is one-twelfth of annual revenue.

Grand Rapids, Michigan: Revenue is for only four weeks of October, 1940.

Hagerstown, Maryland: Five meters take pennies only; 190 take pennies and nickels.

Lincoln, Nebraska: Thirty meters take pennies only; 269 take pennies and nickels.

Mansfield, Ohio: Revenue is for December, 1940.

Meadville, Pennsylvania: Revenue is for only four weeks of October, 1940.

Miami Beach, Florida: Meters are in use only from January to May each year. Figure reported is for February, the month of peak revenue.

Morgantown, West Virginia: Revenue is from October 9 to 30, inclusive. Six meters are free meters.

Mount Vernon, New York: Revenue is for December, 1940.

New Castle, Pennsylvania: Revenue is for December, 1940.

Oneida, New York: Revenue is for November, 1940.

Peoria, Illinois: Eighteen meters take pennies only; 668 take pennies and nickels.

Pocatello, Idaho: Revenue is for the five weeks from September 27 to November 1, 1940.

Scranton, Pennsylvania: Revenue is one-twelfth of annual revenue.

Shawnee, Oklahoma: Revenue is for December, 1940.

Uniontown, Pennsylvania: Two groups of 100 meters each operate in alternate periods only.

West Palm Beach, Florida: Revenue is for 250 meters; all 415 operate only in the winter.

Professional Organization: Traffic Safety

International Association of Chiefs of Police—Safety Division

Since its inception in 1936 the Safety Division has installed accident prevention bureaus and reorganized traffic work in 26 municipal police departments and two state police agencies. Surveys of traffic police techniques, practices, and methods were made in an additional 10 cities and three states. Reorganizational work includes the selection and training of personnel for the various traffic division units, including accident investigation, accident record maintenance and analysis, selective enforcement, and allied functions.

Five regional and state traffic officers' training schools, attended by 183 officers, brought to approximately 1,400 the number of police officers who have received short-course training under the direction of the Safety Division. In 1940 these schools were held at Pennsylvania State College, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, the University of California at Berkeley, the University of Tennessee, and Camp Mabry, Texas. The Safety Division also cooperates each year with the Northwestern University Traffic Institute in conducting its traffic police training program, which includes four short courses and a course lasting the full academic year.

The Safety Division's research program included cooperation in the publication of two police textbooks, the *Accident Investigation Manual* and *The State and Provincial Police,* and in preparation and publication of research studies dealing with accident investigation and traffic law enforcement.

During the past year the Safety Division cooperated with the National Committee on Traffic Law Enforcement in completing a two-year study of current police practices in traffic law enforcement procedures. It also cooperated with the National Committee on Uniform Traffic Statistics, the Institute of Traffic Engineers, and pertinent committees of the National Safety Council.—F. M. Kreml, director, Safety Division, 1827 Orrington Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

Sources of Information: Traffic

Services of National and Federal Agencies

International Association of Chiefs of Police

Safety Division, *1827 Orrington Avenue, Evanston, Illinois*

- Conducts surveys of traffic work of city and state police departments; and aids in putting adopted recommendations into effect.
- Organizes and participates in traffic officers' training schools and cooperates with Northwestern University Traffic Institute and other universities in their education programs.
- Publishes books and pamphlets and maintains research services on traffic control and accident prevention.

Makes available motion picture and sound-slide films for use in training police in accident prevention.

Bureau for Street Traffic Research—*Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut*

Co-operates with public officials in research on traffic problems, the results of which are made available without charge or at a nominal price to cover the cost of publication.

Conducts courses in street and highway traffic control and engineering during the academic year, offering annually 15 to 23 fellowships in the field of traffic engineering.

Serves as a center for the study of traffic problems; maintains a library and collects information on street traffic, accident, and congestion problems; conducts field surveys and formulates practical plans and recommendations; operates as research and training agency for graduate students looking toward administrative work in traffic engineering.

National Bureau of Standards—*Department of Commerce*

Determines performance of automotive vehicles, power plants, and equipment, including brakes and headlights; prepares specifications for fuels and lubricants; assists in drawing up traffic regulations.

National Safety Council—*20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago*

Furnishes information and advice through field representatives and correspondence, on traffic ordinances, traffic police regulations, police department administration and organization, traffic engineering, traffic signs and signals, and safety educational campaigns.

Conducts an annual national traffic safety contest in which cities may participate without charge.

Directs at cost general traffic surveys and special limited traffic studies.

Furnishes at cost *Public Safety* magazine, pamphlets, statistical reports, posters, speeches, radio talks, and motion picture films.

Sources of Statistics: Traffic

Accident Facts. An annual statistical summary issued by National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 1940. 112pp. 50 cents.

National Safety Council. Public Safety Magazine. Monthly. Contains list of reporting cities showing number of fatalities in each for current year to date and for past year.

United States Bureau of the Census. Weekly Accident Bulletin. (Also annual summary.) Washington, D. C. Deaths from motor vehicle accidents in 131 large cities.

Selected Standard References: Traffic

ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION MANUAL. Northwestern University Traffic Institute, Evanston, Illinois. 1940. 231pp. $1.50.

EDUCATING THE PUBLIC FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 1939. 24pp. Free.

ENFORCEMENT FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 1938. 47pp. Free.

ENGINEERING FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 1937. 32pp. Free.

MANUAL OF UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES FOR STREETS AND HIGHWAYS. National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, Public Roads Administration, Washington, D. C. 1937. 166pp.

MODEL TRAFFIC ORDINANCE. National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, United States Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. 1934. 31pp.

PARKING PROBLEM IN CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICTS: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO OFF-STREET PARKING. By Orin F. Nolting and Paul Oppermann. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 28pp. $1.

TRAFFIC ENGINEERING AND THE POLICE. By Franklin M. Kreml and Harold Hammond. National Conservation Bureau, New York, and Traffic Safety Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1827 Orrington Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. 1938. 92pp. Free to public officials; 50 cents to others.

New Books and Pamphlets: Traffic

ACCIDENT FACTS. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 1940. 112pp. 50 cents.

ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION MANUAL. Northwestern University Traffic Institute, 1827 Orrington Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. 1940. 231pp. $1.50.

ANALYZING BICYCLE ACCIDENT RECORDS. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 1940. 3pp. 5 cents.

BICYCLE SAFETY; FINAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BICYCLE PROBLEMS TO STREET AND HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SECTION. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 1940. 31pp. 15 cents.

CHANNELIZATION OF MOTOR TRAFFIC. By Guy Kelcey. Information Exchange, June 1, 1940, entire issue. Texas Highway Department, Austin. 1940.

CUSTOMER PARKING FACILITIES OF RETAIL STORES. National Retail Dry Goods Association, 101 West 31 Street, New York. 1939. 19pp. 50 cents.

(1) DRIVER LICENSE EXAMINATION PROCEDURE. 91pp. (2) DRIVER MANUAL. 41pp. American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, 839 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. 1940.

EXPERIENCE OF CITIES WITH PAINTED TRAFFIC LINES. (Revised edition.) American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 28pp. 50 cents.

GETTING RESULTS THROUGH TRAFFIC ENGINEERING. National Conservation Bureau, 60 John Street, New York. 1940. 15pp. 25 cents. Supplements issued frequently.

INFORMATION REGARDING THE BLOWING OF AUTOMOBILE HORNS AND MAKING OTHER UNDUE NOISES IN CERTAIN VIRGINIA CITIES. League of Virginia Municipalities, 902 Travelers Building, Richmond. 1940. 7pp. 25 cents.

ISLANDS AND MEDIAL STRIPES IN TRAFFIC CONTROL. Bureau of Municipal Research and Service, University of Oregon, Eugene. 1940. 26pp.

MANUAL AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR UNIFORM SYSTEM OF TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES ON STREETS AND HIGHWAYS IN KANSAS. Kansas Highway Commission, Topeka. 1940. 80pp. $1.

MANUAL ON UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES FOR STREETS AND HIGHWAYS. Minnesota Department of Highways, St. Paul. 1939. 62pp.

MOVING THE MASSES IN MODERN CITIES. American Transit Association, 292 Madison Avenue, New York. 1940. 32pp.

1940 HIGHWAY SAFETY DIGEST. Automotive Safety Foundation, Tower Building, Washington, D. C. 1940. 72pp.

OFF-STREET PARKING; A SELECTED LIST OF REFERENCES IN ZONING ORDINANCES. American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 8pp.

OFF-STREET PARKING VS. CURB PARKING. By Hubert E. Smutz. League of California Cities, 2121 Allston Way, Berkeley. 1940. 11pp. 50 cents.

OH SAY CAN YOU SEE? By E. R. Sherbaum. Safety Division, New Jersey State Highway Department, Trenton. 1940. 25pp.

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION OF CITY TRAFFIC ENGINEERING DEPARTMENTS. Institute of Traffic Engineers, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y. 1940. 63pp. 50 cents.

PARKING AND TERMINAL FACILITIES; SUMMARY OF QUESTIONNAIRE DATA. Traffic Engineering Department, American Automobile Association, 17 and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 1940. 41pp.

PARKING METERS IN PENNSYLVANIA MUNICIPALITIES. Pennsylvania Government Administration Service, 34 Blanchard Hall, 36 and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia. 1940. 23pp.

PEDESTRIAN SAFETY; PROGRESS REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PEDESTRIAN CONTROL AND PROTECTION TO STREET AND HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SECTION. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 1940. 31pp. 15 cents.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES UNDER THE STATE VEHICLE CODE. Pennsylvania Government Administration Service, 34 Blanchard Hall, 36 and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia. 1940. 26pp.

PREVENTION OF NIGHT TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS; FINAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC HAZARDS TO THE STREET AND HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SECTION. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 1940. 23pp. 15 cents.

PROGRESS REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TESTS FOR INTOXICATION TO STREET AND HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SECTION. National Safety Council, 20

North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 1940. 35pp. 15 cents.

REGULATION OF MAXIMUM AUTOMOBILE SPEEDS. Bureau of Municipal Research and Service, University of Oregon and League of Oregon Cities, Eugene. 1940. 29pp. 50 cents.

REGULATIONS FOR BICYCLES; A SUPPLEMENT TO MODEL MUNICIPAL TRAFFIC ORDINANCE. National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, United States Public Roads Administration, Washington, D. C. 1940. 5pp.

REPORT OF A TRAFFIC SURVEY IN THE CITY OF BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA. Engineering Department, City Hall, Bakersfield. 1940. 16pp.

REPORT ON A CITY-WIDE TRAFFIC SURVEY AND PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS. City Council, Glendale, California. 1940. 144pp.

REPORT ON STREET TRAFFIC SURVEY, 1938-39. City Planning Commission, Sacramento, California. 1940. 61pp.

SAFE WINTER DRIVING; PROGRESS REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WINTER DRIVING HAZARDS TO STREET AND HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SECTION. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 1940. 31pp. 15 cents.

SMASH HITS OF THE YEAR. Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut. 1940. 36pp.

STATE AID FOR DRIVER TRAINING COURSES. Research Department, Illinois Legislative Council, Springfield. 1940. 15pp.

STREET TRAFFIC CONDITIONS, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, 1937-1939. Department of Public Works, St. Paul. 1940. 145pp.

SUMMARY OF PARKING METER INFORMATION. Chamber of Commerce, Tulsa, Oklahoma. 1941. 22pp.

TERMINAL PLAN; AN IMPROVED SYSTEM OF URBAN TRANSPORTATION. By Austin V. Eastman. Engineering Experiment Station, University of Washington, Seattle. 1938. 57pp.

TRAFFIC AND PARKING SURVEY OF PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA. Palo Alto Chamber of Commerce and Civic Association. Palo Alto. 1939. 31pp.

TRAFFIC AND THE CITY PLAN; REPORT ON THE SAGINAW TRAFFIC PLANNING SURVEY, 1939. City Planning Commission, Saginaw, Michigan. 1940. 80pp.

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NEWS BULLETIN. American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, 840 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

PUBLIC ROADS. Public Roads Administration, Federal Works Agency, Washington, D. C. $1.

PUBLIC SAFETY. National Safety Council, Inc., 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois. $3.

TRAFFIC ENGINEERING. Institute of Traffic Engineers, 60 John Street, New York.

Parks and Recreation

Developments in 1940

By Weaver W. Pangburn

Field Representative, National Recreation Association, New York

RECREATION OFFICIALS at the end of 1940 believed that abnormal conditions under the defense program would call for more recreation activities. They prepared to adjust their services accordingly. The problem of maintaining expanded properties led to increased interest in new sources of revenue.

Legislation. The New Jersey legislature permitted municipalities to transfer to the state without consideration tax sales certificates. It was estimated that this law will enable the state to obtain title to 500,000 acres of tax-delinquent land for use as park and forest areas. Another New Jersey law permits counties to acquire by gift lands for park and other purposes. Kentucky passed an act to exempt from the state amusement tax dramatic or musical productions presented by civic organizations in a park owned by any municipal corporation; a bill authorizing cities of all classes to acquire, improve, maintain, and operate lands acquired within or outside city limits for public recreation purposes; and a bill (affecting second-class cities) providing for two park boards, one to manage parks for the white population and the other for Negroes. A Virginia law made town, city, or other governmental jurisdictions not liable for injuries sustained from simple negligence in public recreation areas but created liability in case of gross or wanton carelessness. Monongalia County, West Virginia, adopted by a large majority a plan for a countrywide system of public recreation but failed to pass a tax levy to finance it.

As regional populations near large cities expand, demand arises for parkway and recreational development. A recent example was the action on November 5 by voters in five counties adjacent to Detroit in sanctioning the creation of the Detroit-Huron-Clinton Parkway Authority with a mandate to develop a great chain of recreational grounds of several types involving possibly a total of 175 miles.

Administration. Sixteen cities created recreation departments with full-time city-paid directors, including Knoxville and Norfolk; seven cities created policy-making recreation commissions and boards; and six cities set up advisory boards. Kansas City, Missouri, revived a division of recreation in the welfare department which had been a dead letter during the regime of the machine. By a large majority Detroit voters adopted a charter amendment consolidating their city's park and recreation departments under an unpaid parks and recreation commission. The park commission in Providence, Rhode Island, took over the functions of an inactive recreation board, while in La Salle, Illinois, the park commission assumed the functions of a separate recreation department. Under contract with the city, the Cleveland Museum of Natural History took over full management of the Cleveland Zoo. The city provides $50,000 a year for operation and expense and maintains the property. Recreation centers, independently established by police departments in several cities for boys and young men, threaten to duplicate work more properly done by other departments.

Personnel. A ten-year review in the 1940 yearbook of the National Recreation Association showed that year-round administrators and leaders in public recreation totalled 3,450 in 1939, a 30 per cent gain over 1929. The gain was principally among men, who now outnumber women leaders by 798. Volunteer workers tripled in the decade and totalled some 32,000 in 1939, reversing a downward trend observed soon after the emergency agencies began to assign recreation leaders. Conditions in several cities showed that civil service commissions should work much more closely with recreation executives in the revision and conducting of examinations. In many cities there are fewer WPA leaders, in others there are more. The total as reported by the national office of the WPA in December was approximately 40,000, which was not much less than the figure the year before.

Receipts and Expenditures. There is ample evidence that park and recreation departments are concerned as to the maintenance and operation of their greatly expanded properties. Income from fees and charges is intriguing the attention of many. New York's new swimming pools, beaches, golf courses, and tennis courts have been made self-supporting by small, reasonable charges. The annual report of Cincinnati's city manager for 1939-40 states that "the earnings of the Cincinnati Recreation Commission kept pace with expanded facilities, the earnings amounting to $9,000, an 8½ per cent increase in that year." Cincinnati's 200-acre airport field with 20 activities paid all its expenses for maintenance and supervision. Houston, Texas, with a much too small budget, increased its income from $4,116 in 1929 to $19,766 in 1939. The yearbooks of the National Recreation Association show that of 372 cities reporting in 1928, 144 received revenues from fees and charges amounting to 7 per cent of their total expenditures for operating activities programs; but in 1939, of 1,204 cities reporting, 435, or more than one-third, reported fees and charges that amounted to 11 per cent of their expenditures. In 1938 the total income from fees and charges, including that which was turned into the general treasuries, constituted 23 per cent of the total expenditure for organized recreation, while that in 1939 comprised 18 per cent. Increased income from fees reflects added adult participation. Generally speaking, recreation department budgets went up during 1940, although school-operated programs in Cleveland and Akron, Ohio, were drastically cut. In the last five years the budget of the New York City Park Department increased from less than five million to more than 10½ million dollars. The Community Center Division of the New York City Schools recovered $100,000 it had lost the year before. Increasing attention is being given to unit costs. Indianapolis is setting up a functional budget.

Recreational Planning. Two strong currents in planning are in evidence: neighborhood planning to meet the needs of people five days a week (and seven days a week for nonautomobile owners), and metropolitan, county, and state planning for vacations and the long week-end of automobile owners. The Indiana Dunes State Park, an example of an out-of-town park, has hotels, gas stations, and stores in the park. Under preparation is a master plan of Griffith Park, Los Angeles, the second largest municipal park in the United States, which will provide better road arrangement, eliminate traffic hazards, afford a more balanced and diversified use of the park, and fit the area into the larger city plan. Baltimore voted to prepare a master recreation plan for parks and other areas, while Cleveland is in process of redesigning its entire park system to meet the interest in active sports. The National Recreation Association made long-range plans for Rome, New York, and Upper Darby, Pennsylvania; designed a people's arboretum in Oglebay Park, West Virginia; and made studies of areas and structures in a dozen other communities.

An innovation in school plant planning is the Dover, Delaware, Community School. It has a high school building, a social hall, an elementary school, and a field house—all on a 12-acre site. Some of the facilities may be used by the public even during the school day and after school hours extensive use of the property may be made by adults. Good functional design generally can be expected only when the landscape architect is guided by the recreation administrator.

Property Expansion and Development. The development of areas and the construction of facilities continued on a large scale throughout the year, although in some cities, notably in California, the number fell off in the absence of necessary sponsors' contributions to federal projects. Notable increases were made in swimming pools, tennis courts, camp grounds, town forests, playgrounds, and other properties. The city of Buffalo has completed the construction of a number of huge swimming pools, each with three units—swimming pool proper, diving pool, and wading pool. West Seattle has constructed a 60-acre recreation ground with camp facilities for local organizations. Town forests such as those owned by

Newark, New Jersey, and Essex Junction, Vermont, are now yielding very substantial incomes from the sale of forest products.

Park executives at their convention in Cleveland passed a resolution asking for local relief programs designed to "permit and provide assistance for the upkeep and maintenance of completed park and recreation projects." In other words, they invite the federal government not only to construct but to maintain local parks. However difficult may seem the problem of maintenance from local sources, many ask whether it is wise to ask Uncle Sam to assume such local obligations.

The use of hard surfaces for areas involving intensive use has increased in momentum. Marked progress has been made on soil-stabilization processes in the construction of swimming pools and other recreational facilities, thus providing these facilities at relatively low costs.

Activities. During the second half of the year several cities near which large numbers of men in military and naval service have been concentrated began to develop recreational activities for men on leave. Physical fitness activities for men registered in the draft are offered in Los Angeles, Baltimore, and New York. In general it is the municipal agencies that have assumed responsibility for programs directed particularly to soldiers and sailors. In some cases it has been done with funds privately raised. In some cities, there is still a surprising absence of awareness of the needs of soldiers and sailors away from camp. Vicious commercial amusements early got the jump on civic agencies and are already operating near camps or have established themselves in readiness for the arrival of soldiers and sailors.

The Society of Recreation Workers of America and the American Institute of Park Executives made nature recreation a major project. The subject was vigorously promoted through conferences, direct mail publicity, addresses, and magazine articles. Day camps have expanded. Many cities for the first time launched nature work; 77 governmental and private agencies now have naturalists or nature recreation directors.

There was a gain in individual sports such as bowling, badminton, and shuffleboard, and the development of more activities for older people. In Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, and Detroit, for example, more provision was made for checkers, cards, shuffleboard, horseshoes, bocci, old-time dances, and hobby centers for persons from 40 to 70 years old. The growing trend in crafts, one of the most popular activities, is toward a more creative program. However, there is still too much standardization and mass production. A drawback in many cities is unwillingness to spend adequate funds on craft supplies. The practicality of good civic music in small cities was illustrated in Centralia, Illinois, where the recreation department in a year's time established a chorus of 100 voices and a symphony orchestra of 60 pieces.

Studies and Surveys. The final and summary volume of the monumental Chicago Recreation Survey, sponsored by the recreation commission, appeared during the year. The city was found to be spending nine times as much for commercial amusement as for public recreation. The need of coordination in planning and for systematic study among public agencies was cited. Investment in public facilities for recreation was found to be one billion dollars, or one-fifth of the face value of all the assessable property of the city. "A vast amount of school equipment lies idle most of the day after regular school hours." Recreation departments in Buffalo, New York, Phoenix, Arizona, and several other cities were surveyed during the year.

Cultivating Citizens' Interest. Noteworthy is the report of the Oklahoma City Park Department for its detailed information on unit and comparative costs and for its "preview" of future needs. The Mayor's Advisory Committee on Recreation in Indianapolis concluded a year of very effective work achieving, among other things, the development of training courses, a merit system for personnel, and considerable reorganization of the work of the division of recreation. Everywhere it has been demonstrated that public recreation is a type of service that demands the close study and cooperation of leading citizens of the community.

Professional Organizations: Recreation

National Recreation Association

THE purpose of the National Recreation Association is to secure for the people of the United States more and better recreation opportunities. The Association's work is carried out through district representatives; workers in specialized fields; training institutes; a correspondence and consultation service; a personnel service; and the national physical education service. It centers its field efforts chiefly on municipal and school recreation, working with officials and civic groups to secure more efficiently conducted year-round, tax-supported recreation systems. The Association publishes a monthly magazine *Recreation,* a semimonthly bulletin service, and books and pamphlets on all phases of recreation.

The Association continued its four-week institutes in 1940. Subjects covered in these training sessions for recreation leaders were music, arts and crafts, social recreation, and drama. Some sessions in the organization and philosophy of recreation were conducted for colored students at one of the institutes. Four members of the Association's staff gave service to local civil service commissions in three cities in connection with the selection of recreation personnel.

Publications in 1940 included *Introduction to Community Recreation,* prepared by George D. Butler; *Securing and Maintaining Standards in Community Recreation Personnel,* prepared by a committee of recreation executives; the *Year Book* of the national recreation movement; and the *Proceedings* of the Twenty-fifth National Recreation Congress at Cleveland. After a major revision the *Schedule for the Appraisal of Community Recreation* was reissued.

A special study of recreation facilities, areas, and services was made in 1940 for the division of recreation in Buffalo, New York. Less exhaustive surveys were made in Camden and Morristown, New Jersey; Norristown and Chambersburg, Pennsylvania; and New Rochelle, New York. A special survey of recreation opportunities available to colored people was made in Birmingham, Alabama. Long-range plans for the orderly development of recreation areas and facilities were made for Rome, New York, and Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, following intensive study. The Association designed a people's arboretum for Oglebay Park, West Virginia. Individual area and facility layouts were made for 29 cities.

A study was made of school recreation personnel, programs, facilities, and relationships in 11 Ohio cities. Studies were also completed concerning recreation courses offered in colleges and universities and the use of volunteer workers in 35 cities. In addition to the regular field service of the Association in 1940 special visits were made by field workers of the Association to 49 communities adjacent to defense camps. These visits were planned to help these communities prepare to meet the recreation problems of the men in uniform on leave. During the year requests for help and information were received from 6,519 cities. The Association is maintained by contributions and memberships. In 1940 there were 9,481 members of the Association, an increase of 645 over 1939.—Howard Braucher, secretary, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

American Institute of Park Executives

The American Institute of Park Executives is an organization of park and recreation executives formed for the purpose of gathering and disseminating facts and information with reference to public parks, zoological gardens, and recreation activities. It is the outgrowth of the old New England Association of Park Superintendents which was organized in 1898. In 1904 it became known as the American Association of Park Superintendents. In 1921 a reorganization was effected changing the name to the American Institute of Park Executives and creating a subsidiary nontechnical or lay organization under the name of the American Park Society. Total individual membership of the Institute is 360, and public park boards 50, and of the Society 181 active and 46 sustaining.

The Institute publishes a monthly magazine known as *Parks & Recreation*. Standing committees of the Institute conduct investigations, assemble information, and make recommendations on all phases of park and recreation activities. The committees are: playgrounds and recreation; nature study and conservation; planning in relation to parks and recreation; education; national, state, provincial, and district parks; zoological parks; horticulture; city forestry; and legislation and affiliation. Activities in 1940 included the organization of the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboretums in affiliation with the Institute; movement to effect closer working relationships and collaboration between park boards and commissions and their executives; convention displays and symposiums conducted by the Institute's educational committee on special problems relating to tree diseases and treatments and fertilizing of turfs; steps initiated to promote the efficiency of park and recreation departments in establishing a higher public morale and better physical training as an aid in national defense; administering a service bureau giving information and advice to park executives.—Will O. Doolittle, executive secretary, Box 422, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Sources of Information: Recreation

Services of National and Federal Agencies

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION—*315 Fourth Avenue, New York*

Answers inquiries regarding the organization and administration of all phases of a community recreation program.

Provides field secretaries to aid community groups promoting or carrying on recreation programs and makes surveys of local needs.

Makes available field consultants on recreation areas and facilities, play in institutions, recreation and athletics for girls and women, recreation for colored citizens, music, drama, arts and crafts, nature and gardening. Through its National Physical Education Service, the Association helps state departments of education to make more effective the existing public school physical education programs.

Conducts institutes for the training of local recreation leaders covering music, drama, arts and crafts, social recreation and nature. In co-operation with governmental agencies it helps through institutes to train rural leaders in recreation.

Helps cities to obtain trained recreation workers.

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY—*Department of the Interior*

Advises on many matters concerning wildlife in park areas—methods of attracting birds to parks, care and management of birds and mammals, etc.—and on starling control in cities; and supplies technical advice in plans to create civic wildlife sanctuaries.

Furnishes state and municipal parks, zoos, and game preserves, without cost (except transportation, corralling, and crating charges), buffalo, elk, and sometimes deer, from surpluses on big-game preserves.

Administers program whereby federal government pays 75 per cent of the cost of wildlife-restoration projects carried on by participating states in accordance with federal standards.

Administers regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior for the protection of waterfowl and other migratory birds.

Administers 266 national wildlife refuges with an aggregate area of 13,620,128 acres in continental United States, Alaska, and Island possessions, for the protection of big-game animals, migratory waterfowl, and other species of birds and mammals.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE—*Department of Agriculture*

Advises officials in eradication and control of insects and plant pests; supplies information on protecting shade trees, shrubs, and flower gardens from insect pests, such as Japanese beetle, and certain plant diseases such as Dutch elm disease.

BUREAU OF FISHERIES—*Department of the Interior*

Gives technical advice in regard to the establishment and care of public aquariums.

Acts in an advisory capacity to cities which practice fish culture in their own controlled ponds.

Assists cities in the formulation of regulations regarding the sale of game fish.

Maintains 110 hatcheries and substations for stocking public waters. Part of this output is available for stocking streams or lakes in municipal park systems.

Makes surveys of streams and lakes to determine effect of pollution on fish, and suggests remedial measures.

Makes available detailed statistical information concerning production, prices, and distribution of fishery products.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY—*Department of Agriculture*

Answers inquiries on (1) plant problems relating to identification of plants, new species and varieties, kinds of diseases and methods of eradication and control, and methods of breeding and culture; (2) soil problems relating to soil fertility, fertilizers, the use of inoculants, and co-operative soil surveys.

Advises on selection of shrubbery, grasses, trees, and other plants for homes, parks, playgrounds, lawns, and golf courses.

Makes available important publications which (1) aid in the selection of trees suitable for streets and parks and which contain advice on scientific care of such trees; (2) contain information on planting and care of vegetable, fruit, and flower gardens, horticultural exhibits, arboreta, botanical gardens, transplanting trees and shrubs, and weed control; (3) pertain to soil surveys, soil management, cultural practices, crop rotation, and fertilizers.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU—*Department of Labor*

Includes the consideration of recreation in its studies of community services for children and prevention of juvenile delinquency. Publishes handbook for recreation leaders, including games for group play.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS—*Federal Security Agency*

Carries on a nationwide conservation program, which includes reforestation, forest and park protection work, erosion control, etc.

Under the technical supervision of the National Park Service, several hundred camps aid state and local governments in such varied projects as construction of trails and roadways; development of picnic, camping, and parking areas; fire prevention work; fighting fires; construction of cabins, shelter houses; planting trees; treating tree diseases; handling wildlife projects; construction of winter sports facilities; providing sewer, lighting, water, and telephone systems; and assists regular park staffs in important research projects.

DIVISION OF INFORMATION, PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION—*Department of the Interior*

Loans sound and silent films about activities of the Department, featuring national and state parks, reclamation projects, Indian reservations, and biological subjects.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE—*Department of Interior*

Sells or leases unreserved nonmineral public lands to municipalities for recreational purposes.

Leases for public aviation fields any contiguous unreserved and unappropriated public lands not exceeding 640 acres.

Sells public land to municipalities for parks and cemeteries.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE—*Department of Interior*

Consults with local park authorities on matters relating to the planning and administration of park, parkway, and recreational areas, including organized camps, winter sports facilities, hiking trails, methods of nature guiding, nature trails, museum exhibits, technical problems in geology, biology, recreational forestry, history and archeology, and the design of park facilities.

Supervises CCC work on national, state, county, and metropolitan parks and other recreational areas.

Supervises a program of emergency relief projects as they relate to park and recreational developments on federal and nonfederal areas, including state, county, and municipal areas, and consults with the Work Projects Administration concerning proposed park and recreational developments in the various states.

Plans and supervises the development of recreational demonstration areas to provide organized camping and other recreation chiefly for the lower income group of large centers of population through public and semipublic organizations.

Conducts, in co-operation with state and local recreational agencies, a nationwide study of park, parkway, and recreational areas as a basis for the formulation of a plan for co-ordinated and adequate public park, parkway, and recreational area facilities for the people of the United States.

Supplies free literature, on request, to prospective visitors to national parks, national monuments, and other units of the federal park system, as well as to teachers, students, librarians, and officials of motor and travel organizations. In addition, maintains the United States Travel Bureau which co-operates with state, local, and private transportation and travel promotion agencies in distributing literature describing recreational and travel facilities.

Provides radio stations and schools with free radio scripts dramatizing the history of the various units of the federal park system.

NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION—*Washington, D. C.*

Makes available to municipal officials youth workers on projects which provide services or facilities which could not be made available within the regular budgets of the co-sponsoring agencies and which do not displace regularly employed personnel, e.g., construction of many kinds of public buildings, recreational areas and facilities of all types, assistance in understaffed public hospitals and clinics, libraries, museums, community centers, nursery schools, etc.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION—*Federal Security Agency*

Provides information on educational activities that have recreational values, such as public forums, radio programs, school athletic contests, and school health programs.

UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE—*Department of Agriculture*

Provides areas and facilities in the national forests for picnicking, camping, hiking, swimming, horseback riding, winter sports, mountain climbing, resort and summer homes, and other simple forms of outdoor recreation.

Issues permits for the administration by cities of municipal recreation areas located in the national forests.

Maintains public hunting and fishing areas within national forests, also game refuges for preservation of wild life; and by protection of forest lands from fire and unrestricted cutting, by developing certain improvements of streams, and by planting of natural game food plants, promotes the natural replenishing of wild life.

Constructs roads within national forests planned to meet local needs leading to recreation and scenic areas and for transporting forest products to communities.

Cooperates through research findings, publications, correspondence, and consultation in matters of forest conservation, reforestation, utilization of timber, forest economics, etc.

Cooperates with communities in the administration of about 1,500 community forests with a total area exceeding three million acres in 20 or more states.

Makes available organization camps in the national forests to low-income groups for inexpensive vacations.

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION—*Federal Works Agency*

Operates projects for building and improving parks and playgrounds; athletic fields, swimming pools, tennis courts, and other recreational facilities; and recreational buildings such as auditoriums, grandstands, gymnasiums, and bathhouses.

Provides leadership for recreational activities.

Sources of Statistics: Recreation

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—Fees and Charges for Public Recreation. A Study of Policies and Practices. 1939. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 1939. Types of administration; rates of charges for particular services; registration fees for teams and individuals; concession of facilities; disposition of receipts from fees and charges; sources of funds for current expenditures; relation of income to expense; and receipts from fees.

National Recreation Association. Recreation Magazine, June 1940. Playground and community recreation statistics for 1,204 communities; also workers, expenditures, facilities, form of administration, attendance.

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INTRODUCTION TO COMMUNITY RECREATION. Edited by George D. Butler of the National Recreation Association. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York. 1940. 547pp. $3.50.

MUNICIPAL RECREATION ADMINISTRATION. Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 466pp. $10.

NEW PLAY AREAS—THEIR DESIGN AND EQUIPMENT. Edited by George D. Butler. National Recreation Association. A. S. Barnes and Company, 67 West 44 Street, New York. 1938. 242pp. $3.

PARKS, A MANUAL OF MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY PARKS. Edited by L. H. Weir of the National Recreation Association. A. S. Barnes and Company, 67 West 44 Street, New York. 1928. 2 vols. 1036pp. $20.

PLANNING THE COMMUNITY SCHOOL. By N. L. Engelhardt and N. L. Engelhardt, Jr. American Book Company, 88 Lexington Avenue, New York. 1940. 188pp. $2.50.

PLAYGROUNDS: THEIR ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATION. Edited by George D. Butler. National Recreation Association. A. S. Barnes and Company, 67 West 44 Street, New York. 1936. 402pp. $3.

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Administration of Public Recreation. By George Hjelte. The Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1940. 416pp. $3.

Chicago Recreation Survey. Volume 5, Recommendations of the Commission and Summary of Findings. Chicago Recreation Commission, 160 North LaSalle Street, Chicago. 1940. 98pp. $1.

Community Celebrates Hallowe'en. National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York. 1940. 7pp. 15 cents.

Educational Policies for Community Recreation. Educational Policies Commission, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 1940. 31pp. 10 cents.

Florida Park, Parkway and Recreational-Area Study. Florida State Planning Board, Tallahassee. 1940. 24pp.

Forest Outings. Edited by Russell Lord. United States Forest Service. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1940. 311pp. $1.25.

Introduction to Community Recreation. Edited by George D. Butler. National Recreation Association. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York. 547pp. 1940. $3.50.

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Neighborhood Activities in Country Communities. By Alfred G. Arvold. North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo. 1940. 79pp.

1940 Yearbook, Park and Recreation Progress. National Park Service. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1940. 92pp. 35 cents.

Operation of Swimming Pools and Bathing Beaches. New York State Department of Health, Albany. 1940. 40pp.

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Planning for Recreation in Housing. United States Housing Authority, Washington, D. C. 1939. 40pp. 10 cents.

Public Recreation in the City of Cleveland. Edited by H. E. Varga. Department of Parks and Public Property, Cleveland, Ohio. 1940. 3 vols.

Planning for the Future of the Harrisburg Area. Report of the Regional Planning Committee, Municipal League of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. 1940. 125pp.

Schedule for the Appraisal of Community Recreation. National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York. 1940. 26pp. 50 cents.

Securing and Maintaining Standards in Community Recreation Personnel. National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York. 1940. 16pp. 15 cents.

A Study of the National Recreation Problem. National Park Service. (In process of publication at Government Printing Office.)

Twenty-Fifth National Recreation Congress Proceedings: Recreation—Under Present World Conditions. National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York. 1940. 197pp. $1.

Use of Recreation Sites Developed on Federal Sub-marginal Land-Purchase Areas in Maine. By E. J. Niederfrank and C. R. Draper. University of Maine, Orono. 1940. 19pp.

Yearbook Number. Recreation Magazine for June, 1940. National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York. 50 cents.

Selected Periodicals: Recreation

Parks and Recreation. American Institute of Park Executives, 327 West Jefferson Street, Rockford, Illinois. $3.

Recreation. National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. $2.

Schools and Education

Developments in 1940

By J. B. Edmonson

Dean, School of Education, University of Michigan

Defense problems have received much attention from the schools during the past year. Whenever our country faces an emergency, the school is always called on to meet new demands. In deepening the loyalty of citizens the school can make a great contribution to national defense. The school can also strengthen the unity, the confidence, the loyalty, and the idealism of the American people. In addition, the school can increase the reserve of physical well-being and can furnish other essential elements of a well-planned defense program, including vocational training.

Many schools are changing their programs so as to devote marked attention to the health, physical well-being, and mental hygiene of children and youths using the services of all interested agencies, both public and private. Some of the larger schools are offering young people more opportunities for vocational experiences and occupational training in accordance with new plans of federal agencies. Other schools are devoting increased attention to civic education by stressing the long and costly struggle of mankind to establish the basic freedoms guaranteed in the Constitution of the United States, such as free speech, free press, free assembly, and religious freedom.

The federal government through the United States Office of Education has made available programs for short-term vocational courses as well as financial aid for these courses. Some of these are offered in the secondary schools while others are provided through the higher institutions, especially colleges of engineering. Some of these courses are "refresher courses" designed to help persons meet the requirements of new kinds of work.

Although 1940 was a year during which few state legislatures were in session, it yielded some legislation relating to school finance, district organization, the curriculum, and teacher welfare. The trend toward increased state aid to local school districts now finds expression in legislation of many states. This past year Alabama increased its school appropriation by nearly two million dollars a year or approximately 20 per cent. The problem of decreasing the number of small school districts remains a major problem in many states. A new law in Oregon in 1939 created a state commission to plan desirable mergers of school districts. It is predicted that important changes in the school districts in Oregon may be expected by June, 1941, as a result of this legislation. Proceeding under the authority granted by the legislature in 1939, the state superintendent of public instruction of Wisconsin during 1940 consolidated school districts throughout the state, primarily small rural one-room schools. For example, in Adams County the number of districts was reduced from 84 to 29, and similar action was taken by several other counties. The state department of education in Ohio reports that in the last five years 1,500 one-room schools have been closed. States continue to be concerned with the curriculum, and this past year New York directed the designation of a "Bill of Rights Week" during which the meaning and importance of pertinent clauses of the state and federal Constitution were stressed.

Pressure groups have always exercised much influence in American education and this past year has been no exception. Many proposals to add, to restrict, or to modify educational programs have been advanced. Much concern has been expressed regarding the viewpoints presented to students, and some organized groups have taken steps to determine what is being taught. The National Association of Manufacturers has authorized a study of some 800 school textbooks in order to discover whether any of these books present viewpoints that might be considered prejudicial to our form of government, our society, or our system of free enterprise. It is anticipated that this undertaking, if carried through, may encourage other groups representing political parties, labor organizations, religious sects, and racial groups to initiate similar inquiries regarding the viewpoints expressed in school textbooks available. It is difficult to predict the final outcome of such inquiries. It is hoped, however, that the inquiry by the National Association of Manufacturers will be of such a scholarly kind that it will help to make all inquiries constructive.

During the past four years the Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association has issued four major publications dealing with the relation of education to various aspects of American democracy. A fifth report, entitled, *Case-Book of Education for Citizenship,* appeared this year. It is based on a study of 90 selected high schools in 27 states and presents many constructive proposals for strengthening civic education in schools. Another report of large potential influence on American education was prepared during the year by the American Youth Commission. It is entitled, *What the High Schools Ought to Teach,* and it presents a vigorous plea for more attention to instruction in reading, for better guidance services for youth, for more vocational courses, and for emphasis on actual work experience for youth of high school age.

During the past year the interest in studies of public opinion on selected issues has been marked, and many surveys have been reported on political, social, and economic questions. In November the American Youth Commission[1] carried on a survey of public opinion regarding selected education questions through the American Institute of Public Opinion. Twelve questions were submitted to a sample of the public in all parts of the United States. Two of the more significant questions and a summary of the replies were as follows:

Question 1: "Many people say there is too much importance placed on education these days. Do you agree or disagree?" *Replies:* Seventy-three per cent of the population *do not* think that education is overemphasized today; 21 per cent think it is overemphasized; 6 per cent have no opinion.

Question 2: "Do you think young people today are getting a better education in school than their parents got?" *Replies:* Eighty-five per cent of the population answer "yes—better" to this question; 6 per cent answer "about the same"; 7 per cent think it is poorer; 2 per cent have no opinion.

Some of the conclusions of this important survey of public opinion may be summarized as follows:

1. The American public has a generally favorable point of view toward the present-day program of public education.
2. The public believes that the public school should offer fair and equal opportunities to all youth.
3. The public favors a special program for unemployed youth who are not in school.
4. The public favors a large measure of freedom in teaching and in learning.
5. The public will not be satisfied with a static educational program.
6. Many citizens are apparently unaware of the educational objectives receiving major emphasis in schools today.
7. The public generally is not raising objections to school expenditures.
8. While the public is generally convinced that most young people belong in high school, there is appreciation of the need for a part-time work and training program for unemployed, nonschool youth.

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[1] The complete returns are presented in a bulletin of the National Education Association entitled, *What People Think about Youth and Education.*

Professional Organization: Education

American Association of School Administrators

The American Association of School Administrators is the professional organization for school executives. It had its beginning in 1865 as an association of school superintendents, but since 1870 has been affiliated with the National Education Association. Until March, 1937, it was known as the Department of Superintendence. The change of name did not affect either the plan of organization or the relationship with the National Education Association.

The purpose of the organization is to strengthen and improve the quality of service rendered to the schools in the field of educational administration and supervision. Active membership in the Association is open to superintendents of schools and to other school and college executives who are members of the National Education Association. There were 4,439 members in 1940.

The Association has an annual budget over $50,000 and a full-time staff of 12. Its activities are carried on through its research service, field work, annual convention, and publications. In cooperation with the research division of the National Education Association, the Association conducts an educational research service to which 469 school systems and colleges subscribe; over 290 of this number are city boards of education. The 1940 Yearbook, *Safety Education,* discusses the status and desirable future trends of organized safety instruction in the schools, and the results in reduced child fatalities directly traceable to school training. The 1941 Yearbook, *Education for Family Life,* considers the forces destructive to home life, the practical difficulties involved, areas of educational effectiveness, and specific school activities. The 1942 Yearbook will deal with health education, and the 1943 Yearbook with the educational problems of youth between the ages of 14 and 21.

The Association's Committee on Certification of Superintendents of Schools has completed its work with the issuance of two reports. The first of these was a summary of existing standards for superintendents of schools. The second investigation consisted of field studies of successful superintendents in selected cities which clarify the relationships of boards of education and superintendents.—SHERWOOD D. SHANKLAND, executive secretary, 1201 16 Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Sources of Information: Education

Services of National and Federal Agencies

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS (a department of the National Education Association).—*1201, 16 Street, NW, Washington, D. C.*

Aids superintendents by means of bibliographies, reports, and statistical tabulations on questions met in administering local school systems.

Makes available practical material on such subjects as school finance, teacher participation, public relations, and school budgets.

Offers special studies and advisory service on school problems in small communities.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR ADULT EDUCATION—*60 East 42 Street, New York City*
- Offers free information service on all forms of adult education.
- Issues publications on many forms of adult education.

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION—*744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.*
- Acts as a general clearinghouse for educational problems in all fields.
- Directs the American Youth Commission which is concerned with agencies and problems of youth.
- Interprets the functions and organization of educational agencies in relation to law.
- Studies the problems of teacher education, selection, certification, etc., through Commission on Teacher Education.
- Offers comprehensive financial advice to educational institutions and agencies through the Financial Advisory Service.
- Prepares guides to and evaluates educational motion pictures.
- Prepares and publishes psychological and achievement tests.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF UNITED STATES—*1201, 16 Street, NW, Washington, D. C.*
- Answers inquiries on public education.
- Conducts studies and makes available material on school legislation, school finance systems, teacher tenure, and retirement.
- Conducts through its Research Division a biennial survey of salaries paid school employees.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*
- Surveys school organization, administrative methods, and financial problems.
- Prepares and installs improved systems of business management, personnel administration, budgeting and accounting, statistics, and cost reporting.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION—*Federal Security Agency*
- Serves as national clearinghouse on educational research and activity.
- Prepares federal government publications on teaching and administrative problems in an effort to help state and local school officials and teachers to improve standards of education.
- Provides consultative service for improving organization and management of school systems and educational methods.
- Conducts school surveys at the request of municipal school authorities, paying the salaries of members of its own staff who participate in the survey, all other costs being met by the local authorities.
- Administers federal funds which are appropriated to the states for vocational education, for defense training in vocational schools, and for public service training.
- Assists local public school boards in programs designed to prepare youth and adults for specific occupations and to enable employed workers to improve their job efficiency.
- Cooperates with the states in developing training programs for public employees, including firemen, policemen, assessors, finance officers, and persons employed in water and sewage disposal systems.
- Maintains an education library of more than 250,000 volumes. Lends books and theses upon request through interlibrary loan service.
- Promotes educational radio programs; maintains a radio script and idea exchange.

Encourages and aids in establishing public forums for impartial discussion of important public questions, especially those problems dealing with national defense and democracy.

Issues a news letter, "March of Education," that reports current news and developments in various fields of education.

Prepares and issues many government publications each year reporting research findings by education specialists. Sends free list of publications upon request.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE—*Department of Justice*

Promotes instruction and training in citizenship responsibilities of applicants for naturalization through co-operation with public school systems.

Publishes and distributes a *Federal Citizenship Textbook* free to candidates for citizenship in public school classes.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Answers inquiries from municipal museums regarding scientific questions such as names of objects of natural history, and identifications of other material.

Distributes to other museums duplicate specimens where available, thus enabling them to build up better collections.

Advises with and assists through conference and correspondence on problems confronting cities regarding the establishment of museums.

Complies, as far as practicable, with requests from municipal museums for its publications.

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION—*Federal Works Agency*

Operates projects for the construction and improvement of schoolhouses and other educational buildings.

Conducts classes primarily in adult education and operates nursery schools for underprivileged children.

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PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES IN THE ORGANIZATION OF SATISFACTORY LOCAL SCHOOL UNITS. By Henry F. Alves and Edgar L. Morphet. United States Office of Education. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 164pp. 25 cents.

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SCHOOLS AND CITY GOVERNMENT. By Nelson B. Henry and Jerome G. Kerwin. The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. 1938. 104pp. $1.50.

YEARBOOK OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS. The Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. $2. (Annual.)

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ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE IN CALIFORNIA SCHOOLS. 2 parts. California Taxpayers Association, 775 Subway Terminal Building, Los Angeles. 1940. 12pp., 14pp.

CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT IN CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS. By Douglas E. Lawson. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. 1940. 238pp. $2.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTY-UNIT SCHOOL DISTRICT IN UTAH; A STUDY IN ADAPTABILITY. By Edward Bateman. Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York. 1940. 98pp. $1.60.

DRAMATIZATIONS IN SAFETY EDUCATION: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 1940. 55pp. 25 cents.

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EVALUATING THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL; PROCEEDINGS OF THE NINTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS. Edited by William C. Reavis. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. 1940. 236pp. $2.

LEARNING THE WAYS OF DEMOCRACY. National Education Association and American Association of School Administrators, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 1940. 486pp. $1.

LIABILITY FOR SCHOOL ACCIDENTS. By Harry N. Rosenfield. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 1940. 220pp. $2.

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(1) MILITARY LEAVES OF ABSENCE FOR TEACHERS. 9pp. 25 cents. (2) PERSONNEL RESPONSIBLE FOR SUPERVISION OF INSTRUCTION. 25pp. 50 cents. (3) STAFFS AND SALARIES OF STATE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION, 1939-40. 47pp. 50 cents. American Association of School Administrators and the National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 1940.

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PROFESSION. 1940. 32pp. (4) WHAT PEOPLE THINK ABOUT YOUTH AND EDUCATION. 1940. 36pp. The Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 25 cents each.

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION. By Arthur B. Moehlman. Houghton Mifflin Company, 2 Park Street, Boston. 1940. 929pp. $3.50.

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EDUCATIONAL RECORD. (Quarterly.) American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. $2.

JOURNAL OF ADULT EDUCATION. (Quarterly.) American Association for Adult Education, 60 East 42 Street, New York. $3.

JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION. (Monthly except July, August, and September.) National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street N.W., Washington, D. C. $2.

NATION'S SCHOOLS. 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. $2.

RESEARCH BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION. (Five times a year.) The Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street N.W., Washington, D. C. $1.

SCHOOL AND SOCIETY. (Weekly.) 525 West 120 Street, New York. $5.

SCHOOL EXECUTIVE. American School Publishing Company, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. $2.

SCHOOL LIFE. (Monthly, September to June.) Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C. (Order from Superintendent of Documents.) $1.

Public Libraries

Developments in 1940

By Julia Wright Merrill

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In the national emergency public libraries face unusual demands, opportunities, and responsibilities. Industrial mobilization and the program of vocational training for defense industries are creating an unprecedented call for technical books, pamphlets, and periodicals at the simplest and the more advanced levels, on a wide range of subjects, as welding, aviation, shipbuilding, mechanical drawing, Diesel engines, and sheet metal work. Instructors in vocational defense courses, trainees during and after finishing the courses, workers in defense industries needing improved skills, men who are looking toward such employment, and many more are seeking opportunity for self-education through reading, and are being given the needed help. Information and research service on defense industries are also greatly in demand.

The decentralization of defense industry in itself creates library problems. Even the best large city library in a vital defense area needs greatly increased book funds, and often more skilled personnel to meet evident needs or to explore desirable services. When 6,000 men in one city had to learn aircraft blueprint reading immediately, the library's supply of several good titles and a number of copies of each should have been multiplied by the hundreds. Some new or enlarged industries are outside the city limits, and so outside the regular service area of a municipally supported public library; others are near small cities whose libraries are limited in technical material; others still are in so-called mushroom towns or the open country where no library service of any kind is available.

Reading of socially significant books is also increasing. Small libraries as well as larger ones are contributing to morale and to understanding of the world crisis and of the meaning of democracy by making easily accessible to individuals and groups the needed books, pamphlets, and magazine articles. Some libraries are organizing discussion groups and radio listening groups, others are distributing book lists, setting up exhibits, and stimulating interest in other ways.

Camp library service is being provided by the Army itself, with professionally trained librarians and some 5,000 volumes bought for the purpose for each large camp, under a librarian in the Morale Division in Washington. This gives official recognition to the value of the service provided by the American Library Association in 1917-18. But public libraries and state library agencies in the vicinity of camps are called on for books (both for study and for recreational reading) before the camp library is organized, later for supplying the unusual book to supplement the camp collection, and for general reading matter for the many families that have moved to the city to be near men in camp.

Pooling of information among librarians is being carried on through the American Library Association, which has issued a series of lists on various defense subjects and information as to research facilities, has collected and cleared information on public library services and needs, studied personnel problems in relation to defense, and stimulated interest through its *Bulletin* and conferences. State library associations and state library agencies have carried on organized defense programs on the state level. In California, for example, an exhibit of books and pamphlets on national defense was set up at the meeting of the League of California Cities in San Diego, September, 1940, and talks given on the role of the local library and of the state library.

To secure the needed additional funds for defense service, librarians have explored several possibilities: (1) adjustments within the library's own budget; (2) special municipal appropriations for books; (3) rulings permitting vocational defense training funds to be used for books for public and school libraries as well as for machines and other equipment; and (4) contributions from large defense industries. Some of these have helped to meet the need in a number of places. But shrinking tax valuations are leading to actual reduction in local library appropriations in some large cities. Generous emergency federal appropriations would enable the libraries of the country to meet demands and opportunities for service adequately and promptly. The Council of the American Library Association on December 29 therefore authorized the Federal Relations Committee to present the situation to federal authorities.

Little new state legislation in the library field can be reported for an off legislative year. The Louisiana legislature, as part of a general program of state reorganization, transferred the work of the state library commission to the state university, effective within two years. It renewed the appropriation of some two hundred thousand dollars, however, making possible continuation of the successful program of demonstrations of regional and county library service. For 1941, a dozen states have under way organized legislative campaigns for state aid, and a number of others will attempt to strengthen their state library agencies.

Two important referendum votes were successful. In Arkansas a constitutional amendment carried at the November election permitting cities of 5,000 and over to vote a levy of not more than one mill for the support of public libraries. In Charlotte, North Carolina, a vote at the May primary authorized a library levy of four cents on $100 (an authorization made necessary by a revised city charter) and the library was reopened after a year without any library service.

Increased momentum in the establishment of regional and county libraries was evident, because of state aid and state demonstrations, WPA demonstrations, stimulation and help of the TVA, and more general and more effectively organized citizen interest. In the last two years some 150 counties established such service as compared with 300 for the preceding 38 years.

Several library surveys were made in 1940: of the Texas State Library, by the American Library Association, for the Texas Library and Historical Commission and the Texas Library Association; of the Norfolk Public Library for its trustees by an out-of-state surveyor; of three California cities, Santa Cruz, Stockton, and Vallejo, by the California State Library. Results of recent surveys are evident in the form of increased appropriations and improved service, as in Lincoln, Nebraska, and Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and in a bond issue for a new main library building and for a colored branch at Roanoke, Virginia. A cooperative study of cost accounting in some 37 libraries was completed with the aid of a foundation grant, under the sponsorship of a "Committee for the Study of Cost Accounting in Public Libraries" with headquarters at the Montclair, New Jersey, Public Library. Among studies now under way are: statistics of people with and without public library service according to the 1940 census; characteristics of areas without public library service; and standard of library support and ability of any given district to meet the standard.

Personnel matters continued to receive great emphasis. Institutes and clinics for in-service training were held in connection with the annual conference of the American Library Association, in Michigan under the auspices of the state library association, and at several library schools. Civil service was discussed at the A.L.A. Midwinter Conference and a committee set up to give information and advisory service as problems arise, with a member of the Civil Service Assembly acting as consultant. A model scheme of service was prepared by the A.L.A. Board on Salaries, Staff, and Tenure, and published in mimeographed form under the title "Organization and Personnel Procedure of the ——— Library, a Suggested Plan." The executive board of the American Library Association on December 28 adopted a classification and pay plan for it headquarters staff.

Organization of citizen interest in local and state library progress continued to spread and to become increasingly effective. State trustee associations and state citizens' library committees were set up during the year in several states. In Washington this action came as an outgrowth of a citizens' institute at the state university.

In 1941 as in 1940, libraries and librarians will continue to emphasize longtime objectives and to keep up the most essential services of all kinds. At the same time they recognize their responsibility to participate with other public institutions and other citizens in the program for national defense, and will intensify their efforts and extend their resources in all areas relating to defense.

Professional Organization: Libraries

American Library Association

THE American Library Association, now in its sixty-fifth year, is the national organization of libraries, librarians, library trustees, and friends of libraries. Its purpose is to promote library service and librarianship. The latest membership count in 1941 showed 15,994 members.

In 1940 the Association gave first emphasis to the part libraries could play in the national emergency. It cooperated with federal agencies, as the War Department (in plans for camp library service) and the Office of Education. It worked with other national agencies and such clearing groups as the Coordinating Committee on Education and National Defense set up by the American Council on Education. It cleared information among librarians through its *Bulletin* and conferences; by publication and wide distribution of lists prepared by specialists on such subjects as "Industrial Training for National Defense," and "Aeronautic Training"; and through surveys of library research facilities for defense, of use of library material in vocational or trade training, and of public library service and needs.

It continued to help libraries meet their opportunities in education for democracy and in helping people to understand the meaning of events. It published a reading course, *Our American Democracy,* a list, *Dangers to Democracy,* and various articles in its *Bulletin;* and adopted a policy statement, *The Library—1941.* It developed library cooperation with Latin America (through a special grant from a foundation), published a library manual and a popular pamphlet on libraries, both in Spanish for distribution in Latin America; and a *List of Latin American Serials* and a *List of Books on Latin America for North American Readers.* It also cooperated with the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State and welcomed several visiting librarians from Latin America.

It emphasized personnel problems, conducted clinics and institutes for in-service training at its annual conference, published a model scheme of service for individual libraries, and set up a subcommittee to advise in civil service matters. Its executive board adopted a classification and pay plan for its headquarters staff.

The Association compiled and published general and salary statistics from selected public libraries, and from libraries of educational institutions. It conducted surveys of the Texas State Library and of the University of Florida and University of Indiana libraries.

It adopted a greatly revised constitution and bylaws (subject to a second vote on the constitution in June, 1941), carrying out the reorganization recommendations of an Activities Committee for a more democratic Council, autonomy to divisions, and closer relations with state associations. It continued publication of the *A.L.A. Bulletin* (monthly, including *Handbook* and *Proceedings*); the *Booklist* (twice a month); *College and Research Libraries* (quarterly); the *Journal of Documentary Reproduction* (quarterly); and *Subscription Books Bulletin* (quarterly). Important books published are noted in another section.

It cooperated with the United States Department of Agriculture in preparation of a Farmers' Bulletin on *Rural Library Service* and reaffirmed its conviction (by formal action of the executive board) "That the extension and equalization of library opportunity on a national scale in the United States is and must remain a major concern of the A.L.A. . . . To leave forty-seven million individuals in the United States and Canada without library service is to weaken our national armor."—CARL H. MILAM, executive secretary, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Sources of Information: Libraries

Services of National and Federal Agencies

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—*520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago*

Gives free advisory and information service on library administration, development, and establishment (directly or in co-operation with state library extension agencies).

Cooperates with library or governmental officials, on request, in making library surveys.

Maintains free personnel service which aids librarians seeking positions and libraries needing librarians and assistants.

Publishes and sells books, periodicals, and pamphlets on various types of libraries, various aspects of library service including adult education and technical aids to book selection and to the organization and servicing of library resources.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Sells substantially at cost to librarians and individuals printed catalog cards for books acquired and catalogued.

Loans certain books ('the unusual book for the unusual need') to city libraries under the interlibrary loan plan.

Assists city libraries with an extensive bibliographic service.

Distributes such of its own publications as may seem to be of value to city libraries.

Exchanges duplicates with city libraries.

Provides information on the cataloging of periodicals, maps, and manuscripts, and on classification schemes.

Through its Union Catalog assists city libraries in locating books important to research to be found in other libraries.

Furnishes substantially at cost photo duplicates, including microfilms, of materials in the collections when needed for use in investigations of a serious literary or scientific character.

Serves as a bureau of information in all matters involving the serious use of books.

LIBRARY SERVICE DIVISION—*Office of Education, Federal Security Agency*

Collects and interprets basic statistical data on public, school, college, university, and other types of libraries.

Fosters cooperation between libraries and between schools and libraries.

Assists on a national level in co-ordinating library service with other forms of adult education.

Promotes library participation in federal projects.

Issues bulletins and leaflets on library statistics, on library problems and practice, bibliographies on various aspects of library service.

UNITED STATES OFFICE OF EDUCATION—*Federal Security Agency*

Informs libraries of developments in the educational defense training program.

Helps libraries to meet demands for printed materials on technical subjects and current issues stimulated by the national defense program.

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION—*Federal Works Agency*

Operates projects through which library buildings are constructed or improved; branch and traveling libraries and new reading rooms are established; and library books are renovated and cataloged.

Sources of Statistics: Libraries

Bulletin of the American Library Association. (Annual.) 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. General and salary statistics for public libraries serving more than 10,000 population. Book stock, registration, circulation, income, expenditures, employees, salaries, school salaries.

Library Service Division, United States Office of Education. Collects and publishes as bulletins, statistics on the holdings, services, personnel, and expenditures of school, public, and college and university libraries. Statistics for each type of library will be collected once every four years.

Selected Standard References: Libraries

CLASSIFICATION AND PAY PLANS FOR MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LIBRARIES. Board on Salaries, Staff and Tenure of the American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 1939. 189pp. $2.25.

CURRENT ISSUES IN LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION. Edited by Carleton B. Joeckel. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. 392pp. 1939. $2.

CURRENT PROBLEMS IN PUBLIC LIBRARY FINANCE. Edited by Carl Vitz. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 1933. 128pp. $1.25.

GOVERNMENT OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC LIBRARY. By Carleton B. Joeckel. The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. 1935. 393pp. $3.

LIBRARY TRENDS. Edited by Louis R. Wilson. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. 1937. 388pp. $2.

LIBRARY TRUSTEE. By Anna G. Hall. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 1937. 194pp. $2.35.

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES. By Clara W. Herbert. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 1939. 190pp. $2.25.

PUBLIC LIBRARY. By Lloyd V. Ballard. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 1937. 32pp. 35 cents.

PUBLIC LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION. By John A. Lowe. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 1928. 185pp. $2.

STATE LIBRARY AGENCY, ITS FUNCTIONS AND ORGANIZATION; STATEMENT BY THE LIBRARY EXTENSION BOARD OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. (Third edition.) American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 1939. 50 cents.

New Books and Pamphlets: Libraries

GUIDE TO LIBRARY FACILITIES FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE. Preliminary edition. Edited by Carl L. Cannon. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 1940. 235pp. $1.25.

LIBRARY PERSONNEL AND TRAINING AGENCIES IN MICHIGAN. By John S. Cleavinger. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 1940. 106pp. $1.25.

LIBRARY SURVEY; PROBLEMS AND METHODS. By E. W. McDiarmid, Jr. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 1940. 243pp. $3.50.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY PAMPHLETS: (1) AERONAUTIC TRAINING FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE. By Paul Howard. 1940. 12pp. 25 cents. (2) AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND NATIONAL DEFENSE. 1941. 6pp. (3) DANGERS TO DEMOCRACY; WHAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT THEM? 1941. 28pp. 25 cents. (4) INDUSTRIAL TRAINING FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE. By Charles M. Mohrhardt. 1940. 16pp. 25 cents. (5) THE LIBRARY—1941: A STATEMENT OF POLICY. 1941. 3pp. (6) MILITARY TRAINING FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE. By Florence S. Hellman. 1941. 16pp. 25 cents. (7) OUR AMERICAN DEMOCRACY. By Alice M. Farquhar. 1940. 10pp. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL PROCEDURE OF THE (.....) LIBRARY; A SUGGESTED PLAN. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 1940. 36pp. 50 cents.

PRACTICE OF BOOK SELECTION. Edited by Louis R. Wilson. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. 1940. 368pp. $2.50.

RURAL LIBRARY SERVICE. United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 1940. 28pp. 10 cents.

WHAT READING DOES TO PEOPLE. By Douglas Waples, Bernard Berelson, Franklyn R. Bradshaw. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago.

Selected Periodicals: Libraries

ALA BULLETIN. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. $3.

LIBRARY JOURNAL. (Semimonthly, except monthly in July and August.) 62 West 45 Street, New York. $5.

LIBRARY QUARTERLY. (Quarterly.) The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. $5.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES. Special Libraries Association, 31 East Tenth Street, New York. $5.

Election Administration

Developments in 1940

By Joseph P. Harris

Professor of Political Science, Northwestern University

In only two states were important changes made in the state election laws in 1940—Louisiana and New Jersey. Reform of the election laws was an important part of the legislative program of a new administration in Louisiana, headed by Governor Jones. The program also included a sweeping reorganization of state government, the adoption of a civil service law, and measures designed to curb the power of the political machine. The situation in New Jersey was not dissimilar. A Republican legislature enacted a series of election laws designed to tighten up the election administration in the two most populous counties in the state, particularly in Jersey City. The registration and election machinery was taken away from the local authorities in these counties by a statute which provided for the appointment of the superintendent of elections by the legislature itself—a remarkable procedure. These laws were vetoed by Governor Moore, but were passed over his veto.

In Louisiana a new registration law was enacted (Chap. 45), which provided, among other things, for the termination of the services of all incumbent registrars and the appointment of new registration officers throughout the state. The statute, following existing law, provided that the registrar in New Orleans should be appointed by the governor; in other parishes the registrars are appointed by the county juries or other governing body. The most important change in the registration procedure was the adoption of a constitutional amendment doing away with the necessity for voters to be registered in "poll books" and to produce "poll book certificates," in addition to being registered in the regular registration books. Several years ago Louisiana abolished the requirement of the payment of poll taxes for voting, but had not repealed the law requiring registration in the poll book. The result was an inconvenience to voters, and a means of manipulating the election. The abolition of this requirement does not affect the requirement of registration to vote every four years.

The registration law was tightened up in a number of particulars, but no fundamental change was made. The right of citizens to examine the registration records and to have a photostatic record made at cost is provided for in the law. The law requires that the registrar of New Orleans be provided with photostating equipment. Local boards of health are required to submit lists of deceased persons over 21 years of age to the registrar each month, and the registrars are also authorized to call upon keepers of hotels, lodginghouses, and boardinghouses for special reports upon their residents. A police canvass of all registered voters is required annually in New Orleans. The registrars are authorized also to conduct a mail canvass of any registered voters they have reason to doubt are qualified to vote. Voters who move from one parish to another are required to sign a cancellation authorization of their previous registration, which is forwarded to the parish registrar. A new registration is provided for in January, 1941, and each fourth year thereafter.

It may be noted that the new registration law does not follow the recent trend in other states to adopt permanent registration. Also the records provided for are antiquated and consist of bound volumes. The law specifies in detail the form which an applicant for registration must make out and sign, and requires that this record be made available for public inspection and even photostating prior to the election as a safeguard against voting frauds, but apparently the precinct election officers are provided with only a list of the registered voters, and no provision is made for the signature identification of the voters at the polls.

The use of voting machines in New Orleans was made compulsory by the state law (Chap. 84) which also provided for their adoption in other parishes by popular vote. To adopt voting machines a constitutional amendment was passed at the general election in 1940. An unusual feature of the law is that voting machines are to be paid for jointly by the state and the local government, each paying one half. The sharing of the costs of elections and registrations by the state is not new. This is a feature of the Louisiana election law which might be adopted elsewhere.

Numerous changes were made in the Louisiana primary law, particularly relating to the election of state and local party machinery. One curious provision prohibits the assignment of policemen as guards at the polls. The corrupt practices acts are strengthened, particularly by provisions prohibiting the political assessment of state employees, and prohibiting public employees with certain exceptions from engaging in political activities.

The series of election laws in New Jersey follow a similar pattern to those in Louisiana. In addition to the act taking away control over the registration machinery from the local authorities in the two most populous counties, other acts provided for an annual house-to-house check-up of registered voters in counties of the first class, for registration throughout such counties, for the extension of the requirement of registration to cities over 14,000 population, for more strict provisions governing the conduct of elections, and for greater penalties for illegal and fraudulent acts. A compulsory voting machine law, applicable to the two largest counties, was enacted and passed over the governor's veto, but did not become operative in 1940 owing to the inability of the authorities to purchase a sufficient number of machines.

The changes of the election laws in the other states where the legislatures met in regular session in 1940 were relatively minor. The state legislature in Kentucky passed a resolution amending the state constitution to permit the use of voting machines. The use of permanent registration was expanded slightly in several states. Mississippi enacted a statute prohibiting the state highway commissioner and county board of supervisors from increasing the number of their employees above the previous average during the months immediately preceding general elections.

In New York City the commissioner of investigation, William B. Herlands, completed a two-year study of election administration, and recommended in a report published in December that the entire election force be placed under civil service, and that bona fide qualifying examinations be given to the applicants for the positions as precinct election officers. For many years New York City has been giving a farcical examination to the party nominees for these positions, in which the answers to the questions are supplied to the candidates, who only have to copy them off. In the course of the investigation an honest examination was given to 1,790 persons who had served as inspectors, and only 220, or 12.3 per cent, were able to make the passing grade of 60. The recommendation of Commissioner Herlands follows the experience of Milwaukee, which since 1937 has given practical tests to candidates for positions as election officers. This practice has worked exceptionally well, and was extended by an optional state law in 1939 to other cities in Wisconsin. Minnesota also enacted a similar optional law in 1939, which became operative in 1940, but it is not known to what extent and with what results cities in these two states made use of these provisions.

The use of voting machines expanded notably in 1940, with new legislation in several states, as noted above, and local adoptions in other states with older laws. In Minnesota machines were used in St. Paul and Duluth. A weakness of the voting machine developed in Minnesota in the failure of a large number of voters to cast a ballot upon a referendum measure liberalizing the provision for adopting and amending home rule charters. The Minnesota state constitution requires an affirmative vote by a majority of all those voting at the election to adopt an amendment. The proposed amendment was virtually unopposed and carried by a large majority, but it received only 49 per cent of the total vote cast and was lost. In St. Paul, where voting machines were used, the "yes" votes amounted to only 16 per cent of those cast, while in other parts of the county, where voting machines were not used, it amounted to 56 per cent. In Minneapolis, however, where paper ballots were used, the vote for the amendment amounted to about 58 per cent, being almost identical with the vote in the outlying precincts of the county. Where paper ballots were used a separate ballot on slightly colored paper was used for the amendment, thus directing attention to it, but on the machine no distinctive color was used, and relatively few voters voted on the amendment. The fundamental trouble, however, lies in the procedure for amending the constitution in Minnesota, which requires a majority of all votes cast at the election. On three previous occasions similar reasonable provisions modifying the procedure for adopting home rule charters in cities were defeated because of this requirement.

The state of Indiana used for the first time a central count of the primary ballots in counties having a first- or second-class city, under a law enacted in 1939 as a result of serious scandals in the 1938 primary election. Voting machines are widely used in Indiana for the general election, but the machines, which were purchased years ago, are too small to accommodate the multitude of candidates in primary elections. In Marion County (which includes Indianapolis) it required five days for the 300 counters, working three shifts a day, to complete the count. These counters were politically appointed and many were incompetent. In the counties using the central count there was considerable criticism because of the delay, but the results were regarded as accurate and no contests were filed, though the vote was close in several instances. The per vote cost was six cents less in Marion County than in 1938.

In 1940 proportional representation was retained in New York City by popular vote on a referendum, and was adopted along with the council-manager form of government in Cambridge, but proposed council-manager, P. R. charters (Plan E) were defeated in Quincy, Chicopee, and North Adams, Massachusetts. P. R. was used in the November elections in six cities.

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Municipal Law and Courts

City Legal Problems in 1940*

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The year 1940 has witnessed a continued march of court decisions marking a clearer path of legal principles relating to the protection of civil liberties. Freedom of speech, press, and religion have all been considered particularly in connection with handbill distribution, activities connected with religious convictions, and picketing. In addition local taxing power as related to interstate commerce has received much judicial consideration and phases of local regulation of industry for economic or social objectives have been given increasing attention. In this connection a great consciousness of problems of a legal nature arising from the effect of state and local legislation as barriers to trade and industry is tangible evidence of the growing feeling of national unity throughout all sections of the country. Undoubtedly closer relations than ever before between cities and the federal government will result in the fulfillment of the national defense program. In fact many aspects of these contacts are already evident in legal problems receiving administrative or legal attention. Any attempt to evaluate or even summarize the legal or administrative law developments of the past year of importance to municipalities must be in a large measure subjective and be undertaken by means of illustration rather than comprehensive enumeration.

Civil Rights and Local Regulations. The importance of the protection of civil liberties as the very essence of the democratic way of life cannot be overemphasized. Aside from the cases dealing with the right peacefully to picket, the most significant cases dealing with civil rights decided during the past year are *Cantwell* v. *Connecticut*;[1] *Minersville Board of Education* v. *Gobitis*,[2] both decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and several lower court decisions interpreting the applicability of the earlier Supreme Court decisions in the handbill cases to local regulation of

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[1] 310 U. S. 296 (1940).

[2] 310 U. S. 586 (1940).

commercial as distinguished from noncommercial handbills.[3] In the *Cantwell* case, the Court reversed the conviction of Cantwell for the common law offense of causing a breach of the peace. Cantwell was a member of the religious sect known as Jehovah's Witnesses. He was engaged in the activity of soliciting funds for the charitable purposes of the sect, and new adherents to their belief. The method employed was to stop persons on the streets and insist that they listen to records played on a portable phonograph. These records attacked the Roman Catholic Church and the listeners approached by Cantwell were Catholics. In deciding this case the Supreme Court admitted that the principles of free speech do not sanction incitement to riot and that religious freedom does not privilege one to exhort another to physical attack upon those belonging to a particular sect. The fundamental test to be applied, however, in determining whether the freedom of speech and religion has been abused was stated in the following language: "When clear and present danger of riot, disorder, interference with traffic upon the public streets, or other immediate threat to public safety, peace, or order, appears, the power of the State to prevent or punish is obvious. Equally obvious is it that a State may not unduly suppress free communication of views, religious or other, under the guise of conserving desirable conditions."

The threat of clear and present danger as the test for judicial evaluation of the claim to freedom of speech, press, or religion in the face of the claim of necessity for regulations in the public interest is also recognized in the picketing case of *Thornhill* v. *Alabama,* discussed below. The *Cantwell* case further established the right to solicit funds in aid of dissemination of religious views as an inseparable attribute of freedom of religion. The Court held that the right to solicit funds could not be made subject to the securing of a license from a public official who was authorized to determine whether the cause was religious. It seems fair to conclude, however, that solicitors of funds for religious or charitable organizations cannot claim to be free from all local control or licensing in this connection. It would seem that reasonable conditions for licensing, such as the furnishing of complete information as to identity, authority, and manner of disposition of funds would be permissible.

In Missouri the conviction of defendants who solicited funds for charity without a license was sustained.[4] In that case an ordinance of the city of St. Louis made the solicitation of funds for charitable, religious, patriotic, or philanthropic purposes unlawful unless the solicitor was licensed by a commission empowered to issue such licenses after satisfying itself that the collection of funds was for a bona fide charitable, religious, or similar purpose. What percentage of donation must be appropriated to private or personal uses in order to render solicitation for charitable or religious purposes fraudulent is not, of course, indicated and remains a matter for future decisions.

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[3] See report of Civil Liberties Committee of the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, *Municipalities and the Law in Action, 1940.*

[4] *Ex parte* Williams, 139 S. W. (2d) 485 (Mo. 1940), *cert. den.*, United States Supreme Court, October 14, 1940. See also, *Steward* v. *Pennsylvania, City of Jeannette,* 137 Pa. Super. 445, 9 A. (2d) 179 (1940), *cert. den.* 309 U. S. 674 (1940).

In the case of *Minersville School District* v. *Gobitis,*[5] the Supreme Court considered the validity of a regulation of the local board of education requiring all school children to participate in the salute of the American flag as against the contention that the regulation interfered with sacred religious beliefs, and therefore was a violation of the Constitution with respect to personal liberty. In this case the Supreme Court recognized the importance of flag saluting as a symbol of patriotism and the relation between patriotism and national unity. The Court reasoned then that in view of the power of any governmental legislative body, as an essential attribute of sovereignty, to establish regulations essential to its continued existence and the welfare of the government of which it is a part, it would give effect to a presumption of validity of the legislative act directed toward this end and would not review the determination of the local legislative body requiring school children to salute the American flag even though it is admitted that the requirement interferes with and restricts the religious freedom of individuals.

Last year the Supreme Court of the United States announced the decision in the celebrated handbill cases which invalidated the handbill regulatory ordinances of four cities as an infringement of freedom of the press.[6] Following this decision, the problem has been considered in many quarters of the remaining permissible sphere of local regulation of handbill and leaflet distribution. In some places the decision is being interpreted as extending freedom of the press to leaflet distribution of all types making no distinction whatsoever between commercial and noncommercial literature. For instance, in the recent decision of *Chrestensen* v. *Valentine,*[7] the United States District Court in New York considered the problem of a police restraint upon the distribution of a handbill of a peculiar design. On one side the owner and exhibitor of a submarine "F-49" advertised his display of the submarine as a commercial proposition. On the other side of the bill he protested against the conduct of the New York City Department of Docks in denying him certain wharfage facilities. Pursuant to Section 318 of the New York City Sanitary Code the distribution of commercial or business advertising matter only is prohibited. The Court, granting a motion for a preliminary injunction, declared that Section 318 was unconstitutional on its face as an abridgement of freedom of the press. A local New York Court, however, refused to follow the *Chrestensen* case to the extent of holding that purely commercial handbills are on the same constitutional plane as noncommercial literature.[8] In Oregon the Circuit Court on September 23 invalidated the Portland handbill ordinance and observed that there was no sufficient reason for a different classification of commercial handbills and noncommercial.[9] Nevertheless such a distinction was impliedly suggested as possible in the Supreme Court opinion in the *Schneider* case and has always been considered as a sound differentiation at least for many purposes. In Kentucky the Court of Appeals held valid a license tax of $25 on the distribution of advertising literature. The assessment of the maximum penalty was sustained against a corporation distributing circulars advertising the wares of a local druggist.[10]

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[5] *Supra* note 2.

[6] See MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1940, p. 513. *Schneider* v. *Irvington,* etc., 308 U. S. 147 (1939).

[7] 34 F. Supp. 596 (N. Y. 1940).

Labor and Local Regulations. The Supreme Court decision in the case of *Thornhill* v. *Alabama*[11] applied the clear and present danger test to reach the conclusion that peaceful picketing is an exercise of personal liberty, protected by the Federal Constitution and that in the absence of clear and present danger of breach of the peace which the Court must determine by careful evaluation of the facts surrounding the application of such an ordinance, the right of individuals to assemble and to express views by peaceful picketing cannot be restricted. Since that decision a recent pronouncement of the Oregon Supreme Court points to the same result. These decisions carry on the line of cases indicated by the decision of the Nevada Supreme Court reported last year, *Reno* v. *Second Judicial District Court.*[12]

Receiving much discussion at the present time is the current problem of the right to strike on defense projects and the question of local, state, or federal control in this regard. No authoritative decision has yet been reported on this important subject. With respect to strikes or jurisdiction to mediate labor disputes on public jobs or with public employees, however, a Michigan decision during the past year has been reported.[13] As against the contention of the state of Michigan Labor Mediation Board that it had no jurisdiction to consider the dispute of the city employees of the city lighting department of Grand Rapids, the Court held that the act creating the state Labor Mediation Board did apply and was not a violation of the rights of a home rule city. The Court pointed out that a strike or labor dispute did have serious economic repercussions on the general public, and it "is a matter of general public concern and well within the police power of the state to attempt to prevent disputes between employees and employers not only in manufacturing concerns and factories, but also in public utilities whether privately or publicly owned and operated."

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[8] *People* v. *La Rollo,* City Magistrates Court of the city of New York, Third District, Borough of Bronx, December 4, 1940.

[9] *Loyear* v. *City of Portland,* September 23, 1940 (Oregon).

[10] *Reuben H. Donnelley Corp.* v. *City of Bellevue,* 140 S. W. (2d) 1024 (Ky. 1940).

[11] 310 U. S. 88 (1940); noted (1940) 9 *Geo. Wash. L. Rev.* 185.

[12] 95 P. (2d) 994 (Nev. 1940). See also, *U. S.* v. *Carolene Products Co.,* 304 U. S. 144 (1938); (1940) 40 *Col. L. Rev.* 531; (1939) 53 *Harv. L. Rev.* 487.

[13] *Local No. 876* v. *State of Michigan Labor Mediation Board and City of Grand Rapids,* 294 Mich. 629, 293 N. W. 809 (1940).

During the past year the power of cities to bargain collectively with labor unions of local employees has also received considerable attention. The Attorney General of Minnesota in February rendered an opinion to City Attorney B. E. Hughes of Austin, Minnesota, to the effect that the city of Austin had no power to enter into a contract by which membership in a certain labor union would be made prerequisite to employment by the municipally owned gas system.[14] On December 6, 1939, a decision of the Illinois Circuit Court reported in 1940 restrained the Board of Education of the city of Peoria from carrying out a labor agreement with Firemen and Oilers Local 8-A, A. F. of L.[15] This agreement provided that all school board employees of certain types should be members of the union and also provided for wages, hours, and method of discharge of duties of such members. The Court held that the agreement was beyond the power of the board as an unconstitutional discrimination between citizens in selection of employees.[16]

Employees and Civil Service. During the past year the problems most discussed relating to municipal employees were those raised by the application of the Hatch Act[17] to municipal employees engaged in activities where a part of their salaries was derived from federal funds and the proposal to extend the Social Security Act[18] to cover municipal employees.[19] Civil service problems discussed include the validity of a veteran's preference credit in Pennsylvania.[20] The right of an employee to a new position similar to one he lost upon abolition of the office was considered in Buffalo, New York.[21] In Minnesota a reduction of salary of a St. Paul school teacher by budget provision was upheld by a *per curiam* opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, affirming the decision of the Supreme Court of Minnesota.[22] The case of Bertrand Russell and his appointment to the chair of philosophy in the City College of New York attracted wide attention but was actually disposed of on the basis of citizenship requirement although the opinion did discuss the moral effect of Russell's teachings and philosophy.[23] Other cases discussed the reasons for discharge, marriage as a bar to an appointment of a spouse, etc.[24] Finally, the national defense program has created a host of problems related to municipal employees and selective service. These will be pointed out below.

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[14] Digested 5 *Municipal Law Journal* 32.

[15] *Chapin* v. *Board of Education of Peoria* (Illinois), Dec. 6, 1939.

[16] For discussion of these problems see 5 *Municipal Law Journal* 72, and *Municipalities and the Law in Action, 1938B*, p. 57.

[17] For digest of an opinion of the Comptroller General on this subject see 5 *Municipal Law Journal* 44.

[18] For text of the Wagner Bill proposing these extensions see 5 *Municipal Law Journal* 124.

[19] See the program and reports of the discussion of these topics in *Municipalities and the Law in Action*, 1940.

[20] *Carney* v. *Lowe*, 9 A. (2d) 418 (Pa. Nov. 1939).

[21] *McNamara* v. *Holling*, 13 N. Y. S. (2d) 477 (1940).

[22] *Doyle* v. *City of St. Paul*, U. S. Sup. Ct., June 3, 1940, *aff'g* 206 Minn. 649 (1940).

Regulation of Business and Industry. Much publicity is being given to problems of the effect of state and local legislation as economic trade barriers. While a great amount has not yet been written on the subject of local legislation in this respect, the problems have been indicated in specific decisions and deserve careful and dispassionate study. The recent Supreme Court case of *Best & Co.* v. *Maxwell*[25] holding invalid the North Carolina tax on persons selling goods by sample at a temporary place of business and not maintaining a regular retail store within the state suggests an approach to these problems. In that case the court pointed out that as a result of the New York sales tax case taxation of interstate transactions will be allowed even where the interstate commerce is burdened. The tax, however, must not discriminate against out-of-state dealers. As to a local license tax on an out-of-city dealer held invalid by the Minnesota Supreme Court, see the case of *City of Waseca* v. *Braun*.[26] Local regulation of solicitors and canvassers relates to this problem for the actual reason that such regulation is usually sought by the local interests to equalize an advantage held by the out-of-city dealer or create a preferred position for the local trade. The out-of-city dealer does not pay taxes as a resident of the corporation yet he takes the same benefits of the local market, use of streets, public protection, etc., enjoyed by the local merchants. While hawkers and peddlers are generally held subject to local regulations and taxation, drummers or solicitors are not in such a clear position. Several decisions have considered ordinances of the Green River type attempting to regulate or prohibit house-to-house canvassing.[27] The Supreme Court of Oklahoma on rehearing reversed itself to hold invalid a Green River type ordinance as an attempt to regulate a matter not a public nuisance.[28] Similar results were reached in Georgia[29] and in Nebraska.[30] These states have joined Florida, South Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland in denying the validity of such ordinances at all, while several other jurisdictions up-hold such regulations. The year 1940 seems to have been a negative year for the Green River ordinance.

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[23] *Kaye* v. *Board of Higher Education*, 18 N. Y. S. (2d) 821 (1940).

[24] *State* ex rel. *Ashing* v. *Davis*, 104 P. (2d) 335 (Wash. July 6, 1940); *Monsur* v. *City of Sacramento*, 103 P. (2d) 221 (Cal. App. June 5, 1940).

[25] 61 Sup. Ct. 334 (U. S. 1940).

[26] 288 N. W. 229 (Minn. 1940).

[27] See *Town of Green River* v. *Munger*, 50 Wyo. 52, 58 P. (2d) 456, *app. dis.*, 300 U. S. 688; *Fuller Brush Co.* v. *Town of Green River*, 65 F. (2d) 112, 88 A. L. R. 177. For further cases see 5 *Municipal Law Journal* 24.

[28] *City of McAlester* v. *Grand Union Tea Co.*, 98 P. (2d) 924 (Okla. 1940).

[29] *De Berry* v. *City of La Grange*, 8 S. E. (2d) 146 (1940).

[30] *Jewel Tea Co.* v. *City of Geneva*, 291 N. W. 664 (Neb. 1940).

Local ordinances having a necessary extraterritorial effect may also operate as trade barriers. Such ordinances are frequently invalidated on the ground that local power must be restricted in its effect to territory within the city limits. In February, 1940, a Texas case invalidated an ordinance regulating the manufacture and distribution of bread. The ordinance provided for inspection of bakeries by the city health officer and an inspection fee to defray the cost of the regulation. The Court held that as applied to bakeries outside the city limits supplying products within the city the ordinance was invalid.[31] The fairly recent case of *Dorsa* v. *Santa Clara County*[32] has set forth the principle that local police power includes power to inspect dairies, bakeries, meat companies, etc., doing business within the city limits and that the power is limited only by the usual requirement of reasonableness. It would seem that the rational solution of the problem of the extraterritorial effect of such regulations would call for a recognition of a valid exercise of local police power if the extraterritorial operation thereof is in fact reasonably incidental, and if the ordinance does not by fact or intention discriminate against nonresidents.[33]

A very significant decision in the field of local licensing of business for the purpose of price regulation was started on its way during the past year in New York. The case of *Kelly, Sullivan, Inc.* v. *Moss*,[34] decided by the Supreme Court of New York in September, holds that the New York statute licensing ticket brokers and making it unlawful to offer for resale theatre and other amusement tickets at prices in excess of the retail sale price printed on the ticket is valid. The effect of this case, if it is sustained by the Court of Appeals of New York and the Supreme Court of the United States, will be to overrule the famous case of *Tyson* v. *Banton*.[35]

Attempts to regulate other businesses such as electricians,[36] pawnbrokers,[37] and grocery stores[38] have been adjudicated during the year. An interesting case in Illinois held the Chicago ordinance regulating chemical or paint factories properly applied to cosmetic manufacturers.[39]

The attempts to regulate prices, wages, and hours of barber shops continue, but while several cases in 1939 upheld such measures, 1940 has brought almost equal disapproval.[40] The Minnesota barber shop case went even further and sustained a code of fair competition which was authorized by local ordinance for the regulation of the barber business. Several cities at the present time have adopted and others are considering general codes to be adopted under the authority of local ordinances for the regulation of service business such as restaurants, cleaners and dyers, barbers, beauty shops, etc.[41]

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[31] *Ex parte Ernest*, 136 S. W. (2d) 595 (Tex. 1940).

[32] 72 P. (2d) 912 (Cal. 1937).

[33] For an analysis of this subject see 5 *Municipal Law Journal* 34.

[34] 22 N. Y. S. (2d) 491 (1940). Noted (1940) 9 *Geo. Wash. L. Rev.* 242.

[35] 273 U. S. 418 (1927).

[36] *Matill* v. *City of Chattanooga*, 132 S. W. (2d) 201 (Tenn. 1940).

[37] *Medias* v. *City of Indianapolis*, 23 N. E. (2d) 590 (Ind. 1940).

[38] *McCully* v. *City of Wichita*, Jan. 27, Kansas, 1940. See also *Justesen's Food Stores* v. *City of Tulare*, 84 P. (2d) 140 (Cal. 1939). Both these food store cases invalidate a local ordinance attempting to provide for regulation of hours of business.

[39] *Franco-American Hygienic Co.* v. *City of Chicago*, Oct. 11, 1940.

Safety Regulations. During the year a number of cases have been decided discussing the traditional legal problems arising in connection with the installation of parking meters.[42] One decision is noted relating to the power of the city to suspend an automobile driver's license. The Supreme Court of Nebraska upheld the power of the city to suspend the license of a driver found guilty of drunken driving.[43] As an incident to the power to regulate the streets regulation of the use of sound trucks was sustained.[44] Other subjects regulated include fireworks,[45] billboards,[46] and garages.[47]

Regulations for Social Objectives. In 1940 decisions relating to public housing and the program of activity in cooperation with the United States Housing Authority have been handed down by the highest courts of Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Kentucky, Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, and South Carolina. As a result of these decisions only 12 of the 38 states which have housing laws now lack interpretative decisions.[48] The result of this litigation continues to be a practically unanimous approval of the housing program.

Another case in the field of social objectives is an interesting zoning case which held unconstitutional the zoning ordinance of the city of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, prohibiting the use or occupancy of buildings in specified residential districts by colored persons and prohibiting the use or occupancy of buildings in other specified residential districts by white persons.[49] Declaring the question to be of first impression the Court found that the ordinance violated the Federal Constitution even though the districts assigned to the different races are fairly located and equitably apportioned.

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[40] The 1939 cases sustaining such regulations are: *Herron* v. *Arnold,* 82 P. (2d) 977 (Okla. 1939); *Minnesota* v. *McMasters,* 283 N. W. 767 (Minn. 1939) (upholding the regulation). The 1940 cases disapproving such regulations are: *State* v. *Garrubo,* 10 A. (2d) 635 (N. J. Sup. Ct. 1940); *Niagara Falls* v. *Pacella,* N. Y. Sup. Ct. (Aug. 1, 1940); *Jones* v. *Bontempo,* 8 *U. S. Law Week* 266 (Ohio Common Pleas 1940); *City of Huron* v. *Munson,* 8 *U. S. Law Week* 111 (S. D. Dec., 1939).

[41] For a discussion of this type of ordinance see the report of the Committee on Social and Economic Regulation of Industry, *Municipalities and the Law in Action, 1940.*

[42] *Hendricks* v. *City of Minneapolis,* Feb. 9, 1940, Minnesota (power to install sustained); accord, *Owens* v. *Owens and City of Columbia,* April 1, 1940, South Carolina; *City of Grand Rapids* v. *Wm. Kishkorn,* case no. 4110, Superior Ct. Grand Rapids, Mich., April 8, 1940. *Contra: M. H. Rhodes, Inc.* v. *City of Raleigh,* June 8, 1940, North Carolina; See 5 *Municipal Law Journal* 95 and Report No. 47, National Institute of Municipal Law Officers for analysis of problems and experience of cities with parking meters.

[43] See *Gimbler* v. *City of Seward,* original opinion, 136 Neb. 196, 285 N. W. 542 (op. mod'd, November 24, 1939). See also *Kistler* v. *City of Warren,* 16 N. E. (2d) 948 (Ohio 1939).

[44] *Faria* v. *Violette,* Case No. 299 (U. S. D. C. Mass., Feb. 12, 1940); see also note *American City Magazine,* Dec. 1940, p. 111.

[45] *Ex parte Clark,* 140 S. W. (2d) 854 (regulation upheld).

[46] *Town of Milton* v. *Donnelly,* 28 N. E. (2d) 438 (Mass., July 3, 1940) (regulation upheld).

[47] A garage was held liable for detention of car picked up on police order in *Gates* v. *Groebli-Harris Automotive Service,* Los Angeles *Daily Journal,* Sept. 23, 1940, p. 1. *Cf. Jackson* v. *Copelan,* 50 Ohio App. 414, 198 N. E. 597 (1935) and *Stiner* v. *City of New Orleans,* 133 La. 275, 136 So. 596, both of which hold a city can remove cars illegally parked on city streets at the expense of the car owner.

[48] See Report of the Housing Committee, National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, *Municipalities and the Law in Action, 1940.*

Sustaining a local ordinance prohibiting the display of contraceptive devices or their sale "except by a druggist operating a bona fide drugstore equipped with a prescription department and actually engaged in the business of compounding prescriptions and complying with state pharmacy laws or a physician duly licensed to practice in the state" the court in Michigan points out the necessary balance that must be maintained between the public health which requires the sale of such products and the public morals which may be adversely affected thereby.[50]

Zoning. The usual volume of decisions on city planning and zoning has been observed during the year. Most interesting in the trends indicated by these cases are the validity of retroactive zoning laws or ordinances having such an effect[51] and the problems of administration of the zoning laws in order to allow proper variances in their application.[52] A host of problems in this connection may be anticipated as a result of national defense industrial expansion.

The use of the zoning power to accomplish what is commonly done by private contract, creating covenants running with the land, has been condemned by a decision which passes upon an ordinance of the town of Bloomfield, New Jersey. The ordinance defined a zone in which "no building shall be erected to a height in excess of 35 feet and no building shall be erected with its roof ledge less than 26 feet above the building foundation." The attempt to exclude, apparently, the so-called "small house" from a given residential area is held to exceed the zoning power. The municipality cannot legally provide that no house costing less than a certain sum should be erected in a specified area, and the instant ordinance is of this type and does not promote the public health, safety, or general welfare.

This case seems not to go beyond the general principle that the courts may declare unreasonable the exercise by a municipality of a power granted in general terms. It does not have the effect of invalidating a proper ordinance designed to prevent suburban land blight by defining certain zones as restricted to country estates, for example. The latter technique appears to conform in principle to the accepted basis of the zoning power; only the application of the idea is here invalidated.[53]

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[49] *Clinton* v. *Winston-Salem,* Sup. Ct. North Carolina, Feb. 2, 1940.

[50] *People* v. *Leonard Pennock,* Mich. (1940) (Detroit ordinance). See also *McConnell* v. *Knoxville* 172 Tenn. 190.

[51] For cases dealing with retroactive effect of zoning ordinances see *People* v. *Wolfe,* 290 N. Y. S. 131, *aff'd* 5 N. E. (2d) 355; *Boyd* v. *Walsh,* 216 N. Y. S. 242, *aff'd* 155 N. E. 877; *People* v. *Kesbec,* 13 N. Y. S. (2d) 104, *aff'd* 24 N. E. (2d) 476; *Bazinsky* v. *Kesbec,* 19 N. Y. S. (2d) 716.

[52] Outstanding among the variance cases is *Rubin* v. *Board of Directors of the City of Pasadena,* 104 P. (2d) 1041, decided by the Cal. Sup. Ct., August 23, 1940.

Taxation and Finance. Aside from the problems created by the constant search for new sources of revenue the field of taxation and municipal finance is particularly characterized during 1940 by attempts to study and apply the New York City sales tax case of *McGoldrick* v. *Berwind-White Coal Mining Company.*[54] The most recent reference to this case by the Supreme Court of the United States was in the case of *Best & Co., Inc.* v. *Maxwell, supra,* which pointed out that the limitation which still remains on the power of state and local authorities to tax interstate transactions is that such taxation must be nondiscriminatory.

A Michigan case involving a revenue bond problem held invalid a bond issue which would exceed the debt limit because a proportion of the cost of the project was to be paid from general obligation bonds.[55] Perhaps the most interesting case involving a method of financing a municipal project is that of *Miles* v. *Lee*[56] holding that the agreement of bankers to advance funds for the purchase of airport property, taking in exchange obligations in the nature of purchase money liens against the property and not involving the general credit of the city at all, is a valid arrangement not to be counted in a computation of the debt limit even though the financiers are relying on the expectation that the city taxing power will be used to pay off the bonds.

Local income or wage taxes are receiving the careful study of many municipalities.[57] The Philadelphia wage tax has been sustained in its entirety in the case of *Dole* v. *City of Philadelphia.*[58] In the case of *James J. Sweeny* v. *District of Columbia*[59] the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia held that a federal employee who had been residing in the District for 20 years but who during that time had kept a mailing address in Boston and had voted there was not domiciled in the District for the purpose of taxation under the District of Columbia intangible personal property tax law.

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[53] *Brookdale Homes, Inc.* v. *Johnson,* 123 N. J. L. 602, 10 A. (2d) 477 (1940).

[54] 309 U. S. 33 (1940).

[55] *J. F. Ritchie* v. *Council of City of Harrisville, Mich.,* 289 N. W. 197 (Mich. 1940).

[56] 143 S. E. (2d) 843 (Ky. 1940).

[57] With reference to St. Louis see 24 *Wash. Univ. L. R. Q.* 217; with respect to Philadelphia see the report of the experience of Philadelphia in *Municipalities and the Law in Action,* 1940.

[58] 337 Pa. 375, 11 A. (2d) 163 (1940) and a supplemental opinion 337 Pa. 335, 11 A. (2d) 767 (1940).

[59] 113 F. (2d) 25 (1940).

During the year 1940 municipal employees filed their first income tax returns under the Public Salaries Tax Act of 1939.[60]

Interpretation of Powers. It has been reported that in West Virginia not a single locality has as yet taken advantage of its home rule act of 1937. The league of municipalities in that state is now demanding that the Act be amended by the 1941 legislature. In Texas, however, several municipalities have adopted home rule charters.[61] It is reported that in Connecticut legislation will be proposed during this next general assembly to facilitate the adoption of the council-manager plan of government in both towns and cities. In Maine it has been held that the discretionary powers of the overseers of the poor cannot be delegated to persons not on the board.[62] In Iowa it was held that ordinances did not have to be published by the city councils in newspapers if they were eventually published in book form.[63] In New York it was held that the contract between the city and Trade Zone Operators, Inc. for the operation of the municipally owned and licensed federal trade zone was invalid as a violation of the local administrative code and particularly as a delegation of the power over public property to a private corporation.[64] The city of New Rochelle was held not to have the power to confer upon banks the right withheld by state statute to pledge the bank's assets to secure municipal deposits.[65] A significant case was the decision in *Howell* v. *Port of New York Authority* [66] to the effect that the Port of New York Authority does not have powers of local government and is therefore not a municipal corporation. It does perform governmental functions which project beyond state lines and it is therefore a sovereign agency of both the states of New York and of New Jersey and is immune from suit without its consent.

Torts. The usual flood of cases involving the application of the well-settled principles relating to municipal tort liability was noted again in 1940.[67] Most significant, however, in the field of municipal tort liability at the present time is the trend toward a more realistic approach to the administration of local public liability. Notice of claim statutes continue to receive favorable consideration in the nature of statutes of limitation [68] and the studies undertaken to develop the factual background of experience in municipal tort liability have advanced to the stage where comparative analysis of some of the published results is possible.[69] It should be noted that in Virginia a bill introduced in the state legislature seeks to relieve cities and towns from liability in any civil action for damages resulting from injury to the person or property of any person caused by any act or omission constituting simple or ordinary negligence on the part of officers or agents of the city or town in the operation of bathing beaches, swimming pools, parks, playgrounds, or other recreational facilities.[70]

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[60] For a discussion of problems of tax immunities and municipal salaries and securities see Report of the Committee on Tax Immunities, National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, *Municipalities and the Law in Action,* 1940. See also Report of Committee on Taxation and Revenues, *id.*

[61] See *Texas Municipalities.*

[62] *Fort Fairfield* v. *Millinocket,* 12 A. (2d) 173 (Me. 1940).

[63] *City of Des Moines* v. *Meredith,* 294 N. W. 574 (Iowa 1940).

[64] *American Dock Co.* v. *City of New York,* 21 N. Y. S. (2d) 943 (1940); noted (1941) 9 *Geo. Wash. L. Rev.* 482 (February, 1941).

[65] *New Rochelle Trust Co.* v. *White,* 28 N. E. (2d) 387 (Ct. App. N. Y., May 28, 1940).

[66] 34 F. Supp. 797 (D. C. N. J. 1940).

[67] See Report of Committee on Tort Liability, National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, *Municipalities and the Law in Action, 1940.*

[68] See Report of National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, No. 60, *Tort Notice of Claims Statutes and Their Interpretation.*

Federal-City Relations. Problems in federal-city relations now, of course, converge on the national defense program. At the present time a special committee is working with the National Defense Commission in the drafting of model rent control legislation in order to assist states and local authorities in the matter of rent control resulting from the housing shortage caused by rapid expansion of defense industries.[71]

Problems of the relation of local power to the selective service system have been considered both in the effect of the draft on municipal employees, their deferment, classification, etc. and also with respect to the validity of local expenditures for the purpose of continuing salaries of drafted men and the civil service status of such persons.[72] The Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Act requiring affidavits that a defendant is not in the military service before a judgment may be taken by default has also created a serious problem of an administrative nature for cities.[73] Other local aspects of the national defense program have been discussed in detail by city attorneys in conference with the Attorney General of the United States and officials of the Department of Justice. Priorities in relation to performance of contracts with cities which are affected by the production requirements of the National Defense Commission is another problem receiving the attention of both cities and the National Defense Commission.[74]

As to other phases of federal-city relations, a contract whereby a city undertook to pledge that all of the operations of a recreational and community center would be in accordance with regulations prescribed under the Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1935 and administrative orders issued by the WPA was held void because it resulted in a delegation of governmental powers by the local authority to the federal government.[75] In the case of *James Steward & Co., Inc.* v. *Sadrakula,*[76] the Supreme Court of the United States held that the safety regulations of the New York state labor law were properly applied to a federal construction project. Another Supreme Court decision interpreted an agreement under the Raker Act whereby the federal government had granted certain federal land and right of ways to the city of San Francisco.[77] The court held that under the authority of the Act and the grant the city could not transfer to a private utility the right to sell power from the project. In the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York it was held that a city was not immune from operation of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure requiring it to submit to examination before trial under Rule 26.[78]

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[69] See Fuller and Casner, *Municipal Tort Liability in Operation* (1941) 54 *Harv. L. Rev.* 437.

[70] House Bill 209.

[71] *Block* v. *Hirsh*, 256 U. S. 135 (1921); *Marcus Brown Holding Co.* v. *Felman*, 256 U. S. 170 (1921); *Levy Leasing Co.* v. *Siegel*, 258 U. S. 242 (1922); *Chastleton Corp.* v. *Sinclair*, 264 U. S. 543 (1924).

[72] See memorandum released by National Institute of Municipal Law Officers surveying the problems involved in this connection.

[73] See Cockrill, "Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act, 1940," *American Bar Association Journal* 23 (January, 1941).

[74] See the various papers and discussion on problems of national defense reported in *Municipalities and the Law in Action*, 1940.

Several cases have followed the rule of *Duke Power Co.* v. *Ickes,*[79] and *Tennessee Power Co.* v. *TVA*[80] to the effect that residents of cities as taxpayers do not have a sufficient interest to maintain a suit to restrain cooperation between a city and the federal government involving construction of a municipal plant with federal funds.[81]

Municipalities in the Supreme Court of the United States. Most important of these decisions during the 1939-40 term were the New York sales tax cases, all discussed above. Others include the San Francisco "Hetch-Hetchy" project case also mentioned above and the following: (1) *Cady* v. *City of Detroit* dismissing an appeal from a decision of the Supreme Court of Michigan upholding Detroit's automobile trailer camp ordinance; (2) *City of Atlanta* v. *Ickes,* holding that until prices are fixed the city could not attack the constitutionality of the Bituminous Coal Act—the Court later held that Act constitutional (3) *Sunshine Anthracite Coal Co.* v. *Adkins,* denying a writ of certiorari in a case involving the validity of an ordinance requiring persons distributing printed matter of noncommercial character to register with the police, to pay a registration fee of 50 cents, to be photographed and fingerprinted, limiting the life of permits to three days, and providing that no person convicted of a crime or of ill repute may be issued a permit; the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals had held the ordinance unconstitutional;[82] (4) *City of Yonkers* v. *Downey,* holding that deposits withdrawn by a city from a national bank while the bank was insolvent constituted unlawful preferences and could be recovered from the city by the bank's receiver; (5) *Steward* v. *Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, City of Jeannette,* denying a writ of certiorari to review a decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania sustaining conviction of members of the religious organization, "Jehovah's Witnesses," for violating ordinance provisions requiring persons canvassing or soliciting within the city to obtain a license to transact business; (6) *McGoldrick* v. *Gulf Oil Corporation,* holding New York City's sales tax unconstitutional as applied to sales of fuel oil for use as ship stores on vessels engaged in foreign commerce because the tax conflicts with federal legislation on the subject; (7) *Texas Natural Gas Utilities* v. *City of El Campo,* denying a writ of certiorari to review a lower court decision that a utility was not entitled to an injunction against enforcement of a rate ordinance until it had exhausted all remedies provided by state legislation. The orders in the other cases are also of interest and importance and they have been noted from time to time in the *Municipal Law Journal.* Four cases relating to local affairs were carried over to the October term, 1940.

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[75] *Aquamoi Land Co.* v. *City of Cape Girardeau,* 142 S. W. 332 (Mo. July 3, 1940). See also *McGuinn* v. *City of High Point* (N. C., Apr., 1940), 8 *U. S. Law Week* 735, 8 S. E. (2d) 462 (1940).

[76] 60 Sup. Ct. 431 (1940).

[77] 310 U. S. 16 (1940).

[78] *Conneway* v. *City of New York,* 32 F. Supp. 54 (D. C. N. Y. 1940).

[79] 302 U. S. 464.

[80] 306 U. S. 118.

[81] *Powell* v. *City of Baird,* 132 S. W. (2d) 464 (Tex. Civ. App. 1940); *Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.* v. *City of Havre,* 94 P. (2d) 660 (Mont. 1940).

[82] 123 N. J. L. 220.

On October 7, 1940, the Supreme Court began its 1940-41 term with some 500 cases docketed, of which 27 directly involved municipalities. On October 14, 1940, 15 of these cases were disposed of without substantive action by the Court by per curiam dismissals or orders denying certiorari. By December 31, 1940, two more cases had been docketed. The Court acted on 10 of the pending cases by granting certiorari on four consolidated for hearing, noting probable jurisdiction on one, denying certiorari on four, and deciding one with a full opinion.[83]

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[83] *L. Singer and Sons* v. *Union Pacific Railroad Company,* 9 *U. S. Law Week* 4089 (Dec. 16, 1940). This case held that a city did not have sufficient interest because of loss of taxes to qualify as a party in interest within the meaning of Sect. 402 (20) of the Transportation Act so as to entitle it to maintain an action for an injunction to restrain a railroad from extending its lines to a proposed terminal in an adjacent city without obtaining a certificate of convenience and necessity from the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Professional Organization: Law

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers

THE National Institute of Municipal Law Officers was organized to serve cities through their city attorneys for the general improvement of municipal law administration. At the 1938 annual meeting the constitution of the Institute was amended to provide for membership of city attorneys of all cities in the organization. The Institute's legal staff performs for city attorneys the following services: (1) publishes the *Municipal Law Journal,* a monthly review of legal news and current problems, federal rulings, regulations and orders, briefs and opinions filed with the Institute, and important recent decisions in the field of municipal law; (2) prepares and distributes research reports on municipal legal problems; (3) serves as a clearinghouse for the exchange of briefs and opinions prepared by city attorneys; (4) prepares and distributes model ordinances on subjects of current interest to city attorneys; (5) drafts for city attorneys, upon request, ordinances to meet specific problems with which they are confronted; (6) represents member cities before federal agencies, administrative boards, and in the District of Columbia courts in co-operation with city attorneys; (7) prepares and assists city attorneys in preparing briefs and opinions for member cities; (8) maintains a general information service on all municipal legal problems.

Committees appointed and functioning during the year 1940 were: national defense; social and economic regulation of industry; civil liberties; model handbill ordinance; federal, state, and city relationships; airports; ordinances and ordinance enforcement; taxation and revenues; share for cities of state-collected revenues; housing; tort liability; public utilities; coal prices; and tax immunities. Reports on their activities in 1940 are published in *Municipalities and Law in Action for 1940.* Twenty-three research and special service reports were issued during the year. The most significant of these reports dealt with the topics of airports, tort notice of claim statutes, radio, law department administration, and handbills.

The Institute during 1940 continued to represent the public interest of cities before federal departments and agencies such as the Bituminous Coal Division of the Department of the Interior, Federal Power Commission, Federal Communications Commission, etc. The Institute staff has actively cooperated with many of the federal agencies to secure workable solutions of federal-city legal problems. Most important of these relations in the past year have been with the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the United States Housing Authority, and the National Defense Commission.—JOHN A. MCINTIRE, executive director, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Sources of Information: Law and Courts

Services of National Agencies

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MUNICIPAL LAW OFFICERS—*730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.*

- Drafts model ordinances through cooperative action of city attorneys serving on the following committees: civil liberties; federal, state, and city relations; housing; ordinances and ordinance enforcement; public utilities; taxation and revenues; tort liability; share for cities of state-collected revenues; model handbill; social and economic regulation of industry.
- Supplies ordinances adopted by other cities to city attorneys upon request and assists city attorneys in drafting ordinances for their own cities.
- Staff attorneys work with city attorneys in representing member cities before federal agencies, administrative boards, and District of Columbia courts.
- Publishes monthly a review of legal news and current problems; federal rulings, regulations and orders; briefs and opinions of city attorneys; and important recent decisions of interest to city attorneys.
- Publishes research reports on current problems in the field of municipal law and sends out news releases on important court decisions or other matters of interest to city attorneys.
- Staff attorneys prepare briefs and legal opinions in reply to requests from city attorneys.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS—*Department of Commerce*

- Publishes annual reports on judicial criminal cases by states (27) by offense, by disposition.

Selected Standard References: Legal

Codification and Drafting of Ordinances for Small Towns. By J. F. Sly, J. B. Fordham, and G. A. Shipman. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 70pp. 50 cents.

Law Department Organization and Administration. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D. C. 1940. 47pp. $1.

Municipal Corporations. By Eugene McQuillin. Callaghan and Company, 401 East Ohio Street, Chicago. 1928-40. 7 vol. $10 each.

One City's Legal Experience in Civil Liberties. By John A. McIntire and Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1938. 20pp. $1.

New Books and Pamphlets: Law and Courts

Airport Approach Protection—Model Statute and Ordinance. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D. C. 1940. 29pp. $1.

Law Department Organization and Administration. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D. C. 1940. 47pp. $1.

Law of Municipal Corporations. (Revised volume) By Eugene McQuillin. Callaghan and Company, 401 East Ohio Street, Chicago. 1940. 1160pp. $12.

Legal Experience of Airports. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D. C. 1940. 323pp. $4.

Municipalities and the Law in Action for 1939. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D. C. 323pp. $4.

Radio and Municipal Regulations. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D. C. 1940. 44pp. $1.

Symposium on Municipal Tort Liability. Legal Notes on Local Government, August, 1940, entire issue. New York University School of Law, 100 Washington Square East, New York.

Tort Liability of Public Officers. By Leon P. David. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 93pp. $1.

Tort Notice of Claim Statutes; Legal Interpretation and Effect. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1940. 37pp. $1.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

Forms of Legal Aid Organizations in Middle-Sized Cities and Smaller Communities. By John S. Bradway. National Association of Legal Aid Organizations, 25 Exchange Street, Rochester, New York. 1940. 116pp.

Grand and Petit Juries in the United States. Arizona Legislative Bureau, Phoenix. 1940. 27pp.

Legal Aid and the Organized Bar. By John S. Bradway. Duke University, Durham, North Carolina. 1939. 248pp. $2.50.

Legal Aid Records and Standards. Compiled by John S. Bradway. National Association of Legal Aid Organizations, 25 Exchange Street, Rochester, New York. 647pp. $3.

Proceedings of the First National Parole Conference April 17-18, 1939. United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. 1939. 156pp.

Report of the National Committee on Traffic Law Enforcement, Presented at Annual Meeting of American Bar Association. The Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago. 1940. 65pp. Not for publication.

Rules of the Municipal Court, Effective January 1, 1940. The Court, Dayton, Ohio. 1940. 12pp.

Traffic Court Procedures, City of Houston. Research Department, Houston, Texas. 1940. 12pp.

Selected Periodicals: Law and Courts

Journal of the American Judicature Society. (Bimonthly.) American Judicature Society, Law School Building, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 20 cents.

Legal Aid Review. (Quarterly.) Legal Aid Society, 11 Park Place, New York.

Legal Notes on Local Government. (Bimonthly.) Legal Research Bureau, New York University School of Law, 100 Washington Square East, New York. $6.

Municipal Law Journal. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Panel. (Irregular.) Association of Grand Jurors of New York County, 50 Lafayette Street, New York.

Selected Model Municipal Ordinances *

(For scope of this list, see article, "How to Use the Year Book," and for addresses of state municipal leagues, see Table III in this Year Book.)

ADMINISTRATION

American Bar Association, Section of Municipal Law. Codification of Municipal Ordinances. 1940. 31pp.

American Municipal Association. Requirements for Publication of Municipal Ordinances and Adoption of Codes by Reference. September, 1940. 10pp. and appendixes. 50 cents.

Cincinnati Bureau of Municipal Research. The Administrative Code and Municipal Code of Ordinances. March, 1927. 48pp.

Kansas City, Missouri. Administrative Code of Kansas City, Missouri. April, 1926. 84pp.

League of South Dakota Municipalities. Preparation, Passage, and Publication of Municipal Ordinances in South Dakota. November, 1937. $1.00. Also includes sample ordinances on various subjects.

National Municipal League. The Model City Charter. 299 Broadway, New York. 1941. 120pp. $1.

Saginaw, Michigan. The Code of Ordinances of the City of Saginaw, Michigan. Vol. 1. Administrative Code. 50 cents. Vol. 2 General Code. $1.50. S. W. Corrigan, city clerk, Saginaw, Michigan. 1938. Unpaged.

Sly, John F. Codification and Drafting of Ordinances for Small Towns. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1932. 70pp. 50 cents.

Wheeling, West Virginia. Administrative Code. 1938.

AERONAUTICS

American Municipal Association. Municipalities and Airport Zoning. Report No. 145. February, 1941. 15pp. 50 cents.

Civil Aeronautics Administration. Model Airport Zoning Act. Washington, D. C. January 6, 1941. 13pp.

—State Aeronautical Legislation Digest and Uniform State Laws. October, 1939. 105pp. 15 cents. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

—Survey of State Airport Zoning Legislation. June, 1939. 28pp. Civil Aeronautics Administration, Washington, D. C.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. To Regulate the Operation of Aircraft and to Require the Licensing of Aircraft and Pilots. 2pp. 30 cents.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Municipal Regulation of Aeronautics. The Municipality, April, 1931. pp. 65-6. 25 cents.

National Association of State Aviation Officials. The Uniform Aeronautical Regulatory Act. 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago. September, 1936. 10pp.

National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. The Uniform Airport Act. 1140 North Dearborn Street, Chicago. July, 1935. 6pp.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. Airport Approach Protection Materials; Model Statute and Ordinance. 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1940. Variously paged. $1.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Model Ordinance on Aeronautics.

AIR CONDITIONING

Galveston, Texas. Franchise to Permit Delivery of Cold Water for Air Conditioning and Cooling Purposes to Consumers Within Specified Limits of City. November 29, 1939.

ANIMALS

Detroit, Michigan. Ordinance No. 278-C on Dogs. June 18, 1934.

Illinois Municipal League. Ordinance Regulating Dogs (Lake Bluff). Illinois Municipal Review, June, 1937, pp. 116-17.

League of Kansas Municipalities. An Ordinance Relating to Dogs, Taxing the Owners and Harborers of Dogs. 7pp.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. Ordinance to Protect and Preserve the Public Health by Regulating the Keeping of Certain Domestic Animals. 2pp.

League of South Dakota Municipalities. Ordinance Regulating Dogs. 1937.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. An Ordinance Relating to the Keeping of Animals and Fowls. The Municipality, June, 1935, pp. 111, 118-19. 25 cents.

—Model Ordinances on Regulation of Dogs. The Municipality, August, 1929, pp. 216-17, 234-5. 25 cents.

Missouri Municipal Association. Model Ordinance on Dogs. October, 1939.

* Codes or compiled ordinances issued in recent years are useful for reference in preparing an ordinance. Among the cities that have published such volumes are: Berkeley, Chico, Oakland, and San Diego, California; Cincinnati, Ohio; Concord and Keene, New Hampshire; Detroit and Saginaw, Michigan; Joplin, Missouri; Kingsport, Tennessee; Newton and Wichita, Kansas; Oak Park, Illinois; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Portland and Salem, Oregon; Shorewood, Wisconsin; Spokane, Washington; and Vergennes, Vermont.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. MODEL DEAD ANIMAL ORDINANCE. November, 1931. 2pp.

Spokane, Washington. ORDINANCE RELATING TO ANIMALS AT LARGE, ETC. Ordinance No. C5850, December 21, 1936.

AUCTIONS

Duluth, Minnesota. AN ORDINANCE TO LICENSE AND REGULATE AUCTIONS AND AUCTION SALES. Ordinance No. 3946, July 30, 1928.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. MODEL ORDINANCE PERTAINING TO AUCTIONS. November, 1930. 3pp.

—MODEL AUCTIONEER'S ORDINANCE. November, 1930. 3pp.

AUDITORIUMS

Alliance, Nebraska. REGULATIONS AND RATES FOR THE USE OF THE AUDITORIUM. 1939. 4pp.

Big Spring, Texas. AN ORDINANCE PRESCRIBING RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE USE OF THE CITY AUDITORIUM, PRESCRIBING RATES TO BE CHARGED FOR USE OF SAME. February, 1940. 3pp.

Buffalo, New York. RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE USE OF MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM. Board of Stadium and Memorial Auditorium. 1941. 3pp.

San Jose, California. AN ORDINANCE . . . PROVIDING FOR THE REGULATING OF CONTRACTS FOR THE USE OF THE MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM, AND ESTABLISHING A SCHEDULE OF FEES AND REGULATION FOR THE USE THEREOF. Ordinance No. 2558. April 29, 1937. 1p.

Shreveport, Louisiana. ORDINANCE FIXING RATES, CHARGES, AND FEES FOR THE USE OF THE AUDITORIUM, AND PROVIDING FOR ITS OPERATION. Ordinance No. 124. 1929. 4pp.

AUTOMOBILE GRAVEYARDS

League of Virginia Municipalities. AN ORDINANCE LICENSING AND REGULATING AUTOMOBILE GRAVEYARDS. July, 1938. 1p.

United States Conference of Mayors. AUTOMOBILE JUNKYARDS AND GRAVEYARDS. September, 1934. 20pp. 50 cents.

AUTOMOBILE INSPECTION

League of Minnesota Municipalities. PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF A MUNICIPAL TESTING STATION FOR MOTOR VEHICLES. Minnesota Municipalities, December, 1938.

AWNINGS

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. MODEL ORDINANCE TO REGULATE THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF AWNINGS OVER SIDEWALKS OR OTHER PUBLIC PLACES. National Municipal Review, Supplement, December, 1935, pp. 759-60.

BILLBOARDS AND SIGNS

Allentown, Pennsylvania. REGULATING THE ERECTION OF SIGNS AND STRUCTURES, ETC. Bill No. 4581, adopted February 26, 1941. 13pp.

Fort Myers, Florida. BILLBOARD ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR TAX OF 10 CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT.

Illinois Municipal League. OUTDOOR ADVERTISING REGULATIONS. (Two suggested ordinances.) July, 1928. 7pp.

Illinois Municipal League. REGULATION OF OVERHANGING SIGNS. (Including model ordinance.) Illinois Municipal Review, July, 1936, pp. 152, 154.

Kenosha, Wisconsin. ORDINANCE TO GOVERN THE INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF BILLBOARDS, SIGNS, ELECTRIC SIGNS, ETC. Ordinance No. 759, August 21, 1933.

Lake Worth, Florida. BILLBOARD ORDINANCE PROHIBITING BILLBOARD WITHIN 200 FEET OF STREET.

League of Iowa Municipalities. BILLBOARDS. 1930. 4pp. 25 cents.

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League of Minnesota Municipalities. REGULATING THE PLANTING AND CARE OF SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND GRASS PLOTS. 3pp. 45 cents.

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Minot, North Dakota. TO REGULATE THE PLANTING, CARE, AND PRESERVATION OF TREES AND SHRUBBERY AND OTHER PLANTS IN THE STREETS OF THE CITY. Ordinance.

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—TO GRANT TO MUNICIPALITY THE RIGHT TO CONSTRUCT, INSTALL, MAINTAIN, AND OPERATE an Electric Light and Power Generating Plant and Distributing System. 10pp. $1.50.

—To Regulate the Municipal Water and Light System. 6pp. 90 cents.

—To Regulate the Operation of Electric Light and Power Distribution System. 3pp. 45 cents.

—To Regulate the Operation of the Gas Plant and Distributing System. 3pp. 45 cents.

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American Municipal Association. Bus Franchises. March 13, 1937. 25 cents. Includes franchise taxes, fees, and licenses levied by a number of cities.

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—To Grant to Power Company an Electric Franchise. 2pp. 30 cents.

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League of Iowa Municipalities. Water Rates. 1935. 6pp. 25 cents.

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League of Minnesota Municipalities. Creating Offices of City Sealer of Weights and Measures and of City Weightmaster. 7pp. $1.05.

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Chicago Regional Planning Association. A Charted Summary of Typical Zoning Ordinances in the Region of Chicago. 160 North La Salle Street, Chicago.

Division of State Planning. A Simplified Rural Zoning Ordinance. 353 Broadway, Albany, New York. Bulletin 32. September, 1937. 9pp.

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AND CITIES. By Patrick Healy, Jr. 1938. 24pp. 50 cents.

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—REGULATION OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS. Cleveland, Ohio. 1938. 12pp.

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—SAMPLE PLANNING AND ZONING ORDINANCES. Western City, August, 1935, pp. 24-25.

Young, Hugh E. NEED FOR AND SOME PRACTICAL METHOD OF REZONING URBAN AREAS. Chicago Plan Commission, Chicago. 1937. 32pp.

PART FIVE

DIRECTORIES OF OFFICIALS

The City-Manager Profession and Directory

Directory of Officials in Cities Over 10,000

Mayors and Clerks in Cities 5,000 to 10,000

List of Directories of City Officials

The City-Manager Profession and Directory

During the year 1940 there were 84 city-manager appointments as compared with an average of 81 for the last 10 years. Sixty-seven of the appointments were received by men who had had previous public administrative experience (see Table 1). The average length of service of managers in office at the end of 1940, including all cities served, was seven years and eight months—an increase of two years and nine months since 1930. City managers continued to show interest in the in-service correspondence courses offered by the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, conducted by the International City Managers' Association. At the close of the year 136 council-manager cities had enrolled one or more of their administrative staff in these courses, as compared to 111 the year before; and 72 city managers had taken advantage of this training opportunity.

Table 1

Comparison of City-Manager Appointments

	1930	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Promotions from administrative staff within city	25	24	19	17	25	17	22
Promotions from adminis. positions outside city	10	9	11	13	11	19	19
Promotions from one city to another	17	6	4	7	5	5	13
Former managers receiving appointments	7	8	12	20	9	10	13
Entering from nongovernmental positions	23	20	17	20	15	22	9
Unknown	0	7	2	7	7	6	8
Total appointments	82	74	65	84	72	79	84
Number of out-of-town appointments	36	21	22	26	22	27	35
Per cent of out-of-town to total	44	28	34	31	31	34	42

Of the 84 city-manager appointments in 1940, 35, or 42 per cent, were nonresidents at the time of appointment, which is the highest per cent of nonresident appointments since 1930 (see Table 1). Local promotions from other administrative posts in the city were received by six city engineers, three assistant city managers, two mayors, two city clerks, a water works superintendent, a building inspector, a finance director, a tax collector, a tax assessor, a police chief, a councilman, a high school superintendent, and a town agent. Of the 19 holding public positions outside the city, four were members of state highway or engineering departments, two were assistant city managers in other cities, two were county officials, two were WPA officials, one a state sanitation officer, one employed by TVA, one superintendent of utilities, a city engineer, a finance director, an overseer of the poor, a chairman of the board of selectmen, a town agent, and a curator of a state historical society. Of the nine entering from nongovernmental positions, five were engineers, one was engaged in real estate, one a bank receiver, one a florist, and one operated an auto agency.

TABLE 2

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF CITIES SERVED BY MANAGERS IN SERVICE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1934-1940

Number of Cities Served	Number of Managers in Service December 31[1]						
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
One	356	378	383	377	381	401	407
Two	64	54	50	54	54	55	60
Three	17	13	16	18	21	19	20
Four	2	2	4	7	8	6	8
Five	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Six	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Seven	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eight	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Total	442	449	456	460	468	483	497

[1] The total number of managers in service at the end of each year does not represent the total number of manager cities as there are always some vacant positions. Prior to 1935 managers who had served the same city twice at different periods were counted as having served different cities. Beginning in 1935, such managers are counted as having served only one city. There were 30 such cases at the end of 1940.

Of the 16 cities making appointments for the first time, 10 were filled by out-of-town men and 8 by men with previous manager experience. Of the 159 cities and counties in which the plan went into effect during the years 1929 to 1940 inclusive, 103, or 65 per cent, appointed out-of-town men as their first managers.

The 13 manager promotions from one city to another in 1940, the highest number of promotions since 1930, made a total of 262 promotions in the city-manager profession since 1908. Promotions from one city to another and the appointment of former city managers are reflected in Table 2, which shows at the end of 1940 that 90 managers in the service had managed more than one city.

Length of Service. The average length of service, including all cities served, of the 497 managers in service at the end of 1940 was seven years and eight months—an increase of one year, six months in the past five years (see Table 3). Of the 497 managers in service at the end of the year, Table 4 shows that 20 managers, or 4 per cent, had served 20 years or more; 82, or 17 per cent, had served 15 years or more; 160, or 32 per cent, had served 10 years or more; and 286, or 58 per cent, had had five or more years of manager experience.

Education of City Managers. Of the 497 city managers in service at the end of 1940, 191, or 38 per cent, had at least one college degree and an additional 133, or 27 per cent, had attended college or taken extension courses.

TABLE 3

AVERAGE LENGTH OF SERVICE OF CITY MANAGERS INCLUDING ALL CITIES SERVED

End of Year	No. of Managers in Service	Average Tenure for All City Managers in Service
1915	53	1 year, 7 months
1920	171	2 years, 1 month
1925	332	3 years, 4 months
1930	401	4 years, 11 months
1935	449	6 years, 2 months
1940	497	7 years, 8 months

TABLE 4

LENGTH OF SERVICE OF MANAGERS INCLUDING ALL CITIES SERVED AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1934-1940

Completed Service in Years	Number of Managers in Service						
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Less than 1	39	52	47	51	49	62	59
1	63	38	48	39	46	42	56
2	44	51	34	39	31	38	38
3	53	35	43	34	37	27	34
4	26	46	30	36	31	30	24
5	32	25	43	26	31	28	27
6	34	28	24	38	25	34	24
7	25	32	24	19	29	23	32
8	18	25	32	22	18	27	21
9	28	16	21	27	22	17	22
10	11	27	15	17	25	22	12
11	21	11	25	14	16	21	19
12	11	20	10	26	15	15	19
13	9	11	19	10	23	14	14
14	8	6	11	19	10	22	14
15	8	7	6	11	18	9	22
16	6	8	7	6	11	16	9
17	5	6	6	6	5	10	16
18	1	4	7	9	7	5	10
19		1	3	6	8	6	5
20			1	4	7	6	6
21				1	3	6	6
22					1	2	6
23						1	2
	442	449	456	460	468	483	497

TABLE 5

COMPARISON OF EDUCATION OF CITY MANAGERS
(Shown in Percentage)

No. Managers in Service	1936 456	1937 460	1938 468	1939 483	1940 497
	%	%	%	%	%
Graduate degrees	2.4	3.0	3.3	3.3	2.8
Bachelor degrees in engineering	28.0	28.5	27.8	26.3	26.3
Bachelor degrees in other fields	8.3	7.6	7.5	8.3	9.3
Attended college (no degree)	23.9	24.0	23.7	23.0	22.7
Extension courses only	3.9	5.0	4.3	3.9	4.0
No college	25.7	25.4	25.9	26.3	26.2
Unknown	7.8	6.5	7.5	8.9	8.7
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Separations from the Service. During 1940, 60 managers resigned or were removed from office and two died—making a total of 62 separations as compared to 61 in 1939, 58 in 1938, 69 in 1937, 50 in 1936, 59 in 1935, and 67 in 1934. Of the 60 managers who were separated from the service, 23 resigned voluntarily, 29 were removed from office, and in 3 cities the plan was repealed (see article on "Council-Manager Government" elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK). The remaining five managers were not actually separated from the service but are accounted for by the removal from the official list of six cities where the manager either was serving in the capacity of both manager and mayor or had very limited administrative authority.

Seventeen of the 55 men leaving manager posts accepted positions in private business, six went into various branches of the federal service, five went into some form of engineering practice, one became a state highway engineer, two secured other manager positions during the year, three assumed other posts in the city (director of public works, city engineer, and city auditor), five retired, three at the end of the year were unemployed, and the occupations of 13 were unknown.

TABLE XX

DIRECTORY OF APPROVED COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES, AND CITY MANAGERS

517 CITIES AND 6 COUNTIES AS OF APRIL 1, 1941

The figure following the city indicates the number of city managers to date and in the column headed "Plan" the letter "C" indicates adoption of the plan by charter, "O" by ordinance. After the manager's name (M) indicates Member and (Assoc. M) Associate Member of the International City Managers' Association; the figure indicates he has served more than one city. A summary of 1940 developments in the city-manager profession appears on the pages preceding this table. Other developments in council-manager government are reported elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK. After the name of the city "t" indicates a town, "tp" a township, and "vil" a village. An asterisk (*) indicates manager on leave for military duty.

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
ARIZONA					
Phoenix (20)	65,414	C	1914	Donald C. Scott	1940
Tucson (4)	36,818	C	1930	George W. Seeley (Assoc. M)	1940
ARKANSAS					
Marianna (1)	4,449	O	1925	C. C. Mitchener	1926
CALIFORNIA					
Alameda (7)	36,256	C	1917	Charles R. Schwanenberg (M)	1936
Alhambra (9)	38,935	C	1916	Gordon M. Bain (Assoc. M)	1941
Avalon (3)	1,637	O	1919	E. R. Pollok	1931
Bakersfield (7)	29,252	C	1915	Fred W. Nighbert (Assoc. M)	1933
Berkeley (3)	85,547	C	1923	Chester C. Fisk (Assoc. M)	1940
Burbank (3)	34,337	C	1927	H. I. Stites (M)	1933
Chico (2)	9,287	C	1923	Harry H. Hume (M)	1929
Compton (7)	16,198	C	1925	J. H. Park (M)	1937
Coronado (6)	6,932	O	1920	Marvin W. Reed * (Assoc. M)	1938
Fillmore (1)	3,252	O	1918	Clarence Arrasmith (Assoc. M)	1918
Glendale (7)	82,582	C	1914	Edwin A. Ingham (M) 2	1937
Hillsborough (2)	2,747	O	1928	E. P. Wilsey (M) 2	1937
Long Beach (11)	164,271	C	1921	Carl R. Erickson (Assoc. M)	1941
Monterey (2)	10,084	C	1925	B. J. Pardee (M) 2	1934
Oakland (2)	302,163	C	1931	John F. Hassler (M)	1933
Pacific Grove (2)	6,249	C	1927	Erwin Dames (M)	1929
Pasadena (3)	81,864	C	1921	C. W. Koiner (M)	1933
Pittsburg (5)	9,520	O	1919	Frank R. Chilton (M) 2	1939
Porterville (4)	6,270	C	1927	Elmer L. Long	1940
Redwood City (2)	12,453	C	1929	C. L. Dimmitt (M)	1937
Richmond (1)	23,642	O	1920	J. A. McVittie (M)	1920
Sacramento (4)	105,958	C	1921	James S. Dean (M)	1930
Sacramento County (1)	170,333	C	1933	Charles W. Deterding, Jr.	1933
Salinas (1)	11,586	O	1936	Victor J. Barlogio	1936
San Diego (8)	203,341	C	1932	Walter W. Cooper (Assoc. M)	1940
San Jose (3)	68,457	C	1916	C. B. Goodwin (M)	1920
San Leandro (4)	14,601	C	1928	Ray L. Billings	1937
San Mateo (4)	19,403	C	1923	William D. Soule (M)	1937
Santa Rosa (6)	12,605	C	1923	Joseph P. Berry	1938
South Pasadena (5)	14,356	O	1920	Frank Clough	1940
Stockton (2)	54,714	C	1923	Walter B. Hogan (M)	1929
Tulare (6)	8,259	C	1923	W. D. Cook	1939
Upland (1)	6,316	O	1930	R. G. Manley (M)	1930
Ventura (2)	13,264	C	1933	Don C. McMillan (M)	1934
Visalia (2)	8,904	C	1923	J. J. Philippe (Assoc. M)	1933

COLORADO

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Boulder (5)	12,958	C	1918	Harold C. McClintock (Assoc. M)	1932
Colorado Springs (2)	36,789	C	1921	E. L. Mosley (M)	1930
Durango (4)	5,887	C	1915	O. W. Harrah (Assoc. M)	1937
Fort Collins (1)	12,251	O	1939	G. H. Palmes (Assoc. M)	1939
Grand Junction (4)	12,479	C	1922	Bruce Brownson (Assoc. M)	1939
Montrose (8)	4,764	C	1914	Harold B. Vasey (Assoc. M)	1940
CONNECTICUT					
Bloomfield t (1)	4,309	C	1941	George R. Imboden (Assoc. M)	1941
Killingly t (Danielson) (1)	9,547	C	1939	Lawrence F. McClusky (Assoc. M)	1939
New London (3)	30,456	C	1921	John W. Sheedy	1936
Stratford t (5)	22,580	C	1921	William H. Shea (M)	1935
West Hartford t (2)	33,776	C	1935	Rodney L. Loomis (M)	1935
DELAWARE					
Dover (1)	5,517	C	1929	L. D. Shank (M)	1929
Milford (1)	4,214	C	1932	Charles E. Banning (M)	1932
Rehoboth (2)	1,247	C	1937	Robert C. Hill	1939
FLORIDA					
Alachua (1)	1,081	C	1923	H. H. Hobbs	1923
Bartow (7)	6,158	C	1922	G. H. McCoy (Assoc. M)	1941
Clearwater (5)	10,136	C	1923	F. L. Hendrix (Assoc. M)	1939
Coral Gables (4)	8,294	C	1925	A. B. Curry (Assoc. M)	1939
Daytona Beach (14)	22,584	C	1922	F. M. Wilkinson	1940
DeLand (2)	7,041	C	1926	Grant Bly (Assoc. M)	1933
Dunedin (4)	1,758	C	1926	R. L. Chalk	1939
Fernandina (5)	3,492	C	1923	William J. Deegan, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1938
Fort Lauderdale (7)	17,996	C	1925	J. H. Philpott (Assoc. M)	1939
Fort Meade (8)	1,992	C	1925	Wilma D. Murdaugh	1934
Fort Pierce (7)	8,040	C	1923	William T. McIlwain, Jr. (M)	1939
Gainesville (4)	13,757	C	1921	J. B. Mobley, Jr. (M)	1937
Haines City (5)	3,890	C	1925	Paul D. Joyce	1940
Hollywood (12)	6,239	C	1926	F. T. Blackwell (Assoc. M)	1940
Jacksonville Beach (1)	3,566	C	1938	James Q. Palmer	1938
Kissimmee (6)	3,225	C	1923	James M. Buckles	1939
Lake Worth (2)	7,408	O	1937	M. C. Baker (Assoc. M)	1939
Lakeland (6)	22,068	C	1914	H. P. Ford (M) [3]	1941
Largo (14)	1,031	C	1913	W. F. Belcher	1937
Leesburg (3)	4,687	C	1923	A. C. Stubbs (Assoc. M)	1940
Melbourne (6)	2,622	C	1926	Charles R. Stickel (Assoc. M)	1934
Miami (7)	172,172	C	1921	L. L. Lee (M)	1939
Miami Beach (2)	28,012	O	1923	Claude A. Renshaw (M)	1925
Miami Shores (1)	1,956	O	1935	C. Lawton McCall (Assoc. M)	1935
New Smyrna Beach (6)	4,402	C	1921	W. W. Gunn	1932
Ocala (9)	8,986	C	1918	E. P. Clark	1934
Palatka (5)	7,140	C	1924	G. D. Bogue (Assoc. M)	1940
Palm Beach (1)	3,747	C	1922	L. Trevette Lockwood (M)	1922
Panama City (1)	11,610	C	1940	Clyde E. Swank [2]	1940
Pensacola (2)	37,449	C	1931	George J. Roark (M) [2]	1940
Plant City (7)	7,491	C	1927	T. J. McCall	1940
Quincy (2)	3,888	C	1923	Steve Edwards	1925
St. Augustine (4)	12,090	C	1915	Eugene Masters	1932
St. Petersburg (4)	60,812	C	1931	Glen V. Leland (M)	1937
Sanford (6)	10,217	C	1920	H. N. Sayer	1939
Stuart (3)	2,438	O	1926	L. B. Eurit	1940
Tallahassee (5)	16,240	C	1920	Malcolm N. Yancey (Assoc. M)	1940
West Palm Beach (8)	33,693	C	1919	Francis B. McGarry (M)	1939
Winter Haven (7)	6,199	C	1923	W. W. Jamison (M)	1934
GEORGIA					
Albany (2)	19,055	C	1924	C. Q. Wright (M)	1925
Avondale Estates (2)	569	C	1927	H. H. Terrell	1927
Brunswick (5)	15,035	C	1921	F. J. Torras (M)	1931
Buford (2)	4,191	C	1939	W. Lester Brogdon	1941
Cartersville (5)	6,141	C	1917	Herbert M. Crane (Assoc. M)	1941

GEORGIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Cedartown (1)	9,025	C	1938	H. M. Renner (M) 4	1938
Columbus (4)	53,280	C	1922	Marshall Morton (M)	1933
Cordele (4)	7,929	C	1923	George B. Wilkes (Assoc. M)	1941
Cornelia (8)	1,808	C	1928	Lee Cannon	1940
Decatur (4)	16,561	C	1921	A. F. Newman (M)	1935
Eastman (4)	3,311	C	1922	W. C. Rozar (Assoc. M)	1938
Gainesville (5)	10,243	C	1922	Fred Roark (Assoc. M)	1938
Griffin (4)	13,222	C	1918	Richard A. Drake (M)	1935
Moultrie (1)	10,147	C	1937	G. A. Shaver, Acting	1940
Quitman (5)	4,450	C	1922	John O. Lilly (Assoc. M)	1940
Rome (2)	26,282	C	1919	S. S. King	1937
Tifton (4)	5,228	C	1921	S. A. Youmans	1936
Toccoa (1)	5,494	C	1932	E. P. Bridges (M) 2	1931
Waycross (5)	16,763	C	1923	L. V. Bean (M) 2	1940
ILLINOIS					
Glencoe (2)	6,825	O	1914	George R. Young (M)	1927
Glenview (2)	2,500	O	1931	Walter J. Hoffman (M)	1935
Kenilworth (2)	2,935	O	1920	C. M. Osborn (M) 5	1936
Riverside (2)	7,935	O	1925	G. L. Opper (M)	1934
Wilmette (5)	17,226	O	1930	William A. Wolff (Assoc. M)	1940
Winnetka (2)	12,430	O	1915	H. L. Woolhiser (M)	1917
IOWA					
Ames (2)	12,555	O	1920	John H. Ames (M)	1927
Clarinda (6)	4,905	O	1913	Warren D. Toyne (M)	1927
Dubuque (5)	43,892	C	1920	A. A. Rhomberg (M)	1937
Iowa Falls (4)	4,425	O	1914	Floyd Klippel (Assoc. M)	1931
Maquoketa (4)	4,076	O	1920	J. G. Thorne (M)	1935
Mason City (3)	27,080	C	1927	Herbert T. Barclay (M)	1935
Mt. Pleasant (2)	4,610	O	1916	Lee F. Speaker	1940
Villisca (3)	2,011	O	1919	Edwin E. Jenkins	1928
Webster City (5)	6,738	C	1915	C. C. McCarthy	1940
West Liberty (2)	1,802	O	1920	C. J. Mackey	1928
KANSAS					
Abilene (1)	5,671	C	1939	Walter F. Johnson (Assoc. M)	1939
Arkansas City (1)	12,752	C	1931	Clyde B. King (M) 2	1931
Atchison (3)	12,648	C	1921	Dean Van Ness (Assoc. M)	1940
Belleville (2)	2,580	C	1921	G. C. Pierce	1932
El Dorado (7)	10,045	C	1917	Frank L. Seymour (M) 3	1936
Hays (5)	6,385	C	1919	Harold V. Erickson (Assoc. M)	1940
Hoisington (2)	3,719	C	1924	Ralph B. Call	1927
Kinsley (4)	2,178	C	1922	W. H. Craft	1932
La Crosse (2)	1,407	C	1925	Jess C. Moser	1926
McCracken (3)	534	C	1919	J. I. Edwards	1929
Newton (4)	11,048	C	1927	W. O. Cuthbertson (Assoc. M)	1939
St. Marys (4)	1,132	C	1921	M. E. Coleman	1931
Salina (4)	21,073	C	1921	Herbert L. Brown (M)	1931
Sterling (3)	2,215	C	1925	Robert Peart (Assoc. M)	1934
Stockton (2)	1,418	C	1921	O. M. Goodrich (Assoc. M)	1922
Wichita (5)	114,966	C	1917	Alfred MacDonald (Assoc. M)	1939
Winfield (3)	9,506	C	1921	Ph. Frankenfeld (Assoc. M)	1937
KENTUCKY					
Covington (4)	62,018	C	1932	Jack Maynard (Assoc. M)	1940
Hazard (2)	7,397	C	1938	James C. Harris (Assoc. M) 2	1940
Lexington (4)	49,304	C	1932	Will White (Assoc. M)	1937
Newport (3)	30,631	C	1932	J. B. Morlidge	1938
Paducah (2)	33,765	C	1934	James P. Smith	1940
MAINE					
Ashland t (1)	2,457	C	1935	Robert W. Palmer (Assoc. M)	1935
Auburn (7)	19,817	C	1918	David Walton (M)	1938
Baileyville t (Woodland) (2)	2,018	C	1934	Frank Foggia (Assoc. M)	1937

MAINE (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Bangor (2)	29,822	C	1932	Fred D. Farnsworth (M) 3	1941
Belfast (2)	5,540	C	1930	Frank T. Adams 3	1941
Brewer (2)	6,510	C	1932	Harrie D. Eckler (M) 2	1941
Bridgton t (1)	3,035	C	1940	A. K. Thorndike	1940
Camden t (2)	3,554	C	1925	Percy Keller (Assoc. M)	1932
Caribou t (1)	8,218	C	1940	Grover M. Hardison	1940
Dover-Foxcroft t (2)	4,015	C	1938	Irving C. Trufant	1941
Ellsworth (3)	3,911	C	1934	Charles Haynes	1941
Fort Fairfield t (4)	5,607	C	1929	G. Wilmot Carruthers (Assoc. M) 2	1941
Hodgdon t (1)	1,076	C	1940	Fred C. Greaves	1940
Houlton t (1)	7,771	C	1939	W. E. Brackett (M) 4	1939
Lincoln t (2)	3,653	C	1940	Richard Flanders	1941
Linneus t (1)	775	C	1940	Fred C. Greaves	1940
Milo t (1)	3,000	C	1938	David H. Stevens (M)	1938
Mount Desert t (1)	2,047	C	1932	Herbert A. Thomas 2	1932
Norridgewock t (1)	1,511	C	1940	Bernal Allen	1940
Oakland t (2)	2,730	C	1935	Howard J. Charles	1938
Portland (2)	73,643	C	1923	James E. Barlow (M) 3	1928
Presque Isle (2)	7,939	C	1933	Mark Trafton (Assoc. M)	1935
Rumford t (5)	10,230	C	1927	Arthur L. Dow (Assoc. M)	1938
South Portland (1)	15,781	C	1934	Harry A. Brinkerhoff (M) 2	1934
Washburn t (3)	1,805	C	1931	Herman P. Bell (Assoc. M)	1936

MARYLAND

Greenbelt (1)	2,831	C	1938	Roy S. Braden (M) 3	1938

MASSACHUSETTS

Cambridge	110,879	C	1942	(Vacancy)	
Mansfield t (4)	6,530	C	1921	Harold H. Everett (M)	1928
Middleboro t (2)	9,032	C	1921	Edward C. Peterson 3	1938
Norwood t (4)	15,383	C	1915	William C. Kendrick (M)	1933
Stoughton t (1)	8,632	C	1922	B. L. Winslow (M)	1922

MICHIGAN

Alma (3)	7,202	C	1919	W. E. Reynolds (M)	1937
Alpena (5)	12,808	C	1916	Arnold M. Hopperstead (M)	1934
Bay City (5)	47,956	C	1921	J. Harry Nelson (M)	1936
Benton Harbor (5)	16,668	C	1921	Harry H. Crow (M)	1934
Big Rapids (6)	4,987	C	1914	Emery J. Toth	1941
Birmingham (6)	11,196	C	1918	Donald C. Egbert (Assoc. M)	1936
Cadillac (3)	9,855	C	1914	George Johnston	1918
Clawson (1)	4,006	C	1940	H. W. Wedge (Assoc. M)	1940
Crystal Falls (2)	2,641	C	1917	W. F. Jacka	1936
Davison (2)	1,397	C	1939	(Vacancy)	
East Detroit (3)	8,584	C	1929	Stephen R. Henderson (Assoc. M)	1940
East Grand Rapids (1)	4,899	C	1927	L. Henry Gork (AM)	1932
Escanaba (3)	14,830	C	1922	George E. Bean (M)	1936
Ferndale (2)	22,523	C	1924	Jay F. Gibbs (M)	1929
Flint (7)	151,543	C	1930	George T. Gundry	1941
Gladstone (4)	4,972	C	1923	Alfred F. Raddant	1938
Grand Haven (6)	8,799	C	1915	Seymour Justema (M)	1935
Grand Rapids (5)	164,292	C	1917	C. Sophus Johnson (M)	1934
Grayling (2)	2,124	C	1935	George Granger (M)	1936
Grosse Pte. Shores (4)	801	O	1916	Arthur H. Bennett (M)	1923
Harbor Springs (4)	1,423	C	1932	W. W. Coon (Assoc. M)	1941
Huntington Woods (3)	1,705	C	1928	E. H. Waterhouse (Assoc. M) 3	1939
Iron River (2)	4,416	C	1926	D. M. Youngs	1930
Ironwood (6)	13,369	C	1925	A. G. Wood (Assoc. M)	1937
Jackson (12)	49,656	C	1915	Charles P. Ismon * (Assoc. M)	1938
Kalamazoo (6)	54,097	C	1918	Edward S. Clark (M)	1938
Kingsford (5)	5,771	C	1924	Henry L. Wagner	1941
Lapeer (5)	5,365	C	1919	M. J. Wilson	1938
Manistee (4)	8,694	C	1914	Otto M. Damrow (M)	1927
Manistique (4)	5,399	C	1926	P. H. Beauvais (M) 3	1936
Mount Pleasant (3)	8,413	C	1921	W. K. Willman (M) 2	1930
Muskegon (5)	47,697	C	1920	Harry J. Lewis (Assoc. M)	1940

MICHIGAN (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Muskegon Hgts. (3)	16,047	C	1922	George F. Liddle (M)	1933
North Muskegon (1)	1,694	O	1939	Ewald H. Zeckzer	1939
Petoskey (6)	6,019	C	1916	P. T. Mitchell (M) 2	1925
Pleasant Ridge (2)	3,391	C	1919	A. J. Berst (Assoc. M)	1926
Plymouth (6)	5,360	C	1918	Clarence H. Elliott (M) 2	1936
Pontiac (6)	66,626	C	1920	W. P. Edmonson (M)	1933
Portland (1)	2,247	C	1919	F. L. Jenkins	1919
Rockford (3)	1,773	C	1935	Carl E. Dennis (Assoc. M)	1941
Royal Oak (5)	25,087	C	1917	E. M. Shafter (M)	1931
Saginaw (2)	82,794	C	1936	Carl H. Peterson (M) 4	1940
St. Johns (2)	4,422	C	1919	Theodore H. Townsend	1919
St. Joseph (1)	8,963	C	1929	H. G. Crow (M)	1929
Sault Ste Marie (3)	15,847	C	1917	Henry A. Sherman (M)	1920
Stambaugh (1)	2,081	C	1924	Charles A. Nelson	1924
Sturgis (4)	7,214	C	1921	Lloyd Waterstraut (M)	1932
Three Rivers (4)	6,710	C	1918	O. O. Johnson 2	1937
Traverse City (1)	14,455	C	1940	C. A. Miller (M) 3	1941
MINNESOTA					
Albert Lea (2)	12,200	C	1929	R. L. Van Nocker (M)	1933
Anoka (4)	6,426	C	1914	C. R. Johnson	1938
Columbia Heights (9)	6,035	C	1921	P. Theodore Olsson (Assoc. M)	1939
Morris (4)	3,214	C	1914	John A. Mielke	1930
White Bear Lake (4)	2,858	C	1921	William Holzheid	1928
MISSOURI					
Excelsior Springs (8)	4,864	C	1922	Robert Lightstone (Assoc. M)	1938
Kansas City (3)	399,178	C	1926	L. P. Cookingham (M) 4	1940
MONTANA					
Bozeman (4)	8,665	C	1921	M. E. Henderson * (Assoc. M)	1937
NEBRASKA					
Alliance (5)	6,253	C	1919	Clarence H. Hoper (M)	1936
NEW JERSEY					
Asbury Park (3)	14,617	C	1933	M. G. Farley (M)	1935
Bendix (1)	40	C	1938	L. F. Mitten (Assoc. M)	1938
Clifton (1)	48,827	C	1934	William A. Miller (M)	1934
Hackensack (2)	26,279	C	1933	Carl W. Wright	1939
Keansburg (3)	2,904	C	1925	Clinton B. Lohsen	1927
Teaneck tp (1)	25,275	C	1930	Paul A. Volcker (M) 2	1930
NEW MEXICO					
Albuquerque (6)	35,449	C	1918	Charles E. Wells (Assoc. M)	1934
Clayton (5)	3,188	O	1921	J. H. Bender (M) 3	1934
Clovis (8)	10,065	C	1922	R. B. Worthington	1937
Roswell (3)	13,482	O	1914	Clyde D. Fulton	1920
NEW YORK					
Auburn (5)	35,753	C	1920	Arthur J. Adams	1940
Elmira (3)	45,106	C	1934	Ralph D. Klebes (Assoc. M)	1937
Mamaroneck (3)	13,034	C	1931	William H. Johnson (Assoc. M)	1940
Monroe County (1)	438,230	C	1936	Clarence A. Smith	1936
Newburgh (8)	31,883	C	1916	Joseph A. Fogarty	1940
New Rochelle (3)	58,408	C	1932	Paul A. Bankson	1941
Niagara Falls (3)	78,029	C	1916	William D. Robbins (M)	1924
Rochester (5)	324,975	C	1928	Louis B. Cartright (Assoc. M)	1940
Saranac Lake (2)	7,138	C	1929	Millar S. Johnson	1935
Schenectady (2)	87,549	C	1936	C. A. Harrell (M) 3	1937
Sherrill (7)	2,184	C	1916	V. L. Allen (Assoc. M)	1934
Watertown (4)	33,385	C	1920	C. Leland Wood (Assoc. M)	1940
Watervliet (4)	16,114	O	1920	Frank Mahar (Assoc. M)	1932
Yonkers (1)	142,598	C	1940	R. J. Whitney (M) 3	1940

NORTH CAROLINA

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Asheville (3)	51,310	C	1931	P. M. Burdette (M)	1935
Chapel Hill (3)	3,654	C	1922	J. L. Caldwell	1932
Charlotte (4)	100,899	C	1929	James W. Armstrong (Assoc. M)	1940
Durham (4)	60,195	C	1917	H. A. Yancey (M) 3	1935
Durham County (1)	80,244	C	1930	D. W. Newsom (M)	1930
Fuquay Springs (2)	1,323	O	1933	Robert G. Johnson	1939
Gastonia (3)	21,313	C	1919	H. Rutter (Assoc. M)	1929
Goldsboro (5)	17,274	C	1917	Zeno G. Hollowell (M)	1926
Greensboro (4)	59,319	C	1921	Carl W. Smedberg (M)	1937
Hickory (8)	13,487	C	1913	Ralph E. Smyre (Assoc. M)	1939
High Point (5)	38,495	C	1915	E. M. Knox (M) 2	1928
Kings Mountain (1)	6,547	O	1940	H. L. Burdette 2	1940
Lexington (1)	10,550	O	1935	J. L. Gordon (M)	1935
Morganton (11)	7,670	C	1913	Chester F. Lewis (Assoc. M)	1938
Reidsville (3)	10,387	C	1921	J. L. Womack (Assoc. M)	1926
Rocky Mount (2)	25,568	C	1927	L. B. Aycock	1929
Roxboro (5)	4,599	O	1928	Percy Bloxam (Assoc. M)	1940
Salisbury (3)	19,037	C	1927	H. C. Holmes	1933
Thomasville (7)	11,041	C	1915	R. M. Cooksey (Assoc. M)	1923
Wilson (1)	19,234	C	1933	W. M. Wiggins	1933
NORTH DAKOTA					
Minot (1)	16,577	C	1933	J. W. Bliss (M)	1933
OHIO					
Ashtabula (8)	21,405	C	1916	William H. Flower (Assoc. M)	1939
Bedford (1)	7,390	C	1932	Arthur H. Wedge (M)	1932
Celina (3)	4,841	O	1926	Francis D. Kuckuck (Assoc. M)	1939
Cincinnati (2)	455,610	C	1926	C. O. Sherrill (M)	1937
Cleveland Heights (1)	54,992	C	1922	H. H. Canfield (M)	1922
Dayton (4)	210,718	C	1914	F. O. Eichelberger (M)	1921
East Cleveland (2)	39,495	C	1918	Charles A. Carran (M)	1922
Gallipolis (7)	7,832	C	1918	John R. Gwinn	1936
Hamilton (1)	50,592	C	1928	Russell P. Price (M)	1928
Ironton (2)	15,851	C	1930	Leonard G. Howell (M)	1930
Middletown (5)	31,220	O	1921	(Vacancy)	
Oakwood (Dayton) (1)	7,652	C	1932	Lawrence M. Dissinger (M)	1932
Oberlin (3)	4,305	C	1926	Victor Zahm	1935
Painesville (4)	12,235	C	1920	Clifford S. Fullerton	1935
Piqua (2)	16,049	C	1930	F. R. Buechner (M) 3	1935
Portsmouth (3)	40,466	C	1930	Ross E. Windom (M) 2	1940
Sandusky (6)	24,874	C	1916	R. L. J. Wagar	1938
South Charleston (4)	1,198	C	1918	Ralph Pancake	1936
Springfield (10)	70,662	C	1914	Arnold J. Dillon	1940
Toledo (2)	282,349	C	1936	George N. Schoonmaker	1939
Washington Ct. House (2)	9,402	C	1936	Edwin C. Ducey	1940
Westerville (6)	3,146	C	1916	Ross W. Shoemaker	1940
Xenia (3)	10,633	C	1918	M. C. Smith	1930
OKLAHOMA					
Ardmore (7)	16,886	C	1921	Lee Tyer	1939
Atoka (1)	2,548	C	1937	C. A. Bloom	1937
Bartlesville (1)	16,267	O	1927	Ross Taylor (M) 2	1927
Chandler (4)	2,738	C	1925	J. C. Baucum	1938
Cleveland (2)	2,510	C	1931	George H. Greiner	1932
Coalgate (7)	2,118	C	1914	R. M. Lacy	1925
Cushing (1)	7,703	C	1929	James W. Flint (M) 2	1929
Devol (3)	208	C	1920	J. C. Dulaney	1924
Duncan (8)	9,207	C	1920	Claude L. Frensley	1939
Edmond (4)	4,002	C	1925	H. L. Griffin (Assoc. M)	1938
Elk City (7)	5,021	C	1929	(Vacancy)	
El Reno (5)	10,078	C	1926	John O. Hall (M) 2	1939
Grandfield (4)	1,116	C	1921	F. G. Patterson	1939
Guthrie (3)	10,018	C	1929	John T. Hamill (Assoc. M) 2	1935
Heavener (3)	2,215	C	1922	G. D. Hughes	1937

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
OKLAHOMA (Continued)					
McAlester (8)	12,401	C	1919	C. A. Bentley	1938
Madill (7)	2,594	C	1917	Bruce May	1938
Mangum (11)	4,193	C	1914	Chester B. Lewis (Assoc. M)	1938
Muskogee (11)	32,332	C	1920	Roger Tucker (Assoc. M)	1940
Norman (6)	11,429	C	1919	R. E. Clement (M)	1931
Nowata (6)	3,904	C	1920	Ed Chouteau	1939
Oklahoma City (8)	204,424	C	1927	H. E. Bailey	1941
Pawhuska (10)	5,443	C	1921	Fred R. Williams	1940
Sallisaw (1)	2,140	C	1919	Fred E. Johnston (M)	1919
Sapulpa (4)	12,249	C	1922	Fred M. Boone	1932
Shawnee (1)	22,053	C	1930	T. E. Thompson (M) 2	1930
Tecumseh (5)	2,042	C	1929	Clyde G. Pittman	1937
Walters (6)	2,238	C	1919	J. W. Coleman	1940
Woodward (3)	5,406	C	1929	C. C. Miller (Assoc. M)	1934
Yale (7)	1,407	C	1921	J. H. Bennington	1933
OREGON					
Astoria (4)	10,389	C	1923	G. T. McClean	1940
Bend (1)	10,021	C	1929	C. G. Reiter (M) 2	1929
Forest Grove (1)	2,449	O	1938	Walter Weber	1938
Hillsboro (3)	3,747	C	1924	J. W. Barney	1939
La Grande (12)	7,747	C	1913	E. H. Ford (Assoc. M)	1937
Milton (2)	1,744	O	1938	H. H. Kramer (Assoc. M)	1940
Oregon City (1)	6,124	C	1924	J. L. Franzen (M)	1925
Silverton	2,925	C	1941	Elgin McCleary, Acting	1941
Warrenton (8)	1,365	C	1923	G. Clifford Barlow	1938
PENNSYLVANIA					
Ambridge (4)	18,968	O	1918	(Vacancy)	
Aspinwall (1)	4,716	O	1925	Harry C. Lea	1925
Avalon (1)	6,155	O	1928	Joseph N. Arthur (M)	1928
Blairsville (2)	5,002	O	1922	H. C. McCrea (Assoc. M)	1934
Boyertown (3)	3,983	O	1938	R. E. Schoffstall (Assoc. M)	1940
Carlisle (2)	13,984	O	1921	George P. Searight (M)	1927
Cheltenham tp (Elkins Park) (1)	19,082	O	1937	Harold C. Pike (M)	1937
Edgewood (1)	4,697	O	1931	E. O. Garrett 2	1931
Edgeworth (Sewickley) (4)	1,696	O	1914	H. F. Burkholder (M)	1923
Ellwood City (1)	12,329	O	1928	Lowell W. Monroe (M)	1928
Ephrata (1)	6,199	O	1938	Donald C. Wagner (M) 2	1938
Grove City (1)	6,296	O	1939	W. D. Breckenridge (Assoc. M)	1939
Hanover (1)	13,076	O	1928	C. A. Eckbert 2	1928
Harrison tp (Natrona)	13,161	O	1940	T. B. Young	1940
Lansdowne (1)	10,837	O	1922	Frank B. Titus	1922
Milton (3)	8,313	O	1925	Carl Fuehrer (M)	1937
Mount Lebanon tp (3)	19,571	O	1928	A. W. Johns (M) 2	1938
Northampton (2)	9,622	O	1932	J. H. Immel (Assoc. M)	1936
Osborne (2)	529	O	1921	H. F. Burkholder (M)	1923
Phoenixville (1)	12,282	O	1930	Norman G. Young (M) 2	1930
Sewickley (2)	5,614	O	1918	John C. Hiteshew (M)	1921
Sewickley Heights (1)	748	O	1936	Frank C. Sturm (M)	1936
Towanda (1)	4,154	O	1918	William T. Howie	1918
Waynesboro (1)	10,231	O	1922	A. Stover Fitz (Assoc. M)	1922
West Reading (3)	4,907	O	1926	Howard Rickenbach (Assoc. M)	1938
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Beaufort (8)	3,185	C	1915	Ed Nelson (M)	1935
Florence (4)	16,054	C	1921	D. G. Adams (Assoc. M)	1933
Greenwood (1)	13,020	C	1939	A. C. Nichols * (M) 2	1939
Rock Hill (5)	15,009	C	1915	J. J. Rauch (Assoc. M)	1939
Sumter (10)	15,874	C	1912	J. A. Raffield (M)	1934
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Clark (2)	1,291	O	1912	Elmer Kirkeby	1924
Rapid City (5)	13,844	C	1921	A. S. Holm (M)	1936

TENNESSEE

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Alcoa (1)	5,131	C	1919	V. J. Hultquist (M)	1919
Columbia (1)	10,579	C	1940	G. W. Shaw (M) 3	1940
Elizabethton (5)	8,516	C	1921	E. C. Alexander (Assoc. M)	1937
Johnson City (1)	25,332	C	1939	Murphy U. Snoderly (Assoc. M)	1939
Kingsport (3)	14,404	C	1917	F. L. Cloud (M)	1923
Knoxville (6)	111,580	C	1923	W. W. Mynatt (M)	1940
Murfreesboro (2)	9,495	C	1920	S. S. Cox (M)	1927
TEXAS					
Amarillo (8)	51,686	C	1913	H. R. Smith (M)	1933
Austin (2)	87,930	C	1926	Guiton Morgan (M)	1933
Beaumont (7)	59,061	C	1919	Raymond Edmonds (Assoc. M)	1940
Belton (2)	3,572	C	1931	W. F. Hamner	1938
Big Spring (3)	12,604	C	1926	E. V. Spence (M) 2	1931
Borger (6)	10,018	C	1930	L. M. Davis (Assoc. M)	1940
Brownsville (7)	22,083	C	1915	Ben Freudenstein	1940
Bryan (7)	11,842	C	1917	W. W. Scott	1939
Burkburnett (5)	2,814	C	1923	Lynn Kincaid (Assoc. M)	1938
Dallas (3)	294,734	C	1931	James W. Aston* (Assoc. M) 2	1939
Eastland (8)	3,849	C	1919	M. H. Kelly (Assoc. M)	1938
Fort Worth (5)	177,662	C	1925	Sam H. Bothwell (M) 3	1939
Gainesville (4)	9,651	C	1927	R. P. Reagan 3	1938
Goose Creek (6)	6,929	C	1928	John W. Harkins	1935
Jacksonville (2)	7,213	C	1931	A. E. Garner (M)	1936
Kerrville (3)	5,572	O	1927	A. P. Hancock (M) 2	1933
Longview (3)	13,758	C	1923	W. Morgan Works (M) 2	1940
Lubbock (4)	31,853	C	1917	W. H. Rodgers (M)	1931
Lufkin (8)	9,567	C	1919	C. L. Stine (M) 2	1938
Marshall (1)	18,410	C	1927	H. J. Graeser (M) 3	1927
Mexia (5)	6,410	C	1920	Howard F. Mace (M)	1931
Nacogdoches (1)	7,538	C	1932	H. G. Stallings	1932
Navasota (1)	6,138	C	1923	R. J. Brule (M)	1923
Pampa (4)	12,895	C	1927	Steve Matthews (Assoc. M) 2	1940
Panhandle (3)	978	O	1923	J. G. Wadsworth	1930
Port Arthur (3)	46,140	C	1932	Bill N. Taylor (M) 2	1940
San Angelo (9)	25,802	C	1916	Sam O. Lawhon	1940
San Benito (1)	9,501	O	1940	(Vacancy)	
Sherman (4)	17,156	C	1915	Lee H. Powell (M) 3	1940
Stamford (5)	4,810	C	1918	R. G. Bowdry (M)	1933
Sweetwater (1)	10,367	C	1928	Roy Duckett, Acting	1939
Taylor (5)	7,875	C	1914	H. G. Richards	1936
Temple (8)	15,344	C	1922	A. E. Taylor 2	1940
Terrell (7)	10,481	C	1919	P. I. Austin	1940
Tyler (6)	28,279	C	1915	G. D. Fairtrace (M) 4	1937
Waco (6)	55,982	C	1924	John V. Strange	1940
Wichita Falls (5)	45,112	C	1928	J. Bryan Miller (M) 6	1936
Yoakum (5)	4,733	C	1915	L. W. Sheckles	1935
UTAH					
Tooele (1)	5,001	O	1925	John D. Gollaher (Assoc. M)	1925
VERMONT					
Barre t (1)	4,052	C	1939	John A. Gordon (Assoc. M)	1939
Bellow Falls vil (3)	4,236	C	1927	C. C. Congdon (M) 3	1940
Castleton (2)	1,601	C	1939	Almon C. Davis	1940
Hardwick t (2)	2,605	C	1937	L. E. Griggs	1939
Hartford t (White River Junction) (1)	4,978	C	1940	Richard T. Linnell (Assoc. M) 2	1940
Ludlow vil (4)	1,780	C	1926	Robert Baumberger (Stu. M) 2	1940
Ludlow t (4)	2,458	C	1926	Robert Baumberger (Stu. M) 2	1940
Middlebury t (2)	3,175	C	1937	Elwin C. Boyden (Assoc. M)	1939
Middlebury vil (2)	2,123	C	1937	Elwin C. Boyden (Assoc. M)	1939
North Troy vil (2)	1,077	C	1935	Bryan Brannon	1939
Randolph t (1)	3,278	C	1940	George F. Miller	1940
Rockingham t (2)	5,737	C	1927	C. C. Congdon (M) 3	1940
St. Johnsbury t (3)	9,095	C	1923	C. S. Sumner 2	1934

VERMONT (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
St. Johnsbury vil (3)	7,437	C	1923	C. S. Sumner 2	1934
Springfield t (3)	7,720	C	1920	J. Leslie Giddings (Assoc. M)	1937
Springfield vil (3)	5,182	C	1920	J. Leslie Giddings (Assoc. M)	1937
Troy t (2)	1,869	C	1935	Bryan Brannon	1939
Windsor t (2)	4,155	C	1931	Katherine E. Conlin	1936

VIRGINIA

Abingdon (1)	3,158	C	1940	E. A. Beck (M) 2	1940
Albemarle County (1)	24,652	C	1933	H. A. Haden (Assoc. M)	1933
Alexandria (5)	33,523	C	1922	Carl Budwesky (M)	1938
Altavista (2)	2,919	O	1936	B. R. Fuller (Assoc. M)	1939
Appalachia (2)	3,010	C	1931	J. H. Fletcher	1931
Arlington County (2)	57,040	C	1932	Frank C. Hanrahan (M) 2	1936
Bedford (3)	3,973	O	1920	W. C. Ballard	1930
Big Stone Gap (3)	4,331	O	1936	Harold R. Cheek (Assoc. M)	1939
Blackstone (3)	2,699	O	1914	C. H. Hardy (Assoc. M)	1925
Bluefield (4)	3,921	C	1930	W. N. Lambert	1941
Bristol (8)	9,768	C	1919	P. A. Goodwyn, Acting	1940
Charlottesville (7)	19,400	C	1913	Seth Burnley (M)	1932
Covington (3)	6,300	C	1925	J. S. Mathers (M)	1931
Crewe (2)	2,048	C	1926	H. H. McCanna	1939
Culpeper (3)	2,316	C	1930	William H. Carper (Assoc. M)	1940
Farmville (5)	3,475	C	1915	R. W. Catlin 2	1930
Franklin (5)	3,466	C	1922	T. J. Crooks (Assoc. M)	1941
Fredericksburg (2)	10,066	O	1912	L. J. Houston, Jr. (M)	1918
Front Royal (1)	3,831	C	1930	L. B. Dutrow (M)	1930
Galax (3)	3,195	O	1922	Harvey M. Todd	1940
Hampton (2)	5,898	C	1920	J. B. Sinclair, Jr.	1923
Harrisonburg (1)	8,768	O	1940	William R. Woodbury (M) 2	1940
Henrico County (2)	41,960	C	1934	S. J. Mahaffey (Assoc. M) 2	1941
Hopewell (3)	8,679	C	1924	W. Guy Ancell (M) 2	1934
Lexington (1)	3,914	O	1938	Hugh B. Rice (M)	1938
Lynchburg (2)	44,541	C	1920	R. W. B. Hart (M)	1926
Manassas (2)	1,302	O	1927	Hunton Tiffany	1941
Newport News (3)	37,067	C	1920	J. C. Biggins (M)	1925
Norfolk (5)	144,332	C	1918	Charles B. Borland (M)	1938
Norton (3)	4,006	C	1936	William P. Kanto (Assoc. M)	1939
Orange (1)	1,980	C	1935	Reginald Blankenship (M)	1935
Petersburg (6)	30,631	C	1920	Joseph M. Hatchett (Assoc. M)	1940
Portsmouth (7)	50,745	C	1917	Charles F. Harper (M)	1936
Radford (6)	6,990	C	1920	Henry T. Roberts (Assoc. M)	1935
Roanoke (1)	69,287	C	1918	William P. Hunter (M)	1918
Salem (5)	5,737	C	1922	Carlton C. Massey (M)	1938
Staunton (5)	13,337	C	1908	W. L. Hall (M)	1935
Suffolk (1)	11,343	C	1919	R. H. Brinkley (M)	1919
Tappahannock (2)	783	O	1938	Harry N. Lowe (Assoc. M)	1940
Vinton (1)	3,455	C	1936	H. W. Coleman (M) 4	1936
Warrenton (3)	1,651	O	1920	Sidney Shumate	1923
Waynesboro (1)	7,373	C	1928	I. G. Vass (M) 2	1928
Williamsburg (1)	3,942	C	1932	A. L. Meisel (Assoc. M)	1932
Winchester (5)	12,095	O	1915	S. Lee Grant (Assoc. M)	1939
Wytheville (2)	4,653	C	1927	R. W. Arthur 2	1929

WEST VIRGINIA

Bluefield (5)	20,641	C	1921	E. P. Mitchell (M)	1937
Clarksburg (11)	30,579	C	1921	L. B. Davisson	1939
Morgantown (5)	16,655	C	1921	Elmer W. Prince (M)	1933
St. Marys (2)	2,201	C	1921	J. Bernard Riggs	1925
Wheeling (2)	61,099	C	1935	Walter C. Smith*	1939

WISCONSIN

Beloit (5)	25,365	C	1929	A. D. Telfer (M)	1936
Fort Atkinson (2)	6,153	C	1931	Richard Biehl (M) 4	1938
Greendale (2)	2,527	C	1939	Walter E. Kroening	1940
Janesville (1)	22,992	C	1923	Henry Traxler (M) 2	1923
Kenosha (3)	48,765	C	1922	H. C. Laughlin (M)	1933

WISCONSIN (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Rhinelander (3)	8,501	C	1926	Theodore M. Wardwell (M)	1929
Superior	35,136	C	1941	(Vacancy)	
Two Rivers (3)	10,302	C	1925	Harry W. Knight (Assoc. M)	1941
Whitefish Bay (Milwaukee (1)	9,651	O	1938	Ralph H. Cahill	1938
CANADA—ALBERTA					
Lethbridge (1)	13,489	C	1927	J. T. Watson	1928
NEW BRUNSWICK					
Woodstock (5)	3,259	C	1919	A. Gordon Bailey (Assoc. M)	1933
ONTARIO					
Chatham (3)	14,569	C	1922	T. M. S. Kingston	1935
Niagara Falls (2)	19,046	O	1923	(Vacancy)	
QUEBEC					
Arvida (2)	3,428	O	1926	D. J. Wyber (M)	1930
Baie Comeau (2)	2,291	C	1937	A. Babin (Assoc. M)	1938
Grand'Mère (3)	6,461	C	1920	J. Henri Valiquette (M) 3	1934
Lachine (1)	18,630	C	1939	Rene Laberge (Assoc. M)	1939
La Tuque (5)	7,871	C	1921	Jean Asselin (M)	1934
Malartic (1)	3,300	C	1939	Armand Dumas (Assoc. M)	1940
Montreal-East (1)	2,242	C	1925	(Vacancy)	
Outremont (2)	28,641	O	1918	R. E. Lacroix (M)	1924
St. Lambert (2)	6,075	C	1924	M. J. Rutledge 2	1927
Shawinigan Falls (3)	15,345	C	1921	Robert Dorion (Assoc. M)	1939
Temiskaming (2)	3,000	C	1918	A. K. Grimmer (Assoc. M)	1923
Valleyfield (1)	11,411	C	1940	Raphael Belanger (Assoc. M)	1940
Verdun (1)	60,475	C	1938	J. R. French (M)	1938
Westmount (2)	24,235	C	1913	Percy E. Jarman (M)	1930
IRELAND					
Cork (1)	78,490	C	1929	Philip Monahan	1929
Dublin (2)	400,000	C	1930	P. J. Hernon 2	1937
Dun Laoghaire (2)	35,111	C	1930	James W. Smyth	1937
Limerick (2)	39,000	C	1934	James J. Berkery	1939
Waterford	27,464	C	1939	(Vacancy)	
PUERTO RICO					
San Juan (3)	114,715	C	1931	Fernando J. Geigel	1940

Directories of City Officials

THE names of approximately 15,000 chief municipal officials, as reported by municipal officials to the YEAR BOOK in January and February, 1941, are listed in Tables XXI and XXII. Table XXI contains in one alphabetical list all 662 cities over 10,000 population, according to the 1940 federal census, and Table XXII lists all of the 962 cities between 5,000 and 10,000 population. (All cities over 5,000 are arranged by states in Table I on page 25, and by population groups in Table II on page 43.) Council-manager cities in both tables are indicated by an asterisk after the name of the city, and the name of the city manager appears in Table XX on the preceding pages. To facilitate its use, Table XXII is arranged so that all 12 chief officials shown for each city appear on facing pages.

In all columns of Table XXI if there is no letter following the name, the title of the individual is the same as that of the column heading. Under "Chief Finance Officer," the name shown is that of the administrative officer indicated as being chief finance officer by the official filling out the questionnaire, in this column a letter indicating the title of the individual follows every name. Under "Assessor" in many instances is shown a county officer responsible for assessment of city property for city tax purposes (see footnote on page 640). In all such cases he is indicated as being a county officer, and ordinarily should be addressed at the county seat. The names of the superintendents of schools were supplemented widely from *City School Officers,* Bulletin No. 1, 1941, of the United States Office of Education. Under "Director of Public Works" if no director was reported the name of the superintendent or commissioner of streets is shown; if neither was reported the city engineer is shown.

Data on turnover are not reported this year because of the new cities added as a result of the 1940 census. Such data for five previous years are reported in the 1940 YEAR BOOK together with information on average salaries of chief municipal officials in 1930, 1934, 1938, and 1940, by population groups as well as distribution by quartiles. However, elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK are shown the salaries of health officers in cities over 100,000 and of fire and police chiefs in cities over 10,000.

Directories of city officials whose names are not shown in Tables XXI and XXII, and of officials in cities smaller than 5,000, are available for many states and are listed on pages 653 to 656.

TABLE XXI

DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1941

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council
P—President or President of Council

Code for City Clerk:
A—Auditor
R—Recorder
S—Secretary

Code for Chief Finance Officer:
A—Auditor
C—Controller
F—Fin. Dir. or Comr.
K—City Clerk
M—City Manager
N—Accountant
S—Secretary
T—Treasurer

Code for Assessor:
†—Chairman of a Board
‡—County Officer
An (*) indicates council-manager city.

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor[1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Aberdeen, S. D.	Ira Kruger 5-41	Lydia W. Kohlhoff A	Theodore Wosnuk F	J. G. Barger	C. J. Dalthorp	Dorothea Heins
Aberdeen, Wash.	Herbert Horrocks 1-42	Victor Lindberg	James Fuller T	Theodore Wheeler‡	Edward C. Bloom	M. Lewis
Abilene, Tex.	Will Hair	Lila Fern Martin	Otis Childress T	G. P. Holland	L. E. Dudley	Mrs. Maude Cole
Abington tp, Pa.	Charles B. Marks P1-42	E. Raymond Ambler S	E. Raymond Ambler	Norman Zendt†‡	C. J. Weirick	None
Ada, Okla.	Bill Crawford 5-42	Albert Chamberlain	Albert Chamberlain F	Bill Beavers‡	Dan Proctor	Mrs. Bill Riddle
Adams t, Mass.	William H. Paradis C3-41	Mrs. Harriet L. Mooney	James N. Young N	Fred Dabrowski†	J. Franklin Farrell	Catherine St. John
Adrian, Mich.	George W. Armstrong 4-41	Fannie N. Collins	Fred L. Johnson T	S. Howard Swift	George H. Little	Agnes Jewell
Akron, Ohio	Lee D. Schroy 12-41	C. M. Butler	P. W. Ferguson F	C. L. Bower‡	Ralph H. Waterhouse	Will Howard Collins
Alameda, Calif.*	Henry A. Weichhart 4-41	Mrs. Loreme R. Beatie	Fred J. Croll A	Fred J. Croll	William G. Paden	Jane I. Curtis
Albany, Calif.	Charles F. Graeber 4-43	Myrtle J. McLean	Grace L. Higgins T	Myrtle J. McLean	Allen Keim	(County)
Albany, Ga.*	W. B. Haley 1-42	Mrs. S. T. Dillingham	Mrs. S. T. Dillingham T	R. L. Jones†	J. O. Allen	Mrs. Emma Menko
Albany, N. Y.	H. F. Hoogkamp 1-42	Frank V. Hogan	L. J. Ehrhardt C	Richard J. Lewis	Austin R. Coulson	Elizabeth M. Smith
Albert Lea, Minn.*	Edgar L. Hayek 1-42	Olaf Lee	R. L. VanNocker M	Olaf Lee	H. R. Peterson	Gyla Caulfield
Albuquerque, N. M.*	Clyde Tingley 10-43	Ida V. Malone	Charles E. Wells M	Daniel O'Bannon‡	John Milne	Freda A. Conrad
Alexandria, La.	V. V. Lamkin 7-41	P. J. Couvillon	Ben F. Bradford F	Trent James‡	H. M. Wells	Lillie J. Thornton
Alexandria, Va.*	William T. Wilkins 9-43	Herman Riley	A. C. Moss A	Charles Callahan	T. C. Williams	(Vacancy)
Alhambra, Calif.*	C. U. Ward P7-41	R. B. Wallace	R. B. Wallace A	John R. Quinn‡	George E. Bettinger	Eugene C. McKnight
Aliquippa, Pa.	George L. Kiefer B12-41	E. A. Thomas S	E. A. Thomas	(Board)‡	Lysle Wilson	Susan Himmelwright
Allentown, Pa.	George F. Erich 1-44	George W. Kistler	Fred W. Fegely F	Elmer W. Osenbach	William L. Connor	Isabel Turner
Alliance, Ohio	Floyd H. Senn 1-42	Frank Greneisen A	Frank Greneisen A	Lester S. Lash‡	Benjamin F. Stanton	Howard B. Sohn
Alpena, Mich.*	R. W. Piepkorn 4-44	Herbert M. Howe	Herbert M. Howe K	W. Albert Denton	Russell H. Wilson	Lucille Pennimann
Alton, Ill.	Leo J. Struif 4-41	Earl Linkogle	Felix Boschert T	Harry T. Hartman‡	W. R. Curtis	Jane W. Bassett
Altoona, Pa.	Charles E. Rhodes 1-44	William H. Baird	Guy S. Tippery F	Guy Z. Pierce	Levi Gilbert	Virginia Krick
Amarillo, Tex.*	Ross D. Rogers 4-41	Katheryne Burwell	J. M. Barker A	Perry C. Burks	Charles M. Rogers	Mrs. Ruth E. Delzell
Ambridge, Pa.*	P. J. Caul B1-42	S. L. Card S	S. L. Card S	(Board of 4)‡	Joseph R. Miller	Mrs. Sarah Caldwell
Ames, Iowa*	Frank D. Paine 4-42	John W. Prather	John W. Prather K	M. A. Manning	Leonard A. Steger	Letha M. Davidson
Amesbury t, Mass.	Thomas F. Coffin C3-41	Albert M. Grant	Charlotte H. Moore N	Albert M. Grant†	Fred C. English	Marguerite Merrill
Amsterdam, N. Y.	Arthur Carter 1-42	Karl E. Dockstader	Frank A. Howlan T	John H. Redpath†	Heth G. Coons	Clara K. Lyons
Anaconda, Mont.	Ralph E. Thorson 5-41	Jake Kenne	Jake Kenne K	Charles Unti‡	W. K. Dwyer	Florence E. Catlin
Anaheim, Calif.	Charles A. Pearson 4-44	Charles E. Griffith	Charles E. Griffith K	Charles E. Griffith	M. A. Gauer	J. Elizabeth Calnon
Anderson, Ind.	Harry R. Baldwin 1-43	Richard L. Kettron	Earl J. McCarel C	Mrs. Ward Canaday‡	Arthur Campbell	Lois Ringo

Code for Director of Public Works:
E—City Engineer
M—City Manager S—Supt. of Streets

Code for Director of Parks:
M—City Manager
R—Director of Recreation

Council-manager cities are indicated by an asterisk (*) after the name of the city.

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Aberdeen, S. D.	John F. Buck S	Joseph LeMar	Vern Adkins	J. F. Adams	S. H. Anderson	Frank W. Noll
Aberdeen, Wash.	James Leitch S	Charles Borum	George Dean	B. O. Swineheart	Hugo Larson	Lester Parker
Abilene, Tex.	Jim Roundtree S	J. Ray Roe	T. A. Hackney	Joe Shelton	None	E. M. Overshiner
Abington tp, Pa.	Edwin H. Geissler	None	Patrick McKee	George P. Rapp	None	David E. Groshens
Ada, Okla.	J. H. Pryor	E. C. Haley	Raymond Raines	Dr. Cheatwood	Wayne Wheelock	Mack M. Braly
Adams t, Mass.	Hubert W. Flaherty	Charles Hiser	Edward W. Reid	(Board)	None	Walter J. Donovan
Adrian, Mich.	Adelbert Vedder	John Hawley	Arch T. Wilson	Bernard Patmos	Adelbert Vedder	John C. Howell
Akron, Ohio	W. F. Peters	C. E. Harris	Rae M. Williams	M. D. Ailes	Richard S. Barnhardt	Wade DeWoody
Alameda, Calif.*	George E. Sperbeck S	Thomas M. Lane	Vern Smith	L. E. Skilling	George E. Sperbeck	H. Albert George
Albany, Calif.	W. R. McGeorge	John T. Riley	Lloyd G. Jester	M. J. Lacey	E. C. Blow	J. J. Yovino-Young
Albany, Ga.*	J. Fred Smith S	D. W. Brosnan	J. Moore	W. D. Martin	W. Carl Smith	A. N. Durden
Albany, N. Y.	Kenneth W. Marsh	Michael J. Fleming	W. J. Fitzpatrick	Daniel V. O'Leary	Thomas J. Murray	James J. McGuiness
Albert Lea, Minn.*	C. V. Jones	Alex Larson	Theodore Lifeson	D. S. Branham	R. L. VanNocker M	William P. Sturtz
Albuquerque, N. M.*	J. T. Rice S	W. A. Westerfeld	Patrick O'Grady	Charles Dubois	Glenn Wilson	Joseph L. Dailey
Alexandria, La.	R. W. Bringhurst	R. A. Neff	George C. Gray	R. B. Wallace	J. A. Rachal	John H. McSween
Alexandria, Va.*	C. Luckett Watkins S	James M. Duncan, Jr.	H. J. Thompson, Act.	Arkell C. Browne, Act.	Lucy Houston R	Armistead L. Boothe
Alhambra, Calif.*	Hugo Norin	F. A. Bovet	A. F. Cherry	George Parrish	L. E. Winter	James B. Ogg
Aliquippa, Pa.	Morris Knowles, Inc.	A. Thomas	T. Jenkins	J. Tanner	None	L. Klein
Allentown, Pa.	George M. Sacks	Clarence H. Marcks	Arthur V. Yohe	Joseph R. Bierman	George M. Sacks	Calvin E. Arner
Alliance, Ohio	Valeir J. Packer	John E. Held	Harry L. Stark	G. O. Rowland	Webster C. Moore	William T. Martin
Alpena, Mich.*	A. M. Hopperstead M	R. E. Wilson	Guy H. Greene	Harry J. Burkholder	A. M. Hopperstead M	Donald K. Gillard
Alton, Ill.	James Kelly S	T. Krepel	Paul Smith	Paul O'Neill	E. F. Dormann	M. Durr
Altoona, Pa.	Frank M. Hunter	Paul Amheiser	None	Ramond Herbert	Earl E. Stall	Samuel J. Helirer
Amarillo, Tex.*	C. R. Kennison S	George B. Cooper	W. R. McDowell	M. L. Fuller	C. H. Fitz	Ray C. Johnson
Ambridge, Pa.*	Joseph Matzie S	William Riddelmann	Andrew Bires	Louis Herrmann	None	Eugene Caputo
Ames, Iowa*	John H. Ames M	L. R. Morris	W. J. Cure	B. D. Atchley	Ray Donels R	Marion Hirschburg
Amesbury t, Mass.	Frederick W. Merrill S	Alfred C. Whelpley	John F. Hetherman	Ralph T. Frisbee	None	Albert M. Miller
Amsterdam, N. Y.	Clarence Heslan	Mathew Kavanaugh	Frank Kearns	P. J. Fitzgibbons	Clarence Heslan	Joseph Golden
Anaconda, Mont.	August Lindwall S	Henry Quane	M. P. Mahoney	T. J. Kargacin	Duncan M. Munro R	Sid G. Stewart
Anaheim, Calif.	F. A. Yungbluth	Rudolph Nyboe	James S. Bouldin	Edward Lee Russell	Rudolph Boysen	Leo J. Friis
Anderson, Ind.	Herman C. Biest	Frank Clem	Joseph Carney	George B. Metcalf	Emory Jackson	Harry G. Neff

Table XXI—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor [1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Anderson, S. C.	William C. Johnston 8-42	E. U. Shealy	J. D. Hammett F	W. H. Shearer†‡	E. C. McCants	Olivia Duckett
Andover t, Mass.	Howell F. Shepard C3-43	George H. Winslow	Mary Collins N	Howell F. Shepard†	Kenneth L. Sherman	Miriam Putnam
Annapolis, Md.	George W. Haley 7-41	Katherine E. Linthicum	James S. Vansant, Jr. T	George Cromwell‡	George Fox	Mrs. Ruth K. Keith
Ann Arbor, Mich.	Walter C. Sadler 4-41	Fred C. Perry	Fred C. Perry K	Herbert W. Crippen	Otto W. Haisley	Delbert Jeffers
Anniston, Ala.	W. S. Coleman C10-42	W. T. Morton	L. O. Treadaway T	J. Charles Stanley‡	C. C. Moseley	Mildred Goodrich
Ansonia, Conn.	Andrew F. Nolan 11-42	Paul E. Schumacher	Abraham Savelewitz T	Thomas Hine	John J. Stevens	Annie G. Richards
Appleton, Wis.	John Goodland, Jr. 4-42	E. E. Sager	E. E. Sager K	George E. Peotter	Ben J. Rohan	Nancy Thomas
Ardmore, Okla.*	E. E. Denton 5-41	L. M. Thurston	Lee L. Tyer M	W. A. Jolly‡	George D. Hann	Mrs. Myrtle Jones
Arkansas City, Kan.*	George W. Wylie 4-41	James F. Clough	James F. Clough K	Dewey Truitt‡	C. E. St. John	Gertrude A. Hull
Arlington t, Mass.	H. M. Estabrook C3-41	Earl A. Ryder	Charles A. Hardy T	David A. Wilcox†	Joseph S. Keating	Lucinda F. Spofford
Arnold, Pa.	M. F. Horne 1-44	Tom Tannas	John R. Baxter F	Tom Tannas	H. L. Holste	None
Asbury Park, N. J.*	C. E. F. Hetrick 5-41	Mary E. Vaccaro	J. L. Shepherd T	William E. Harrison	Maurice Coleman	Josephine E. Porter
Asheville, N. C.*	Holmes Bryson 5-41	Mrs. Guy Morris	P. M. Burdette M	W. Z. Penland‡	R. H. Latham	Frances Auld
Ashland, Ky.	Henry D. Shanklin 1-44	Charles Simpson	R. R. Peebles A	Mrs. Mary A. Runyon	Arvle Wheeler	Martha Lou Hutchison
Ashland, Ohio	Howard S. Lutz 1-42	Lotta Westover	Lotta Westover F	F. E. Wicks	J. E. Bohn	Mrs. Lola Grabill
Ashland, Wis.	G. F. Johnson 5-41	E. B. Johnson	E. B. Johnson K	C. J. McGeehan	George Bassford	Cecile Fennley
Ashtabula, Ohio*	Carl J. Carper P12-41	J. H. Shaw A	J. H. Shaw A	W. R. Hillyer‡	E. D. Maurice	Ethel McDowell
Astoria, Ore.*	W. C. Logan	O. K. Atwood	Oswald Gustafson T	Guy Spicer‡	Arle C. Hampton	Katherine C. Barker
Atchison, Kan.*	W. B. Hayes 4-41	Don Hanny	Don Hanny K	Andy Clark‡	W. D. Wolfe	Mrs. A. E. Mayhue
Athens, Ga.	R. L. McWhorter 1-42	J. M. Howell	J. M. Howell T	(Board of 3)	B. M. Grier	Mrs. Jack Wilkins
Athol t, Mass.	Philip S. Perley 2-41	Walter E. Farnum	W. K. Wheeler A	Everett Sawyer†	William A. Spooner	Gladys C. Greene
Atlanta, Ga.	Roy LeCraw 1-45	J. L. Richardson	B. Graham West C	(Board of 3)	Willis A. Sutton	Fannie Hinton
Atlantic City, N. J.	T. D. Taggart, Jr. 5-44	Bertram E. Whitman	Daniel S. Bader F	Harold W. Cain†	Arthur S. Chenoweth	Jessie F. Adams
Attleboro, Mass.	John W. McIntyre 1-43	Kenneth W. Blandin	William Marshall T	Patrick J. Byrnes†	Lewis A. Fales	Elizabeth L. Cavender
Auburn, Me.*	L. Kenneth Greene 1-42	Mabel H. Bedell	George A. Arnold A	George Anthony†	George R. Gardner	Flors Lunt
Auburn, N. Y.*	Carl R. Brister	John J. Karpinski	Arthur J. Adams M	William B. Patterson	C. G. Hetherington	Theodora Kellogg
Augusta, Ga.	James M. Wooddall 1-43	Jesse W. Westmoreland	Charles G. Paschal C	C. Gordon Lamback	S. D. Copeland	Mrs. Sarah H. Crawford
Augusta, Me.	Sanford L. Fogg, Jr. 1-43	S. Sewall Webster	A. J. Lacasse T	K. R. Hanks†	Fred W. Burrill	Virginia Hill
Aurora, Ill.	H. B. Warner 4-41	D. D. Ricker	D. D. Ricker K	W. O. Verhines‡	K. D. Waldo	Eleanor Plain
Austin, Minn.	Jacob Becker 4-42	J. H. Weiland	L. H. Williams T	William A. Ellickson	S. T. Neveln	Mrs. Tanyea B. Hines
Austin, Tex.*	Tom Miller 5-41	Hallie McKellar	Joe Huffman F	T. B. Marshall	A. N. McCallum	Darthula Wilcox
Bakersfield, Calif.*	Fred S. Boden 4-41	V. Van Riper	V. Van Riper A	Earl J. Miner	John L. Compton	Gretchen Knief
Baltimore, Md.	Howard W. Jackson 5-43	None	R. Walter Graham C	M. Frank Fitzpatrick	David E. Weglein	Joseph L. Wheeler
Bangor, Me.*	Frank O. Youngs C1-43	Archie R. Lovett	Lillian D. Coffin A	William J. Largay†	Arthur E. Pierce	L. Felix Randlett
Barberton, Ohio	Fred Marvin 1-42	W. L. Carson A	W. L. Carson A	C. L. Bower‡	U. L. Light	Tallulah Kirk
Barre, Vt.	Edwin F. Heininger 3-41	Ralph Olliver	Ralph Olliver T	George Young†	William H. Carter	Mildred Phelps
Bartlesville, Okla.*	R. J. Daugherty 5-41	Eva Sanderson	Eva Sanderson K	Walter Coombs‡	M. W. Glasgow	Ruth Brown
Batavia, N. Y.	Frank H. Homelius 12-41	Anthony A. Volz	John C. Pratt T	Frank H. Homelius†	Clyde P. Wells	Mabel L. Case
Bath, Me.	Robert H. Haskell 3-41	John W. Gilmore	Eva L. Fulton A	Edmund P. Briggs†	John Parker	Bertha C. Dean

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Anderson, S. C.	J. F. Patterson S	A. S. Mauldin	W. J. Burden	E. R. VandeGrift	None	A. H. Dagnall
Andover t, Mass.	Sidney P. White	Edward Buchan	George A. Dane	Percy J. Look	Stafford Lindsay R	Arthur Sweeney
Annapolis, Md.	Harry E. Bean S	Jesse A. Fisher	William Curry	James J. Murphy	None	Edward G. Chaney
Ann Arbor, Mich.	George H. Sandenburgh	Benjamin Zahn	Norman E. Cook	John A. Wessinger	Eli A. Gallup	William M. Laird
Anniston, Ala.	H. P. Harris E	Emmett White	J. L. Peek	J. M. Kimmey	None	Hugh D. Merrill, Jr.
Ansonia, Conn.	Thomas Pratt	J. Thomas Bennett	John J. Mahoney	John M. Renehan	A. James Zebrowski R	William H. Kingston
Appleton, Wis.	Gene Harris S	George P. McGillan	George Prim	F. J. Huberty	Harold Jerke	Harry Hoeffel
Ardmore, Okla.*	F. A. Richmond S	John H. Moore	Clarence Harris		Ancel Love	J. B. Moore
Arkansas City, Kan.*	D. A. Lawhe S	Harry McCullough	Lester Richardson	A. Wilson	C. O. Brock	Harry V. Howard
Arlington t, Mass.	Edward J. O'Brien	Daniel B. Tierney	Archie F. Bullock	J. Philip Bower	George D. Higgins	Paul M. White
Arnold, Pa.	Mike Nee S	Joseph Bruncsak	Charles Jarczynski	George Seigart	Thomas Haser	Andrew S. Romito
Asbury Park, N. J.*	O. B. Winterstella	William S. Taggart	Elwood H. Patterson	Budd H. Obert	John Arnot	Walter Taylor
Asheville, N. C.*	Weldon Weir	J. C. Fitzgerald	Charles W. Dermid	Marjory Lord	Weldon Weir	Philip C. Cocke, Jr.
Ashland, Ky.	Howard H. Hunt S	Burris Hensley	Charles F. Howard	R. D. Higgins	R. D. Davis	William H. Arthur
Ashland, Ohio	Waldo Kauffman S	Paul Soles	M. D. McCarty	R. P. Bogniard	Waldo Kauffman	C. S. Huffman
Ashland, Wis.	Andrew Sather S	Harry Lundberg	E. Hennell	C. Grand	Frank Lewedoski	Walter Cate
Ashtabula, Ohio*	R. W. B. Logan S	C. L. Devereaux	A. J. Kane	J. H. Park	E. N. Tilton	Tom R. Bailey
Astoria, Ore.*	H. M. McAllister S	F. C. Foster	John Acton	Nellie S. Vernon	H. M. McAllister	J. L. Hope
Atchison, Kan.*	Earl Hellener S	Joseph Dolecek	W. C. Linville	W. K. Fast	La Vern Stucker	Maurice P. O'Keefe
Athens, Ga.	J. G. Beacham S	E. F. Lester	E. W. Wood	W. W. Brown	J. G. Beacham	Lamar C. Rucker
Athol t, Mass.	James G. Cotton S	Ernest L. Smith	W. J. Callahan, Act.	Frank W. Fuller	Robert T. Lincoln	A. William Plotkin
Atlanta, Ga.	Clarke Donaldson	C. C. Styron	M. A. Hornsby	J. P. Kennedy	George I. Simons	J. C. Savage
Atlantic City, N. J.	William F. Casey	Joseph H. Leeds	James A. McMenamin	Samuel L. Salasin	Joseph Altman	Samuel Backer
Attleboro, Mass.	Robert W. Mawney	Fred A. Clark	Ernest W. Holt	Ralph P. Kent	John E. Anderson	Henri G. Proulx
Auburn, Me.*	David Walton M	Harry E. Fogg	Robert W. Herrick	Shirley J. Davis	Joseph O. Raymond	Charles A. Pomeroy
Auburn, N. Y.*	Jeremiah Quill S	Fred J. Washburn	Chester J. Bills	John W. Copeland	Victor Stark	Anthony J. Contiguglia
Augusta, Ga.	Ernest E. Pund	John B. Kennedy	C. J. Wilson	Tom Phinizy	A. E. Phillips	C. Wesley Killebrew
Augusta, Me.	Matthew P. Broderick	George R. McCurdy	John J. O'Connell	George A. Coambs	None	Charles P. Nelson
Aurora, Ill.	H. B. Warner	E. J. Ryan	C. H. Greene	A. S. Benson	Ray Moses	John P. Hart
Austin, Minn.	George L. Brown	Nels P. Jensen	J. B. McDermott	Paul A. Robertson	R. G. Anderson	B. E. Hughes
Austin, Tex.*	J. E. Motheral E	John Woody	R. D. Thorp	George M. Decherd	J. E. Motheral	Trueman O'Quinn
Bakersfield, Calif.*	J. B. Holfelder S	P. C. Pifer	Robert B. Powers	P. J. Cuneo	M. D. Marmaduke	Ray Y. Burum, Act.
Baltimore, Md.	George Cobb E	Howard Travers	Robert F. Stanton	Huntingdon Williams	George L. Nichols	Charles C. G. Evans
Bangor, Me.*	Philip H. Glover E	Joseph P. McCosker	Carl R. Lobley	H. D. McNeil	None	Benjamin Blamchand
Barberton, Ohio	William Jamieson	William Witwer	W. L. Daugherty	John Mong	Harry Bolster	Harold J. Eckroate
Barre, Vt.	Thurman W. Dix	John C. Heney	Dennis Donahue	J. J. Tomasi	M. C. Watkins	John Molla
Bartlesville, Okla.*	J. E. McCormick S	J. W. Holt	L. W. Turner	William J. Bishop	W. E. Young	Alton H. Rowland
Batavia, N. Y.	James Crelley, Act.	Frank M. Whalen	John J. Casey	Emery F. Will	James Crelley	Joseph J. Schmitt
Bath, Me.	Arthur R. Avery S	Richard Frates	Joseph A. McLaughlin	Joseph I. Smith	Horace W. Ward	None

Table XXI—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor [1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Baton Rouge, La.	Fred S. Leblanc 1-45	William Spencer Day	Jesse L. Webb F	King H. Strenzky‡	C. B. Turner	Mary Reed
Battle Creek, Mich.	Floyd H. Barry 4-41	Joseph M. Boos	Robert D. Agnew F	William R. Kennedy	Eldon Geyer	Adah McCutcheon
Bay City, Mich.*	W. H. Tomlinson 4-41	E. B. Bennett	O. A. Kasemeyer C	J. Winfield Pearsall	Benjamin F. Klager	Isabel A. Ballou
Bayonne, N. J.	James J. Donovan 5-43	John F. Lee	Horace K. Roberson F	William J. Keating	Howard E. Merrity	Mary G. Peters
Beacon, N. Y.	Robert T. Pugsley 12-41	Thurlow Weed	Harry F. Straney F	Thurlow Weed	Earl D. Hewes	Nancy M. Lamont
Beatrice, Neb.	Velmer J. Morris 4-42	C. M. Carpenter	John M. Ostrander F	E. E. Powell‡	E. L. Novotny	Madge Evans
Beaumont, Tex.*	George W. Morgan 4-42	Hugh Blevins	Raymond Edmonds M	C. J. Strack	E. W. Jackson	Pearl Burr
Beaver Dam, Wis.	Clarence J. Keller 4-42	William A. Gergen	Margaret Petry T	Herman J. Washtock	A. H. Luedke	Hattie Doolittle
Beaver Falls, Pa.	G. W. Major, Acting 1-42	W. H. Anderton	G. W. Major F	J. D. Steele	J. Roy Jackson	Fern Medley
Beckley, W. Va.	A. K. Minter 12-41	Marie M. Ames R	Marie M. Ames T	Ira Whitlock‡	E. Van Dorsey	None
Bedford, Ind.	Henry S. Murray 1-43	Margaret Johnson	Margaret Johnson K	Elmer Norman‡	Harry Mourer	Minta Stone
Bell, Calif.	William H. Poole 4-41	E. P. Folsom	W. G. Ross T	John R. Quinn‡	Vierling Kersey	None
Bellaire, Ohio	Theodore Robertson 12-41	Ed Kinkade A	Ed Kinkade A	E. E. Taylor‡	J. V. Nelson	Ethel Houston
Belleville, Ill.	George Remnsnider 5-41	Carl Siegel	John W. Courar T	Patrick Cooney†‡	Harold V. Calhoun	Belle Steuernagel
Belleville, N. J.	William H. Williams 5-42	Florence R. Morey	William H. Williams F	John F. Coogan, Jr.	Wayne R. Parmer	Elizabeth A. Shattuck
Bellevue, Pa.	John H. Bragdon B-41	Philip S. Strain	Charles E. Braden T	James Rae†‡	H. E. Brumbaugh	Mrs. Lizzie E. Newell
Bellingham, Wash.	Burleigh E. Hanning 1-42	Harry A. Binzer	J. E. McGinnis T	Harry Ingersoll‡	E. Paine Shanglo	Dorothy Alvord
Belmont t, Mass.	J. Watson Flett C	Arthur E. Hough	Francis J. Lally T	H. T. Underwood†	Willard B. Spalding	Lucy D. Luard
Beloit, Wis.*		Myrtle F. Sturtevant	William Drager F	H. L. McCarthy	Victor F. Dawald	Nell B. McAlpin
Bend, Ore.*	F. S. Simpson 12-44	George Simerville R	George Simerville T	J. A. Fountain‡	Howard George	Mrs. Myra Lyons
Benton Harbor, Mich.*	William C. Ellet 4-41	John F. Null	G. W. Larkworthy T	B. S. Barnes	S. C. Mitchell	Theodosia Falkingham
Bergenfield, N. J.	Frank L. Jones 1-42	Edmund L. Willis	Frank E. Olson T	A. W. Blomstergren	Roy W. Brown	Gertrude F. Lewis
Berkeley, Calif.*	Frank S. Gaines 7-43	Florence E. Turner	Mabel W. Jensen A	James H. Briggs	Virgil Dickson	Susan T. Smith
Berlin, N. H.	Aime Tondreau 4-41	Gaston A. Cournoyer	Hiram B. Haskell A	Arthur O'Connell†	Caleb H. Niles	Catherine Cyr
Berwick, Pa.	J. Arnold Crisman B1-43	D. William Arndt S	H. H. Straub T	(Board of 4)‡	M. E. Houck	Lillian Bowman
Berwyn, Ill.	Anton Janura 4-41	Emil Vacin	Sid J. Hanzlik C	John S. Clark‡	Ivan C. Nicholas	Margaret Ely
Bessemer, Ala.	Jap Bryant	J. M. Scott	Jap Bryant F	Elmore McAdory	J. C. Orr	Mrs. W. T. Warlick
Bethlehem, Pa.	Robert Pfeifle 12-41	Bertram L. Nagle	Robert A. Hinkle F	Earl A. Ziegenfus	William H. Weiss	Harriet T. Root
Beverly, Mass.	Daniel E. McLean 1-43	Edward P. Eldredge	Bertha L. Hayward A	Edgar S. Foster†	Starr M. King	Marjorie H. Stanton
Beverly Hills, Calif.	Edward E. Spence 4-42	B. J. Firminger	H. L. Blackman T	John R. Quinn‡	Edward J. Hummel	Mary Boynton
Biddeford, Me.	Louis B. Lausier 1-42	Armand Duquette	William E. Shaw T	Thomas H. Simpson†	(Vacancy)	Dan O'Yorke
Big Spring, Tex.*	G. C. Dunham 4-41	H. W. Whitney	E. V. Spence M	H. W. Whitney	W. C. Blankenship	Mrs. Theresa Caldwell
Billings, Mont.	Charlie T. Trott 5-41	O. W. Nickey	M. C. Stolt T	T. A. Cothron	Merle C. Gallagher	Margaret Fulmer
Biloxi, Miss.	Louis Braun	F. A. Tucei	F. A. Tucei F		George Ditto	Florence Friedhoff
Binghamton, N. Y.	Charles W. Kress 1-42	George R. Beers	Arthur J. Ogden C	John J. Cucci	Daniel J. Kelly	Helen A. Stratton
Birmingham, Ala.	Cooper Green P11-41	Eunice S. Hewes	C. E. Armstrong C	Roy M. Johnson‡	C. B. Glenn	Lila May Chapman
Birmingham, Mich.*	John E. Martz 4-41	Irene E. Hanley	Irene E. Hanley K	Elmer W. Haack	Howard D. Crull	Adeline Cook
Bismarck, N. D.	Neil O. Churchill P4-41	Myron H. Atkinson A	Myron H. Atkinson A	E. O. Bailey	H. O. Saxvik	Erena Stadler
Bloomfield, N. J.	Harry E. Newell 1-43	J. Cory Johnson	Raymond Edgerley T	Ole G. Olsen	Edgar S. Stover	Janet Melvain
Bloomington, Ill.	Mark B. Hayes 5-41	Porter C. Noble	John A. Cleary C	Willis A. Burkholder‡	Paul Gossard	Mrs. Thelma VanNess
Bloomington, Ind.	Loba Jack Bruner 1-42	Vanna Thrasher	Vanna Thrasher T	G. W. Stogsdill‡	H. E. Binford	Bertha Ashby

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Baton Rouge, La.	S. A. Harris	Robert Bogan	Perry M. Johnson	Frank Jones	S. A. Harris	Roland Kizer
Battle Creek, Mich.	Frank Wagner	W. P. Weeks	Hugh Gordon	A. A. Hoyt	Sam Frey	Howard E. Wilder
Bay City, Mich.*	Thomas Giuli	Harry C. Crumb	Frank W. Anderson	Robert F. Hall	Louis Eichhorn	Albert W. Black
Bayonne, N. J.	James A. Mullanaphy	James G. Hogan	Cornelius J. O'Neil	Charles J. Larkey	Daniel Hennessey	Maurice A. Cohen
Beacon, N. Y.	Robert K. Pugsley, Act.	John Schlig	Jesse Dingee	Charles B. Dugan		James G. Meyer
Beatrice, Neb.	James A. Terhune	Cecil Hess	Paul Acton	Roy Noble	Kelly Garner	Harold F. Mattoon
Beaumont, Tex.*	George E. McElyea S	S. D. O'Conor	L. B. Maddox	Charles H. Todd	Joe C. Reid	E. B. Votaw
Beaver Dam, Wis.	John LaFleur	William J. Lawrie	Louis Zweig	A. W. Hammond	G. C. Teletzke	Stanley C. Fruits
Beaver Falls, Pa.	Sam Arent	Charles Cooper	E. L. Lancaster	H. Burt Plummer	Edward A. Sahli	Joseph Tritscheler
Beckley, W. Va.	Sterling See S	W. H. Weidensall	W. J. Trail	None	None	Ben H. Ashworth
Bedford, Ind.	Martin Ridge S	James Cornwell	A. M. Rainbolt	Robert B. Smallwood	Charles Blackburn R	Albert Fields
Bell, Calif.	T. R. Bousman E	Adolph Treder	W. B. Steele	George Parrish	None	C. H. Casjens
Bellaire, Ohio	Ed. Conoway	Charles Jewell	Francis Moran	W. J. Shepard	Thomas H. Dixon R	W. Y. Armstrong
Belleville, Ill.	E. G. Fleckenstein S	Walter Finklein	Thomas H. Lonie	Monroe Hodo	H. C. G. Schrader	L. N. Perrin
Belleville, N. J.	P. A. Waters	Alex Reid	George Spatz	Eugene T. Berry	L. A. Noll	L. A. Keenan
Bellevue, Pa.	James Greenough S	James Greenough	John McKissock, Jr.	Goldie P. Brown	James Greenough	George E. Morcroft, Jr.
Bellingham, Wash.	Christopher Thiel S	Ira Jones	William I. Stone	C. E. Longstreth	Herbert Olson	Tim Healey
Belmont t, Mass.	William R. Thompson S	William H. Hill	William G. Heyd	Keble B. Perine	Lewis S. Harris R	Amos L. Taylor
Beloit, Wis.*	William A. Collins	Elmer Fairbert	Robert Blumer	Richard Thayer	Ross Yost	Clarence L. Haugan
Bend, Ore.*	Percy Drost S	T. C. Carlon	Everet Rambo	C. A. Fowler	C. A. Bishop	E. O. Stadter
Benton Harbor, Mich.*	Clifford R. Hisler	Irving Clauser	Charles Kocher	E. R. Taylor	Clifford R. Hisler	W. M. Cunningham
Bergenfield, N. J.	Henry W. Theis	Harold Burghard	Robert F. Ullrich	George D. Appold	Joseph F. Martin	Pierce H. Deamer, Jr.
Berkeley, Calif.*	Harry Goodridge S	John S. Eichelberger	John Greening	Frank L. Kelly	Charles W. Cresswell	Fred C. Hutchinson
Berlin, N. H.	P. L. Murphy	Edward Lepage	Walter J. Hynes	E. O. Pederson	None	Arthur J. Bergeron
Berwick, Pa.	Charles M. Hidlay S	Charles Kehl	Harry Peterson	Charles Ross	None	C. W. Dickson
Berwyn, Ill.	Anton Pav	James Hrach	Joseph Pilot	John R. Cermak	George Sluka	Joseph E. Serhant
Bessemer, Ala.	Jap Bryant	L. B. Hill	Ceph Ross	J. D. Dowling	C. Bondi	H. H. Sullinger
Bethlehem, Pa.	George H. Reussner	A. E. Anderson	Ernest Stocker	Michael Stephan	E. William Heimpel	Daniel L. McCarthy
Beverly, Mass.	Albert H. Richardson	John Cressy	Joseph C. Murney	Alonzo O. Woodbury	Albert H. Richardson	Philip Massarella
Beverly Hills, Calif.	William R. Metz E	Lloyd B. Canfield	Charles C. Blair	H. H. Blodgett	George V. Chapman	R. C. Waltz
Biddeford, Me.	Conrad Fortier	Frank Cantara	Rodolphe Vanasse	Oscar Perrault	(Board of 3)	William P. Donahue
Big Spring, Tex.*	E. V. Spence	Olie D. Cordill	J. T. Thornton	M. H. Bennett	E. V. Spence M	Thomas J. Coffee
Billings, Mont.	A. B. Todd S	V. H. Steele	V. A. Lechner	A. E. Stripp	L. L. Worthington	Melvin N. Hoiness
Biloxi, Miss.	John A. Swanzy	Charles Sentell	Alonzo Gabrich	Everett E. Moore	Louis Braun	G. B. Cousins, Jr.
Binghamton, N. Y.	Robert J. Cary	Arthur J. Dillon	Lacey C. Abel	Chalmer J. Longstreet	Perry A. Page	Herman F. Nehlsen
Birmingham, Ala.	George R. Byrum S	A. Brown	T. A. Riley	J. D. Dowling	R. S. Marshall	J. H. Willis
Birmingham, Mich.*	Mark G. Dance	Vernon W. Griffith	John P. Hackett	W. L. Kemp	Emil Olin	Forbes S. Hascall
Bismarck, N. D.	David R. MacDonald	Harry A. Homan	B. A. Woehle	P. L. Owens	Myron H. Atkinson	C. L. Foster
Bloomfield, N. J.	Joseph W. Obreiter E	Thomas F. Gussner	Charles F. Jensen	Charles T. Foulk	Ralph C. Jones	Edward C. Pettit
Bloomington, Ill.	Stanley Wilhoite E	Elmo Waters	Clyde Hibbens	Paul Kionka	B. M. Donovan	Richard O'Connell
Bloomington, Ind.	Ed M. Johns S	Bernard Glover	John D. Rawlins	Robert C. Rogers	Henry E. Dudley	Q. Austin East

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor [1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Bluefield, W. Va.*	W. C. Snyder 8-41	Ralph E. Shupe	M. S. Stupalsky T	R. C. McClaughtery‡	C. H. Archer	Mrs. F. R. Dow
Blue Island, Ill.	John M. Hart 4-41	Louis F. Schwarts	August W. Schreiber T	John S. Clark‡	H. R. Perrin	Bertha Leitzau
Blytheville, Ark.	W. Marion Williams 4-41	Frank Whitworth	Frank Whitworth K	W. W. Watson‡	W. D. McClurkin	Mrs. Ira Gray
Bogalusa, La.	I. A. Magnitzky 12-42	K. I. Bean	J. W. Richardson T	W. O. Burris‡	M. J. Israel	Mae Davis
Boise, Idaho	James L. Straight 4-41	Robert M. Wetherell	Robert M. Wetherell K	Roy L. Leonardson‡	Ida Warner	Eunice Von Ende
Boone, Iowa	Thomas J. Heaps 4-41	Loran McCambridge	Loran McCambridge K	John B. Mathers	H. J. Van Ness	Sarah French Bibbs
Borger, Tex.*	Barney Andress 4-41	J. O. Coolbaugh	J. O. Coolbaugh K	Sam Boatman	W. A. McIntosh	Cagle Smith
Boston, Mass.	Maurice J. Tobin 12-41	Wilfred J. Doyle	Charles J. Fox A	Edward T. Kelly†	Arthur L. Gould	Milton E. Lord
Boulder, Colo.*	Frank W. Thurman 12-41	Mayme Graham	Mayme Graham F	A. A. Smith‡	G. Derwood Baker	Iola Neill
Bowling Green, Ky.	T. B. Callis 12-41	Henry Funk	W. H. Briggs T	Clarence Neighbors	L. C. Curry	A. H. Hill
Braddock, Pa.	James H. Rose B12-41	Henry Wadkowski	A. H. Wooldridge T	James Rae†‡	William C. Evans	Vincent D. Kline
Bradford, Pa.	James W. Coit 1-44	M. E. Cornelius	J. B. Callahan F	E. C. Charlton	Floyd W. Fretz	Grace Steele
Brainerd, Minn.	Frank B. Johnson 5-41	Walter Fall	Walter Fall K	Erick Kronberg	G. B. Ferrell	Helen Runberg
Braintree t, Mass.	Henry D. Higgins C3-41	Ernest C. Woodsum	John W. Harding T	Fred Austerberry†	C. Edward Fisher	Alice Holbrook
Brawley, Calif.	Frank Kretz 4-42	Charles C. Casey	S. D. Carey F	Charles C. Casey	G. K. Anderson	Eleanor Heimark
Bremerton, Wash.	Homer R. Jones 12-42	E. J. McCall	H. A. Bruenn T	Douglas T. Bubar‡	Tillman Peterson	Lucille Bresnan
Bridgeport, Conn.	Jasper McLevy 11-41	Fred Schwarzkopf	Perry W. Rodman C	William Connelly	Worcester Warren	Julian Sohon
Bridgeton, N. J.	B. R. B. Aitkens 1-43	Charles P. Corey	Herbert L. Ware C	(Board of 3)	Leigh M. Lott	Grace L. Todd
Bristol, Conn.	James P. Jennings 11-41	Rolfe E. Rowe	Allen W. Hall C	Daniel Davis†	Karl A. Reiche	Charles L. Wooding
Bristol, Pa.	C. L. Anderson B12-41	William J. Lefferts	William J. Lefferts T	(Board of 7)‡	Warren P. Snyder	Mary P. Rogers
Bristol t, R. I.	J. Floyd Huestis 3-41	John W. Church	William A. Angevine T	Francis McGovern†	Elmer S. Mapes	Esther J. Osterberg
Bristol, Tenn.	Fred V. Vance 6-41	W. K. Carson	George W. Vance F	D. E. Brumit	John H. Arrants	Mrs. Lillian L. Fain
Brockton, Mass.	Fred D. Rowe 1-42	J. Albert Sullivan	Charles F. Gilmore A	William T. Card†	John L. Miller	William T. O'Rourke
Brookfield, Ill.	John G. Bergman P5-41	Frank B. Fanning	Anna M. O'Donohue F	John S. Clark‡	E. N. Cassady	Mrs. F. W. Wiley
Brookline t, Mass.	W. J. Hickey, Jr. C3-41	Arthur J. Shinners	Leon L. Allen N	Michael D. Mealey†	Ernest R. Caverly	Elizabeth Butcher
Brownsville, Tex.*	Royce Russell 11-41	Kermit Cromack S	Ben Freudenstein M	John B. Puckett	E. C. Dodd	Mrs. Mary Morton
Brownwood, Tex.	Wendell Mayes 4-42	F. E. Scott	A. N. Thomason A	H. H. Gresham	E. J. Woodward	Mrs. G. C. Skinner
Brunswick, Ga.*	J. Hunter Hopkins 1-43	Hugh Burford	Hugh Burford K	C. P. Dusenbury	G. W. Wannamaker	Mrs. Ellinor B. Stiles
Bryan, Tex.*	Ivan Langford	Guy P. Bittle	W. W. Scott M	Guy P. Bittle	W. D. Wilkerson	Mrs. Lenora Hooker
Buffalo, N. Y.	Thomas L. Holling 12-41	John J. Coffey	Frank M. Davis C	(Board of 3)	Robert T. Bapst	Alexander Galt
Burbank, Calif.*	Frank C. Tillson 4-43	Robert Hill	T. B. Brown T	John Quinn‡	Buel F. Enyeart	Mrs. Elizabeth Ripley
Burlingame, Calif.	E. R. McDonald	Grace Hoey	Frank A. Bloom T	J. R. Murphy	Lester D. Henderson	Irene Smith
Burlington, Iowa	Max A. Conrad 4-42	Robert Schlampp	Frank N. LaPoint F	Theodore W. Schaefer	Ray H. Bracewell	Cora Poor Millard
Burlington, N. J.	Thomas J. Johnson 12-42	Samuel C. Stafford	Howard E. Gordon T	Harold T. Blinn†	Van H. Smith	Lydia Weston
Burlington, N. C.	Earl B. Horner 7-41	J. A. Baynes	J. A. Baynes T	Wade H. Huffman‡	L. E. Spikes	Louise Jennings
Burlington, Vt.	John J. Burns 6-41	Wesley T. Abell	Walter O. Lane T	R. L. Soule†	Lyman C. Hunt	George Dana Smith
Butler, Pa.	George M. Thompson 1-42	Philip O. Miller	Walter H. Morris F	William H. Miller	Ray A. Wiley	Mary Mitchell
Butte, Mont.	Charles A. Hauswirth 5-41	Beryl Wilson	W. I. Wright A	Joseph Lester‡	Maybelle Hogan	Charles S. Jackman
Cairo, Ill.	August Bode 4-41	Robert A. Hatcher	Harry V. Lind F	William H. Bode‡	Leo C. Schultz	Effie A. Lansden

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Bluefield, W. Va.*	E. H. Patrick S	E. L. McClure	C. N. Wilson	David B. Lepper	None	L. G. Scott
Blue Island, Ill.	Charles A. Dewar	John Link	John McAvoy	Albert Roemish	A. Strutsenberg	Paul R. Schreiber
Blytheville, Ark.	Joe Carney E	Roy Head	Ed A. Rice	W. A. Grimmett	None	Roy E. Nelson
Bogalusa, La.	J. H. Slaughter	Elmer G. Smith	T. A. Magee	J. H. Slaughter	H. E. Willis	Guy V. Rich
Boise, Idaho	Dee Storey S	Frank Pulaski	George Haskins	W. J. Murphy	J. T. McLeod	C. Stanley Skiles
Boone, Iowa	Charles Huey S	William A. West	James B. Reid	R. E. Gunn	(Board of 3)	F. L. Mackey
Borger, Tex.*	J. L. Perry S	J. D. Miller	Jeff Dunham	L. E. Petty	None	J. O. Ward
Boston, Mass.	George G. Hyland	William A. Reilly	Joseph F. Timilty	G. Lynde Gately	William P. Long	Robert Cutler
Boulder, Colo.*	H. C. McClintock M	Emil Johnson	Arthur F. Masters	H. L. Morency	John Mills	Frank L. Moorhead
Bowling Green, Ky.	Harry Ennis S	W. J. Harvey	Robert Monahan	George Wells	(Committee)	Charles R. Bell
Braddock, Pa.	G. Milton Dillon	Thomas K. Martin	Richard J. Butler	Samuel Escher	None	William J. O'Donnell
Bradford, Pa.	J. H. Quirk E	E. B. Larkin	Ed Edmonds	R. G. Vogel	J. L. McCutcheon	F. M. Nash
Brainerd, Minn.	R. T. Campbell E	F. W. Fuller	Thomas Templeton	V. E. Quanstrom	None	W. W. Bane
Braintree t, Mass.	John Q. Wentworth S	Fred A. Tenney	John J. Heaney	Frederick Johnson	Robert B. Taylor	Richard A. Hunt
Brawley, Calif.	W. B. Nichols S	H. L. Stewart	J. L. Cromer	Warren F. Fox	W. I. Hoopes	Darwin Wolford
Bremerton, Wash.	C. C. Casad	Ernest F. Yett	Charles Lewis	D. H. Polk	Charles L. Porter	James W. Bryan, Jr.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Peter Brewster	Martin Hayden	Charles A. Wheeler	Richard O'B. Shea	Henry Cliffe	Harry Schwartz
Bridgeton, N. J.	J. Boyd Westcott	John Peguesse		John G. Robbins	Edgar R. Bonham	John A. Casarow
Bristol, Conn.	Daniel J. Donovan	Orrin M. Porter, Act.	Ernest T. Belden	B. B. Robbins	Willis P. Fraser	Joseph P. O'Connell
Bristol, Pa.	John S. Roberts, Jr.	Clifford Hagerman	Linford J. Jones	James S. Brooks	None	Howard I. James
Bristol t, R. I.	Paul A. Herzig	Fred Gueuremont	Anthony Ferrara	William L. Serbst	John Marshall	None
Bristol, Tenn.	R. J. Mottern	W. R. Collin	W. J. Rogers	L. B. Snapp	Fred V. Vance	Joe K. Brown
Brockton, Mass.	Arthur J. Creeden S	Frank F. Dickinson	F. J. Humphreys	David Barron	Oscar L. Clark	Walter H. Gilday
Brookfield, Ill.	W. D. Wilson E	F. B. McDowell	H. C. Crosby, Act.	C. F. Hubner	Anna M. O'Donohue	L. M. Gross
Brookline t, Mass.	Daniel G. Lacy S	Selden R. Allen	James W. Tonra	Francis P. Denny	Edward P. Sheehan	Simon P. Townsend
Brownsville, Tex.*	Harry Wallis S	W. C. Walker	Ben Freudenstein M	T. A. Kinder	Arthur McLendon	R. A. Dunkelberg
Brownwood, Tex.	J. W. Sumpter S	Charles Alford	James L. Sandlin	J. M. Horn	None	R. L. McGaugh
Brunswick, Ga.*	R. R. Morriss	J. E. Henderson	J. E. Register	M. E. Winchester	Mrs. Edwin Fendig	B. N. Nightingale
Bryan, Tex.*	R. M. Dansby S	Charlie Griesser	K. T. Tillis	K. W. Fox	R. M. Dansby	F. L. Henderson
Buffalo, N. Y.	Louis A. Harding	William R. Castimore	Glenn H. McClellan	Francis E. Fronczak	Edward G. Zeller	David Diamond
Burbank, Calif.*	Vaughn Wood S	C. Miltmore	E. Adams	T. H. Ransom	Dewey W. Kruckeburg	Ralph W. Swagler
Burlingame, Calif.	W. A. Rollins	Wilkie J. Dessin	John J. Harper	Charles W. Gans	Frank D. Anderson	I. Karmel
Burlington, Iowa	Fred Sander S	Robert Collatt	Fred Machholz	E. C. Sage	Charles H. Foehlinger	Fred S. Holsteen
Burlington, N. J.	Charles Lucas S	Casper Moore	Thomas J. Johnson	J. Margaret Warner	Martin Staub	Thomas D. Begley
Burlington, N. C.	J. E. Williams S	G. D. Moore	C. A. Stanford	W. D. Mason	J. B. Vaughn	Thomas D. Cooper
Burlington, Vt.	George C. Stanley S	Charles N. Lavery	F. G. Raymond	Erold F. Foster	Nord W. Davis	Theodore E. Hopkins
Butler, Pa.	Charles H. Barnhart	Abe Yarb	Anthony Graham	Edward Gible	None	Luther Braham
Butte, Mont.	Francis R. Curran	Fred Martin	William H. Breen	Frank J. Williams	Francis R. Curran	Floyd C. Fluent
Cairo, Ill.	H. L. Yates S	Peter Lind	R. B. Utter	Charles L. Webber	August Bode	Peyton Berbling

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor [1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Calumet City, Ill.	William F. Zick 4-41	Steve J. Maciejewski	Julius Mayer T	John S. Clark‡	Eric E. Brown	Mrs. D. Rosenberger
Cambridge, Md.	Irving B. Jackson 7-44	Carroll L. Dail	Carroll L. Dail T	Calvin Spedden†‡	William T. Boston	Mrs. Reginald Henry
Cambridge, Mass.	John W. Lyons 1-42	Frederick H. Burke	John J. McKenzie A	James J. Casey†	Michael E. Fitzgerald	Thomas J. Sullivan
Cambridge, Ohio	Homer Sherrard 12-41	Jennie A. Diehl A	Jennie A. Diehl A	Ralph R. Castor‡	Hugh R. Hick	Grace Robins
Camden, N. J.	George E. Brunner	Clay W. Reesman	George E. Brunner F	Maurice Clymen	Leon E. Neulon	Harold G. Many
Campbell, Ohio	Anthony F. Pacella 1-42	John B. Ross A	John B. Ross A	George W. Jones‡	Andrew S. Klinko	Margaret Linn
Canonsburg, Pa.	Harry L. Cook B1-41	Bernard M. Lee S	John T. McNary T	(Board of 3)‡	C. A. Mathewson	Jennie McBurney
Canton, Ill.	J. Grant Davis 5-41	Katherine Sporer	O. K. Hummell F	Harold L. Jones‡	Ben Keitzman	Dorothea Nelson
Canton, Ohio	E. S. Folk 12-41	Hazel Sheaffer	Robert E. Beck A	Lester S. Lash‡	Jesse Mason	Laura Breimeiser
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Hinkle Statler 4-44	W. C. Kaempfer	R. E. Beckman F	W. C. Blair	Louis J. Schultz	Eileen Fitzgerald
Carbondale, Pa.	William L. Monahan 1-44	Madeline Walker	James J. Connor F	Harold Donovan	Mary B. McAndrew	Mrs. W. S. Johnson
Carlisle, Pa.*	Frank T. Adams B1-42	Mary Bitner	George P. Searight M	(Board of 5)‡	J. W. Potter	William Homer Ames
Carnegie, Pa.	J. Elmer Magee B12-41	A. B. Lafferty	A. B. Lafferty K	James Rae†‡	Norman L. Glasser	Mary B. Harris
Carteret, N. J.	Joseph W. Mittuch 12-42	August J. Perry	Alexander Comba T	George Bensulock, Jr.	C. F. Dengler	Mrs. Loretta Nevill
Carthage, Mo.	Henry Cowgill, Jr. 4-42	Joel Davis	Joel Davis K	Frank C. Selsor	J. L. Campbell	Jessie Stemmons
Casper, Wyo.	J. Frank Cowan 1-42	W. W. Slack	C. W. Mapes T	George Pattillo‡	Dean C. Morgan	Genevra Brock
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	F. K. Hahn 4-42	L. J. Storey	Louis D. Burgus F	J. F. Scolaro	A. C. Deamer	Alice B. Story
Central Falls, R. I.	John J. Healey 2-43	Ronaldo E. Lemay	Robert J. Connolly T	James Doherty†	James E. Martin	Rose L. McCormick
Centralia, Ill.	Wendell W. Webster 5-43	James Maxfield	John W. Stedelin F	Homer Lewellen‡	R. V. Jordan	Goddina Weldon
Chambersburg, Pa.	R. C. Vanderau B1-42	E. W. Davis	C. H. Pensinger F	(Board of 5)‡	J. F. Faust	Evelyn Gehret
Champaign, Ill.	James D. Flynn 4-43	B. J. Marshall	E. T. Bassett F	Harry A. Little‡	V. L. Nickell	Ethel G. Kratz
Chanute, Kan.	B. M. Dunham 5-43	Ross Cooper	R. A. Light F		L. H. Petit	Mrs. Pearl Hallenberg
Charleroi, Pa.	S. L. Woodward B12-41	Virginia E. McVay	Virginia E. McVay K	M. McGuire‡	T. L. Pollock	
Charleston, S. C.	H. W. Lockwood 12-43	A. J. Tamsberg	L. M. Redd C	G. J. Knobeloch†‡	A. Burnet Rhett	Nancy McC. Harper
Charleston, W. Va.	D. Boone Dawson 5-43	H. C. Walker	Roy H. Pierson T	J. H. Abbot‡	Virgil L. Flinn	Charles E. Butler
Charlotte, N. C.*	Ben E. Douglas 5-41	Alice B. McConnell	L. L. Ledbetter T	J. A. Henderson‡	H. P. Harding	Hoyt M. Gulvin
Charlottesville, Va.*	W. D. Haden 8-42	James E. Bowen, Jr.	James E. Bowen, Jr. A	Jack F. Fowler	James G. Johnson	Mrs. Nan Duke
Chattanooga, Tenn.	E. D. Bass 5-43	Ross B. Daniels	Frank K. Rosamond A	W. V. Milligan‡	W. T. Robinson	Adelaide Rowell
Chelsea, Mass.	Edward J. Voke 1-42	Joseph A. Tyrrell	Vincent Cassani A	Charles J. Donahoe†	Leo P. Casey	Alton E. Briggs
Cheltenham tp, Pa.*	Charles D. Conklin, Jr. P		Ralph Morgan F	Frank S. Biddle‡	Frank C. Ketler	None
Chester, Pa.	Clifford H. Peoples	Benjamin Newsome	E. D. McLaughlin F		F. Herman Fritz	Gertrude Hewes
Cheyenne, Wyo.	Ed Warren 1-42	J. K. Stoddard	Al Kay F	Ira L. Hanna‡	J. L. Goins	Frances Mentzer
Chicago, Ill.	Edward J. Kelly 4-43	Ludwig D. Schreiber	R. B. Upham C	John S. Clark‡	William H. Johnson	Carl B. Roden
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Joseph Gannon 5-43	Arno Toll	M. Ricchiuto F	John S. Clark‡	Ben Sylla	Mrs. M. Donaldson
Chickasha, Okla.	John Worley 5-41	Gilbert R. Craddock	Mrs. John E. Phillips T	Clyde M. McCauley‡	Bruce Myers	Mrs. Ida Sherman
Chicopee, Mass.	Leo P. Senecal 1-42	Arthur Balthazar	Joseph Lafleur F	(Board of 3)	John J. Desmond, Jr.	Mrs. Bessie M. Kerr
Chillicothe, Ohio	Harold H. Brown 12-41	Ira M. Korst A	Ira M. Korst A	William Herrnstein‡	Merrill M. Berry	Burton Stevenson
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	John Zesiger 4-47	Lee C. Willard	John Zesiger C	Fred Jenkins	Robert Lowrie	Marion Bryant
Cicero, Ill.	George Stedronsky P4-44	Anton J. Krupicka	Anton J. Krupicka K	John S. Clark‡	George Schwebel	Rose Cuchan
Cincinnati, Ohio *	James G. Stewart 1-42	J. C. Brennan	Clarence O. Sherrill M	George Guckenberger‡	Claude V. Courter	Chalmers Hadley
Clairton, Pa.	John J. Mullen 1-42	Katheryn Doyle, Act.	John W. Miller F	George Stilley	H. D. Teal	Anna O'Toole

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Calumet City, Ill.	Joseph Graboski	Paul Gauthier	Henry Wleklinski	Andrew Nady	None	John E. Pavlik
Cambridge, Md.	John N. Cosby E	Perry S. Willey	Grason W. Price	John Mace	James Cook	W. Laird Henry, Jr.
Cambridge, Mass.	James F. Mahoney S	Herman E. Gutheim	Timothy F. Leahy	Simon B. Kelleher	Stephen H. Mahoney	Richard C. Evarts
Cambridge, Ohio	Arthur Beach	H. C. Callihan	H. W. Watkins	Carl M. Oshe	None	Craig Carnes
Camden, N. J.	Henry W. Magin	John H. Lennox	(Vacancy)	A. L. Stone	David S. Rhone	John J. Crean
Campbell, Ohio	Walter Muzevich S	James S. Gustinella	John Oshelski	Louis Henry	None	Joseph E. Julius
Canonsburg, Pa.	Dave Abrahams E	W. H. Arnold	Harold Addis	Frank Mulligan	None	A. L. Zeman
Canton, Ill.	Rella Johnson S	Robert Essex	Sam Eyerly	J. C. Simmons	H. J. Kramer	Ezra J. Clark
Canton, Ohio	Leroy Cooper	George Jacobs	Ira Manderbaugh	F. M. Sayre	Carl O. Weis	Paul G. Weber
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Jesse McCullough S	Carl Lewis	E. W. Barenkamp	C. C. Summers	Paul R. Brooks	R. B. Oliver, III
Carbondale, Pa.	J. A. Collins	Joseph C. Healey	Frank J. O'Boyle	Arthur J. Dearie	M. J. Langan	Joseph E. Boland
Carlisle, Pa.*	George P. Searight M	R. Wayne Boudman	Charles E. Strock	W. C. Stephens	George P. Searight M	John D. Faller
Carnegie, Pa.	E. McCleary S	E. J. Cunningham	C. H. Keisling	T. L. Latimer	None	James A. Wright
Carteret, N. J.	Joseph G. Jomo S	William Carney	Henry Harrington	Michael Yarcheski	George Bensulock, Jr.	David S. Jacoby
Carthage, Mo.	Clarence Hoen	Joe L. Matchael	Walter Taylor	W. J. Houser	Mike Forlow	Henry Tiffin Teters
Casper, Wyo.	J. Frank Cowan S	Maurice Kelliher	Will Clark	Chester Dean	C. C. Clemmens	W. J. Wehrli
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Harold Eggleston S	E. P. Kohout	James H. Bailey	V. H. Hasek	Nevin Nichols R	Don Hines
Central Falls, R. I.	Edward J. Fay	Frank J. Callahan	George E. Collette	Omer Masse	Joseph Allard	Zygmunt J. Czubak
Centralia, Ill.	J. E. McClelland	Herbert Bush	E. G. Farthing	Noland W. White	O. W. Veltman	Robert M. Crain
Chambersburg, Pa.	F. D. Rhodes, Jr. E	Harry Rossman	H. S. Byers	Frank J. Croft	F. D. Rhodes, Jr.	Edmund C. Wingerd
Champaign, Ill.	W. D. Swearingen S	Roy Alsip	Clyde Davis	Walter C. Earle	Mary L. Simon R	Albert Tuxhorn
Chanute, Kan.	Emery W. Nobles S	R. G. Stowell	Lee Knapp	P. B. Darlington	None	Joe F. Balch
Charleroi, Pa.	Ralph Arrigo S	Henry J. Lowstuter	Peter Bege	J. M. Hill	None	D. M. McCloskey
Charleston, S. C.	B. M. Thomson E	John H. Wohlers	Chris H. Ortmann	Leon Banov	E. P. Holcombe	J. Waties Waring
Charleston, W. Va.	A. O. Ratliff S	J. L. McLane	W. A. Tully	H. B. Wise	Mrs. C. P. Heavener R	Philip H. Hill
Charlotte, N. C.*	Lloyd McC. Ross S	W. H. Palmer	H. M. Joyner	G. L. Rea	J. M. Ray	J. M. Scarborough
Charlottesville, Va.*	S. L. Williamson E	Charles H. Page	Maurice F. Greaver	T. S. Englar	Seth Burnley M	Lyttleton Waddell
Chattanooga, Tenn.	R. M. Cooke	Robert W. Jones	C. Ray Bryan	W. C. Sanford	P. R. Olgiati	J. W. Anderson
Chelsea, Mass.	James A. O'Brien	Charles G. Voke	Charles M. Finn	John F. Welch	Arthur J. Carolan	Max Wise
Cheltenham tp, Pa.*	Chalmer Hare S	William H. Snyder	T. H. Hallowell	Joseph A. Brooke	None	Samuel H. High
Chester, Pa.	F. G. Hartvigson E	Joseph Pierce	Harry Robinson	Timothy McCarey	William P. Lear	A. A. Cochran
Cheyenne, Wyo.	A. W. Trout	Ed P. Taylor	Harvey T. Jackson	Ray Atherton	Arthur Steinke	Carleton A. Lathrop
Chicago, Ill.	Oscar E. Hewitt	Michael J. Corrigan	James P. Allman	Herman N. Bundesen	Robert J. Dunham	Barnet Hodes
Chicago Heights, Ill.	John F. Johnson	George Mahnke	Phil Howard	Hugo Long	Robert Davis R	Silvio Piacenti
Chickasha, Okla.	John Farley S	Frank Dews	Raymond Thomas	Roy Baze	None	Bob Shelton
Chicopee, Mass.	Edward Bourbeau S	Albert Bunyan	Francis A. Linehan	Paul Martel	Joseph Preston	Napoleon J. Vigeant
Chillicothe, Ohio	Charles Crowe S	Walter R. Johnson	A. Russell Poole	Raymond E. Bower	Henry E. Breth	Richard B. Middleton
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	Oscar Bjork S	Thomas Farnsworth	Ed Holtz	J. A. Kelley	Charles Ermatinger	P. J. Murphy
Cicero, Ill.	Michael Jelinek	George Knol	Martin Wojciechowski	Frank J. Pokorney	None	E. Marvin Capouch
Cincinnati, Ohio *	J. E. Root	Barney T. Houston	E. T. Weatherly	Carl A. Wilzbach	John W. Tait	John D. Ellis
Clairton, Pa.	C. D. Jackson	Mike Bunovich	Wilbert Jones	John Dobbins	H. B. Keffer	C. A. Lewis

Table XXI—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor[1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Claremont t, N. H.				P. A. Nolin†		
Clarksburg, W. Va.*	None	Lloyd D. Griffin	Lloyd D. Griffin T	Leeman Knight‡	Arthur Upton	Ethel Green
Clarksdale, Miss.	T. M. Dye 12-45	Adrian H. Boyd	Adrian H. Boyd K	Adrian H. Boyd	H. B. Heidelberg	Hoyland Lee Wilson
Clarksville, Tenn.	William Kleeman 1-43	J. H. Marable	J. H. Marable F	W. C. Batson	C. H. Moore	Mrs. F. E. Stafford
Clayton, Mo.	Alfred H. Kerth 4-42	Edward J. Kallaher	Edwin L. Stockho T	Martin L. Neaf	John L. Bracken	Vivian S. Meier
Clearwater, Fla.*	George R. Seavy 1-43	Frank Cooley	Frank Cooley T	Frank Cooley	G. V. Fuguitt	Mrs. T. O. Owens
Cleburne, Tex.	T. S. Moon	Miss Johnnie Gordon	Miss Johnnie Gordon T	W. H. Willbanks	Emmett Brown	Mrs. V. M. Fulton
Cleveland, Ohio	Edward Blythin 11-41	Christian J. Bannick	G. A. Gesell F	John A. Zangerle‡	Charles H. Lake	Charles E. Rush
Cleveland, Tenn.	J. Y. Elliott 10-42	Levi Trewhitt	Bethel C. Brown F	W. E. Bacon‡	R. T. Allen	Ruth Chambers
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio*	Frank C. Cain 1-42	H. M. Kimpel	H. M. Kimpel F	John Zangerle‡	F. L. Wiley	(Vacancy)
Cliffside Park, N. J.	J. C. Woodcock 12-41	Arthur H. Abrams	Herbert L. Post T	Nelson Neumann	George F. Hall	Clarice Blake
Clifton, N. J.*	Godfrey M. Meyer 5-42	William A. Miller M	John Franz F	John P. Vogler†	George J. Smith	M. A. Scheidemann
Clinton, Iowa	Harry F. Pape 4-42	Harry W. Cowles	Harry W. Cowles A	Ed Lind	Maynard Schell	Lillian Sutherland
Clinton t, Mass.	F. F. McDonald C3-41	Thomas F. Fallon	W. V. O'Connell T	Patrick E. Kerrigan†	Thomas F. Gibbons	Lean Phelps
Clovis, N. M.*	E. E. Kraus 2-45	Marguerite Sellers	Matie Gilham T	Theodore Rozzell‡	J. M. Bickley	Mrs. Lina K. Putnam
Coatesville, Pa.	Albert R. Bergstrom 1-44	Frank P. Pennegar	A. Gustav Luebert F	Howard E. Carson	Harvey R. Vanderslice	Helen Tyas
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	John Knox Coe	P. N. Panabaker	J. L. Ward T	Warren T. Shepperd‡	G. O. Phippeny	Jennie Schmelzel
Coffeyville, Kan.	J. D. Byers 4-41	A. P. Irvin	Arthur R. Wilson F	Earl Blount‡	K. W. McFarland	Edith M. Norton
Cohoes, N. Y.	Rudolph Roulier 12-43	Eugene M. Hebert	Lambert Roulier C	Albert Dingley†	William S. Schneider	Francis M. Tessier
Collingswood, N. J.	Arthur E. Armitage 5-41	R. S. Wigfield	E. P. Robinson T	Walter H. Kille†	Carl M. Dieffenbach	Mrs. K. B. DeGinther
Colo. Springs, Colo.*	George G. Birdsall 4-41	R. F. Sonnekson	Mrs. Louise Huff A	A. W. Sparkman‡	Earl D. Cline	Margaretta Boas
Columbia, Mo.	Rex P. Barrett 4-43	Bruce J. Carl	Harold E. Cox T	W. E. Points	W. E. Rosenstengel	Pearl Clarkson
Columbia, Pa.	Arthur E. Snavely B	Luther J. Shroder	Joseph Lutz	(Board of 9)‡	J. B. Kennedy	Edna L. Yergey
Columbia, S. C.	L. B. Owens 6-42	Guy A. Pitts	Guy A. Pitts T	George A. Collins	A. Cline Flora	Mrs. Hagood Bostick
Columbia, Tenn.*	George E. Sloan 12-41	Herman F. Roach	G. W. Shaw M	T. W. Crowe‡	J. R. Baker	None
Columbus, Ga.*	Edward Murrah 1-42	Clay Taylor	W. N. Hays F	E. C. Mayo†	Paul M. Munro	Mrs. Connie Gordy
Columbus, Ind.	Fred C. Owens 1-43	E. Ray Gress	E. Ray Gress T	W. N. McClintic‡	Donald DuShane	Cleo Rogers
Columbus, Miss.	T. W. Harris 12-42	T. W. Lewis, Jr.	T. W. Lewis, Jr. T	D. C. Nickles	C. N. Brandon	Mrs. L. B. Englebert
Columbus, Ohio	Floyd F. Green 1-44	Helen T. Howard	James A. Rhodes A	Newton A. Thatcher‡	George E. Roudebush	John J. Pugh
Compton, Calif.*	A. Leroy Aylmer 7-41	Mrs. Clyde J. Harlan	Otis Reifsnyder C	John R. Quinn‡	Mrs. Ardella B. Tibby	Rena Hathorne
Concord, N. H.	John W. Storrs 1-42	Arthur E. Roby	Carl H. Foster T	Clarence L. Philbrick†	Natt B. Burbank	Marion F. Holt
Concord, N. C.	W. A. Wilkinson 5-41	Walter D. Brown	Walter D. Brown T	Charles N. Field‡	A. S. Webb	Mrs. Richmond Reed
Connellsville, Pa.	Ira D. Younkin 1-42	S. T. Benford	Abe I. Daniels F	J. L. Williams	W. G. Davis	Sally Seaton
Connersville, Ind.	Ross W. Castle 1-43	F. G. Coats	F. G. Coats T	Otto Cameron‡	C. E. Dodson	Marcelle K. Foote
Conshohocken, Pa.	W. H. Longacre B1-42	Joseph J. Quinn	Vernon E. Wynne F	Norman Zendt†‡	Robert C. Landis	Julia H. R. Foley
Coraopolis, Pa.	Charles L. Isenberg B1-42	W. E. Cain	Ned Rankin F	James Rae†‡	G. W. Cassler	Mrs. Roy Tucker
Corning, N. Y.	Daniel Stimson 1-42	Charles E. Hause, Jr.	Chester R. Hallock T	Frank E. Suits†	Hugh W. Gregg	Mary L. McCabe
Corpus Christi, Tex.	A. C. McCaughan 4-41	T. Ray Kring S	Joseph Mireur F	T. Ray Kring	R. B. Fisher	Helen T. Coffin
Corsicana, Tex.	John C. Calhoun 4-41	J. P. Welch S	J. Harry Burke F	J. M. Pugh	W. H. Norwood	Mrs. M. C. Houston
Cortland, N. Y.	Boyd T. Letts 12-41	Philip C. Lohman	Archie A. Somers T	Clarence L. Green†	E. G. Simmons	Viarda Brubeck
Coshocton, Ohio	Ben M. Hardy 1-42	W. J. Beall A	W. J. Beall A	H. Clay McConnell‡	A. C. Pence	Margaret Sahling

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Claremont t, N. H.	L. J. Gould	A. L. Palmer	William C. Nobbs	W. R. Haubrich	A. L. St. Martin	None
Clarksburg, W. Va.*	O. L. Stewart S	Joe J. Martin	Jules A. Brasseur	Earl N. Flowers	Mout Stutler	William G. Johnson
Clarksdale, Miss.	W. R. Ellis, Jr.	R. W. Maxwell	C. S. Longino	Guy Post	C. B. Sanford	W. W. Venable
Clarksville, Tenn.	Will Dean	John J. Roche	John P. Balthrop	F. J. Malone	Will Dean	Charles V. Runyon
Clayton, Mo.	August Elbring S	John O'Sullivan	Charles J. Tacke	Andrew J. Signorelli	Arthur J. Bange	Glen Mohler
Clearwater, Fla.*	O. M. Williams S	Luke Martin	J. L. Russell	Paul Ficht	Charles Shaw	Ralph Richards
Cleburne, Tex.	None	A. B. Russell	J. R. Jewell	J. M. Stallcup	Howard Parker	(Vacancy)
Cleveland, Ohio	Miles E. Evans	James E. Granger	George J. Matowitz	Harold J. Knapp	J. Noble Richards R	Henry S. Brainard
Cleveland, Tenn.	C. S. Mayfield, Sr.	L. F. McDaris	A. M. Trotter	R. L. Bean	None	James L. Wolfe
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio*	H. H. Canfield M	O. F. Romann	William G. Barrows	Robert Lockhart	H. H. Canfield M	G. E. Hartshorn
Cliffside Park, N. J.	LaMar J. Vieau	James F. McGrath	Frank N. Borrell	Fred Dyer	W. Fred Tonkin	Joseph W. Marini
Clifton, N. J.*	John L. Fitzgerald	James Sweeney	James N. Marsh	Lester Meloney	John L. Fitzgerald	John G. Dluhy
Clinton, Iowa	A. J. Lerche S	Albert Krenz	Martin Duffy	Leslie K. Fenlon	Leo Hannaher	Stanley Mayer
Clinton t, Mass.	George H. Gibbons S	William E. Powers	Michael E. Kelly	Frederick E. Murphy	Robert J. McCarty	Myles W. O'Malley
Clovis, N. M.*	None	George Maddox	Bob Ledbetter	James Hill	Charlie Miller	Langdon Skarda
Coatesville, Pa.	William C. Emigh	Ira G. Ash	Ralph E. Williams	Charles V. Peace	Fred L. Wood	Walter E. Greenwood
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	Claude Lanier S	Wallace Swofford	Mike Roche	George Johnson	Avery Shadduck	W. B. McFarland
Coffeyville, Kan.	John D. Byers	Sol E. Hana	Sam Knight	Thomas H. Hurley	John D. Byers	Aubrey Neale
Cohoes, N. Y.	William S. Dawson	James H. Golden	L. M. Fitzgerald	Matthew J. Keough	David Pearson	John H. Doherty
Collingswood, N. J.	Arthur E. Armitage	Cooper Foster	William C. Fluharty	Harold K. Eynon	None	R. Cooper Brown
Colo. Springs, Colo.*	Frank O. Ray E	Fred A. Taylor	Hugh D. Harper	O. R. Gillett	T. C. Kirkwood	Ben S. Wendelken
Columbia, Mo.	F. W. Kennedy S	T. M. Walden	George L. Quinn	A. W. Kampschmidt	Kenneth Osman	A. D. Sappington
Columbia, Pa.	Anson Purple E	Harry Doll	Paul Thomas	G. M. Rodenheiser	None	Henry Bruner
Columbia, S. C.	R. J. Thompson S	A. McC. Marsh	L. C. Campbell	P. E. Payne	W. A. Shields	Paul A. Cooper
Columbia, Tenn.*	G. W. Shaw M	J. P. White	J. W. Griffin	T. B. Link	G. W. Shaw M	Hugh Lee Webster
Columbus, Ga.*	J. M. Graddy	W. B. Miller, Sr.	J. G. Newberry	J. A. Thrash	Edwina Wood R	William deL. Worsley
Columbus, Ind.	C. O. Quinn S	James D. Kailor	Clarence Everroad	Milton Snyder	Thurston Shirley	Donald P. Shinn
Columbus, Miss.	H. H. McClanahan	Henry Vaiden, Act.	J. B. Partain	John Oliver	None	T. W. Lewis, Jr.
Columbus, Ohio	Grover F. Clements	Edward P. Welch	Otto Kaffits	Nelson C. Dysart	Joseph E. Katona	John L. Davies
Compton, Calif.*	Hugh Carpenter	Edward Dowd	Thomas J. Potter	K. H. Sutherland	J. H. Park M	Ralph K. Pierson
Concord, N. H.	Ervin E. Webber S	William T. Happny	Victor I. Moore	Walter Rowe, Act.	Carl L. Sargent	Gordon S. Lord
Concord, N. C.	Walter L. Furr S	John L. Miller	B. F. Widenhouse	P. R. McFadyen	None	Walter D. Brown
Connellsville, Pa.	C. A. Port	William E. DeBolt	Andrew Thomas	Charles H. Balsley	Charles F. White	J. Kirk Renner
Connersville, Ind.	Ross W. Castle	Howard A. Kehl	William Traylor	I. E. Booher	George R. Beeson	Ambrose Elliott
Conshohocken, Pa.	Thomas McCarter S	Theodore Speaker, Sr.	Walter Phipps	Thomas S. White	Nelson Quigg	E. Arnold Forrest
Coraopolis, Pa.	Howard Harriger	Wayne Shanks	George Colvin	H. B. Speer	Robert Gessler	William S. Rauhaser
Corning, N. Y.	C. V. Wilson E	John W. McCarthy	Abb. W. Eckess	Henry E. Elwood	(Board)	Clarence H. Brisco
Corpus Christi, Tex.	D. A. Segrest	W. H. Anderson	George Lowman	D. H. Clark	I. R. Vannoy	R. Briscoe King
Corsicana, Tex.	Travis Fullwood S	E. L. Keith	O. B. Nutt	William T. Shell, Jr.	None	Jack H. Thompson
Cortland, N. Y.	Lee R. Crumb	William Schuehler	LeRoy A. Stevens	Ira L. Garner	A. R. Reilly	Harry Kenyon Angell
Coshocton, Ohio	Jesse Haller	William West	Ray Duling	W. F. Lyons	James Sigman R	Robert Weaver

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor [1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Council Bluffs, Iowa	S. W. McCall 4-42	Nels Hansen	Philip E. Minner A	J. V. Crowe	C. L. Crawford	Eva T. Canon
Covington, Ky.*	William Beuttel, Jr. 12-43	George Vieth	Martin Holman C	Martin Holman	Glenn O. Swing	Rebecca Cox, Act.
Cranford tp, N. J.				(Board of 3)		
Cranston, R. I.	Ernest L. Sprague 1-43	Caleb H. Kenyon	William M. Lee T	Frank H. Bowerman†	Clarence W. Bosworth	None
Crawfordsville, Ind.	Thomas L. Cooksey 12-42	Clark D. Jones	Clark D. Jones T	Floyd Cornell‡	Maynard C. Darnall	Myrtle Weatherholt
Cudahy, Wis.	Vincent Totka 4-42	James F. Keller	Edward L. Stringer T	Edward C. Petri	John E. Jones	Anna Hlavaty
Cumberland, Md.	Harry Irvine 4-42	Samuel E. Grimminger	Thomas F. Conlon F	Somerville Nicholson‡	Charles L. Kopp	Mary G. Walsh
Cumberland t, R. I.	Edward Gill P 11-42	Stephen A. Fanning	Thomas S. Dwan T	Peter J. Barry†	Bernard F. Norton	Lucia Dana
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	J. W. Haines 1-42	Jesse Moore	H. O. Bolich A	L. C. Bower‡	Gilbert Roberts	Laura Vaughn
Dallas, Tex.*	J. Woodall Rodgers 5-41	Earl Goforth S	A. Cole Stephens F	Fred Callum	Julius Dorsey	Cleora Clanton
Dalton, Ga.	O. R. Hardin 12-41	Guy W. Keister	Guy W. Keister K	(Board of 3)	W. W. Stancil	Mrs. J. L. Buchanan
Danbury, Conn.	M. J. Cunningham 3-41	William J. Hannan	Albert H. Henebry T	George E. Allingham	Harold F. Dow	Hannah H. Morrison
Danvers t, Mass.	A. G. Hammond C3-41	A. Preston Chase	A. Preston Chase T	Joseph Merrill†	Ivan G. Smith	Elizabeth G. Putnam
Danville, Ill.	Frank P. Meyer 4-43	Charles Ahrens	George E. Freeman F	William Wayland‡	Clarence Vance	Belle Seiwell
Danville, Va.	W. E. Gardner, Sr. 9-44	C. A. Coley	C. A. Coley A	P. G. Ragland	G. L. H. Johnson	Mrs. J. L. Hagan
Darby, Pa.	Edgar S. Bancroft B			Charles Bailey‡		
Davenport, Iowa	John H. Jebens 4-42	Frank A. Hass	Clarence F. Schmidt T	Charles I. Hild	Irvin H. Schmitt	Edna Geisler
Dayton, Ohio *	Charles J. Brennan 1-42	O. F. Mauch	E. E. Hagerman F	Jesse Haines‡	Emerson H. Landis	William H. Hamilton
Daytona Beach, Fla.*	U. W. Cunningham 10-42	Charles S. Thrasher	Charles S. Thrasher K	Charles S. Thrasher	W. B. Treloar	Jennie Morrell
Dearborn, Mich.	John L. Carey 12-41	Myron A. Stevens	Lysander E. Maples C	Edward J. Clay†	Ray H. Adams	Isabelle L. Chaffin
Decatur, Ala.	T. R. Harrison 10-43	H. O. Troup	H. O. Troup K	Rutledge S. Thomas‡	S. E. Alverson	Mrs. E. A. Tillery
Decatur, Ga.*	A. B. Robertson C1-42	Mrs. M. H. Christian	Albert F. Newman M	S. R. Christie, Jr.†	Lamar Ferguson	Mrs. A. B. Burrus
Decatur, Ill.	Charles E. Lee 5-43	George E. Albert	Chris Albert F	Emery Thorneel‡	William Harris	Minnie A. Dill
Dedham t, Mass.	Charles Crowley C3-42	Don Gleason Hill	John J. Flynn N	Francis Wally†	John Anthony	Anna Rolland
Del Rio, Tex.	J. S. Bradford 4-42	Hugh V. Atkinson	Hugh V. Atkinson T	Hugh V. Atkinson	Drury Wood	Mrs. Ethel Preston
Denison, Tex.	Clarence Scott 4-41	C. C. Hicks	Clarence Scott F	W. P. Lebrecht	B. McDaniel	
Denton, Tex.	Lee Preston 4-42	R. B. Neale, Jr. S	R. B. Neale, Jr. K	R. B. Neale, Jr.	R. C. Patterson	Mrs. Bess McCullar
Denver, Colo.	B. F. Stapleton 6-43	George F. Rock	W. H. McNichols A	Frank E. Wilson	Charles E. Greene	Malcolm G. Wyer
Derby, Conn.	C. F. Caldwell 1-43	James S. Donahue	Henry T. Waters T	James J. Kennedy†	Richard T. Tobin	Emma E. Lessey
Des Moines, Iowa	Mark L. Conkling 4-42	Rex Ramsay	T. Harry Vicker F	Byron J. Tusant	A. W. Merrill	Forrest B. Spaulding
Detroit, Mich.	E. J. Jeffries, Jr. 1-42	Thomas D. Leadbetter	Donald Slutz C	George J. Finn†	Frank Cody	Adam Strohm
Dickson City, Pa.	A. Matuszewski 1-42	Frank Sysak	Edward Rutkoski C	James F. Lally†‡	P. M. Brennan	Hannah Miller
Dixon, Ill.	W. V. Slothower 4-43	Wayne C. Smith	George A. Campbell F	Wart T. Miller‡	A. H. Lancaster	Margaret Scriven
Donora, Pa.	M. J. Sweeney B1-41	George W. Allen	John McAllister A	Henry Schmidt†‡	John Schambach	C. B. Goodman
Dormont, Pa.	Lee Llewellyn B1-42	Frank Heakin	William Neel T	(Board of 8)‡	David Stewart	Mrs. A. J. Schollus
Dothan, Ala.	I. C. Bates	I. P. Scarborough	Rawlins McKinney F	E. G. Collins‡	Bruce Flurry	Thenie Johnson
Dover, N. H.	Samuel B. Blair 1-42	Walter S. McDaniel	Margaret Redden T	James F. Dennis†	Gordon L. Fox	Beatrice M. G. Jenkins
Dover, N. J.	John Roach, Jr. 12-41	Earl C. Nelson	Harry A. Armitage T	Raymond O. Berg	Roswell S. Bowlby	Martha A. Burnet
Du Bois, Pa.	W. L. Hoover 1-44	Edna V. Johnson	J. W. Bailey F	W. A. Bennett	H. E. Reisgin	C. W. Hull

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Council Bluffs, Iowa	William Williamson S	Waldo Merrill	C. A. Bangs	A. A. Robertson	Philip E. Minner	Proctor R. Perkins
Covington, Ky.*	L. E. McCartt E	Frank A. Northcutt	Alfred Schild	Guy Eckman, Act.	Alex Howard	Stanley Chrisman
Cranford tp, N. J.	(not reporting)					
Cranston, R. I.	Elton F. Durfee	William Young	James M. Miller	Charles L. Southey	None	Edward W. Day
Crawfordsville, Ind.	Frank Rose S	Elmer Wood	Merle Remley	J. B. Griffith	John F. Pitman	Raymond O. Evans
Cudahy, Wis.	Vic Herim S	Julius Seiy	John Medron	Sarkas Kash	None	Echo Minor
Cumberland, Md.	Edgar Reynold	Reid C. Hoenicka	Oscar A. Eyerman	Joseph F. Franklin	Margaret Finley	Charles Z. Heskett
Cumberland t, R. I.	Thomas F. Burke	John A. Savage	William J. Boyle	Stephen A. Kenney	None	Stephen A. Fanning
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	K. L. Ewart	L. P. Seiler	R. H. Duffy	Pearl Hart	K. L. Ewart	A. L. Sidnell
Dallas, Tex.*	E. A. Baugh	L. M. Funk	J. M. Welch	J. W. Bass	L. B. Houston	H. P. Kucera
Dalton, Ga.	L. H. Elkins S	H. Springfield	B. H. Butler	None	None	I. C. Adams
Danbury, Conn.	George J. Gildea	John H. McNamara	George J. Schoen	Felix Tomaino	(Board)	Thomas A. Keating
Danvers t, Mass.	Walter G. Ennis S	Joseph E. Kelley	John T. McDewell	Hugo Nappe	Irving E. Blanchard	William B. Sullivan, Jr.
Danville, Ill.	F. H. Coburn S	Charles Muirhead	Richard H. Johnson	C. M. Cook	John Lavezzi	John Spivey
Danville, Va.	C. L. Scott, Jr. E	J. C. Long	George W. Price	R. W. Garnett	Alan L. Heil	E. Walton Brown
Darby, Pa.	(not reporting)					
Davenport, Iowa	Ralph C. Graham	Richard A. Kelley	Reed Phillips	J. H. Sunderbruch	William Romine	Ed. Doerr
Dayton, Ohio *	W. O. Pease S	Joseph A. Kirby	Rudolph A. Wurstner	H. H. Williams	S. E. Seitner	Herbert S. Beane
Daytona Beach, Fla.*	J. W. Mitchell S	B. B. Hart	T. N. Johnson	J. V. McGarrity	J. L. Smith	John R. Parkinson
Dearborn, Mich.	Clarke M. Greene	Roy E. Mottesheard	Carl A. Brooks	C. A. Christensen	Henry D. Schubert R	James E. Greene
Decatur, Ala.	J. W. Pettey S	L. F. Elkins	W. P. Moore	L. R. Murphree		Peach & Caddell
Decatur, Ga.*	W. H. Weaver	J. D. Peek	George S. Swords	H. Homer Allen	A. F. Newman M	B. Hugh Burgess
Decatur, Ill.	Beecher Hughey S	William Platt	H. J. Schepper	William Spent	None	James Henson
Dedham t, Mass.	John J. Shea	John B. Hartnett	John F. Cahill	Edward Knobel	John J. Shea	James F. McGowan
Del Rio, Tex.	Sam Petty	F. J. Schmidt	J. A. Brown	D. A. York	Otto Koog	Phil B. Foster
Denison, Tex.	A. M. Brenneke E	Pat Lowe	J. W. Dishner	W. A. Lee	None	R. W. Stoddard
Denton, Tex.	Bailey Coffey S	Eugene Cook	O. C. Pass	F. E. Piner	N. Jarnagin	Bruce Davis
Denver, Colo.	George E. Cranmer	John F. Healy	August Hannebuth	Carl Ph. Schwalb	George E. Cranmer	Malcolm Lindsey
Derby, Conn.	Anthony Tiano S	Richard Moore	Thomas Van Etten	Joseph S. Stygar	None	David B. Cohen
Des Moines, Iowa	John W. Budd S	Charles Slade	Thomas Watson	H. E. Ransom	A. E. Daniels	F. T. VanLiew
Detroit, Mich.	William M. Walker, Jr.	Walter F. Israel	Frank D. Eaman	Henry F. Vaughan	Clarence E. Brewer	Paul E. Kraus
Dickson City, Pa.	Francis Stone E	John E. Martin	George Towers	Michael Miholek	None	Stanley Evans
Dixon, Ill.	J. E. Vaile	Samuel Cramer	J. D. Van Bibber	J. B. Werren	William Barry, Jr.	Gerald Jones
Donora, Pa.	L. G. Sphar S	Charlie Osborne	William Smedley	Herman Lang	L. G. Sphar	D. M. Anderson
Dormont, Pa.	John Fenton	Elmer Snyder	R. B. Miller	Fred W. Frank	Adam Rahenkamp	A. C. Purdy
Dothan, Ala.	M. A. Miller	J. E. Zeigler	M. Tatum	R. B. Collier	Betts Slinghuff	T. E. Buntin
Dover, N. H.	Frank J. Grimes S	Edward F. Knott	Andrew H. McDaniel	George E. Brennan	Michael Dagestino	Charles F. Hartnett
Dover, N. J.	Herbert H. Thorpe S	Samuel B. Wood	James T. Hart	John G. Taylor	Max Heller	Samuel C. Meyerson
Du Bois, Pa.	William Shaw S	E. R. Hallstrom	Edward Wilcox, Act.	Edward Wilcox	D. E. Shoemaker	J. J. Pentz

Table XXI—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor [1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Dubuque, Iowa.*	Frank W. Thompson 4-41	J. J. Shea	R. P. Marshall A	Harry Hanover	Jordan Larson	May Clark
Duluth, Minn.	C. Rudolph Berghult 5-41	C. D. Jeronimus	C. A. Williams F	J. Allyn Scott	H. H. Eelkema	Jane Morey
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Thomas J. Egan 1-42	Raymond D. Schmatz	Frank J. Janice T	Marion F. Frey†	Jerome J. Wheeler	I. Marie Gustafson
Dunmore, Pa.	Thomas A. Ferguson B	Andrew O'Hora	Lawrence A. Durkin T	James F. Lally†‡	James R. Gilligan	
Duquesne, Pa.	Elmer J. Maloy 1-42	Kenneth J. March	Frank Kopriver, Jr. F	Edward A. Steimer	F. C. Gillespie	Charles Wright
Durant, Okla.	M. F. Overstreet 5-41	Mrs. Jessie Duncan	Verna Oliphant T	Joe Engler‡	G. T. Stubbs	Mrs. Lester O'Riley
Durham, N. C.*	W. F. Carr 5-41	C. B. Alston	D. H. Umstead F	H. L. Carver‡	W. F. Warren	Clara M. Crawford
Dyersburg, Tenn.	L. D. Hamner 1-42	H. F. Norton	H. F. Norton T	O. C. McGavock‡	C. M. Walker	Mrs. Dolly F. Williams
East Chicago, Ind.	Frank Migas 12-42	Norwood R. Markey	Albert P. Lesniak C	Tom Kennedy‡	Roy W. Feik	Frank H. Whitmore
E. Cleveland, Ohio*	Will D. Pew P1-42	Grant T. Apthorp	Grant T. Apthorp F	John A. Zangerle‡	Otto J. Korb	Sarah E. Miller
Easthampton t, Mass.	W. H. Campbell C3-41	William A. Walker	Nora Connery T	Thomas F. Lynn‡	Charles A. Mitchell	Emma H. Parsons
E. Hartford t, Conn.	John J. Burke P10-41	William E. Hines	D. Clement Tobin C	Charles Hanmer†	Percival S. Barnes	Helen Crowley
East Liverpool, Ohio	O. Earl Greenwalt 12-41	E. Allan McKeever A	E. Allen McKeever A	Ross Tisher‡	Herbert G. Means	Mary H. Hall
East Moline, Ill.	Ray I. Klingbiel 4-41	Arnold Neihaus	Arnold Neihaus K	Paul A. Dahlen‡	Harold M. Sohrbeck	Dorothy Fallberg
Easton, Pa.	Joseph Morrison 1-44	Chester E. Rogers	Everett C. Weller F	Reginald Rogers	James C. Bay	Richard D. Minnich
East Orange, N. J.	Charles H. Martens 1-43	Alice I. Webster	Francis Gilbert A	Edward M. Terry†	Henry E. Kentopp	Adeline T. Davidson
East Point, Ga.	E. G. Laney 1-43	E. L. Cole	E. L. Cole K	(Board of 3)	Paul West	William F. Howell
E. Providence t, R. I.	Leon E. Smith	Chester E. Butts	Arthur E. Fielder T	Orlo O. Hobbs†	James R. D. Oldham	Harriet M. Briggs
East St. Louis, Ill.	John T. Connors 5-43	John Tierney	John T. English T	John Keeley†‡	D. Walter Potts	J. Lyon Woodruff
Eau Claire, Wis.	G. Donald Barnes 4-46	O. E. Oien	O. E. Oien C	Guy Hackett	Alvin T. Stolen	Laura Olsen
Ecorse, Mich.	W. N. Hawkins P3-42	Don H. Beckmann	Paul Vollmar T	Thomas J. Weber	Arthur Erickson	Ada B. Roscoe
El Centro, Calif.	Robert W. Hatton 4-44	Neal H. Cavin	Neal H. Cavin K	Neal H. Cavin	Guy A. Weakley	Agnes F. Bigelow
El Dorado, Ark.	Walter L. Goodwin 4-41	John Y. Goode	E. P. Garrison T	E. F. Gathright‡	J. I. McClurkin	Mrs. C. C. Wilking
El Dorado, Kan.*	J. C. Truman 4-43	Frank E. Lichlyter	Frank L. Seymour M	Mariner Wait‡	J. F. Hughes	Ruth Austin
Elgin, Ill.	Myron M. Lehman 4-43	M. H. Brightman	M. H. Brightman F	W. O. Verhines‡	O. F. Patterson	Katherine Abbott
Elizabeth, N. J.	James T. Kirk 1-43	Patrick F. Keelan	Patrick F. McGann C	(Board of 6)	Ray E. Chaney	Charles A. George
Elizabeth City, N. C.	Jerome B. Flora 6-43	Larry E. Skinner, Jr.	Larry E. Skinner, Jr. A	Joe Ferrell‡	Edgar E. Bundy	Lydia Cohoon
Elkhart, Ind.	Clyde Paxson 12-42	Earl S. Sears	G. W. Anderson C	Harvey Banta‡	Harold Church	Flora M. Case
Ellwood City, Pa.*	William McGlincy B1-42	E. B. Moyer	E. B. Moyer K	(Board of 5)‡	J. Ellis Bell	Mrs. Catherine Charles
Elmhurst, Ill.	Claude L. VanAuken 4-41	Francis N. Neumann	Francis N. Neumann K	Walter Youngberg‡	Vernon L. Beggs	Ruth Strand
Elmira, N. Y.*	J. Maxwell Beers 12-41	Russell F. Gee	A. Lyman Wright T	Max F. Dennis	Oscar F. Kerlin	S. Gilbert Prentiss
Elmwood Park, Ill.	John A. Cullerton P4-41	Harold A. Hommersand	H. A. Hommersand K	John S. Clark‡	George Wells	Lola Miller
El Paso, Tex.	J. E. Anderson 4-41	William R. Collins	G. R. Daniels A	Joseph B. Graves	A. H. Hughey	Maud D. Sullivan
El Reno, Okla.*	Otis Cox	Ethel Dowell	Clyde Mathews T	Sam Hulbert‡	Paul R. Taylor	Lucille Glover
Elwood, Ind.	George M. Bonham	Calvin D. Sizelove	Calvin D. Sizelove K	Mrs. D. Canady‡	William F. Smith	Lucille Snow
Elyria, Ohio	Joseph Q. Petro 1-42	D. B. Symons	Ellsworth J. Alheit A	C. S. Kelser‡	R. C. Maston	Edna J. Moore
Emporia, Kan.	Frank Lostutter 4-41	E. T. Mendel	S. W. Kufahl F	Ted Newcomer‡	W. M. Richards	Nora Daniels
Endicott, N. Y.	Joseph H. Kelly 4-41	George H. Nichols	David T. Lewis T	Leona R. Morris	Herbert H. Crumb	Mrs. Beatrice E. Scott
Englewood, N. J.	Clarence A. Clough 12-41	Thomas J. Ahrens	Byron P. Barstow T	J. Marshall Gorham†	Winton J. White	Florence G. Finney

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Dubuque, Iowa*	A. A. Rhomberg M	William L. Ryan	Joseph H. Strub	A. J. Entringer	W. Rettenberger	John J. Kintzinger
Duluth, Minn.	A. L. Merritt	J. A. Fisher	E. B. Hansen	M. Mc. Fisher	E. H. Sherman	H. E. Weinberg
Dunkirk, N. Y.	John J. Duncan S	Joseph J. Steger	John J. Warren	Edgar Bieber	John J. Duncan	Albert J. Foley
Dunmore, Pa.	Sam Mastrianni E	William McCann	John J. Burke	William Ferresse	None	William J. Kearney
Duquesne, Pa.	R. B. Dell E	Lawrence Trainor	William P. Maloy	Francis P. Long	Walter V. Babic	Charles A. Lewis
Durant, Okla.	E. G. McFatridge S	L. L. Moore	J. T. Herman	R. H. Duewall	J. R. Dyer	R. T. Stinson
Durham, N. C.*	H. W. Kueffner	F. W. Bennett	R. P. Bishop	J. H. Epperson	G. E. Montgomery	C. V. Jones
Dyersburg, Tenn.	Allen Ladd S	B. C. Hunter	N. A. Bond	T. R. Robertson		M. Watkins Ewell
East Chicago, Ind.	Stephen Kaminski S	Thomas J. Finley	Walter D. Conroy	J. S. Niblick	Walter M. Jeorse	Loyd J. Cohen
E. Cleveland, Ohio *	Harold L. Green S	Harry A. King	Lynnus G. Corlett	George W. Stober	Harold L. Green	E. A. Binyon
Easthampton t, Mass.	M. H. Buzzee	J. J. Lynn	James L. Campbell	C. J. Hanson	H. B. Hatch	S. D. Hitchcock
E. Hartford t, Conn.	C. Henry Olmsted	Frank Meunier	William J. McKee	F. W. Brecker	Edward E. Busiere	James J. O'Connor
East Liverpool, Ohio	William W. Watkin	Earl Fenton, Act.	Hugh J. McDermott	D. J. McKeever	William Bell	Carroll P. Lynch
East Moline, Ill.	C. Adams S	Paul Godesiabois	T. J. Schafer	J. H. Fowler	E. A. Soule	S. E. Long
Easton, Pa.	Charles Collmar	Louis Davison	Frank C. Frederick	R. S. Raub	Roy E. Zellers	Edward S. McCluskey
East Orange, N. J.	William D. Willigerod S	Charles A. McGinley	Christian N. Dell	Frank J. Osborne	Frances H. Haire R	Walter C. Ellis
East Point, Ga.	George H. Sparks	Max Wiggins	W. H. Tyler	C. G. Thomason	None	Ezra E. Phillips
E. Providence t, R. I.	Albert A. Whitaker S	Arthur A. Griswold	James R. Crosby	William H. T. Hamill	George W. Bourne R	W. C. H. Brand
East St. Louis, Ill.	Leo J. Dougherty S	Russell Wright	M. J. O'Rourke	R. C. Farrier	E. P. Griffin	Dan McGlynn
Eau Claire, Wis.	Frank C. Gruber S	Lawrence Smith	Chris. Laursen	E. H. Federman	None	John B. Fleming
Ecorse, Mich.	Lester Vida	Albert M. Jaeger	George A. Moore	L. H. Van Becelaere	None	James R. Adam
El Centro, Calif.	Walter C. Heinecke	C. S. Reed	H. Ernie Cox	Grant Bristol	M. J. Shelton	Dorsey G. Whitelaw
El Dorado, Ark.	J. F. Goolsby E	J. F. Smith	W. E. Hickman	F. O. Mahoney	None	W. Bradley Trimble
El Dorado, Kan.*	Frank L. Seymour M	Donald J. Rayburn	Ray Byers	Roy Weathered	D. F. Golden	R. C. Woodward
Elgin, Ill.	Frank Struckman	Robert E. Whalen	Joseph G. Huber	Frank Lee	John Zimmerli, Jr.	Perry D. Wells
Elizabeth, N. J.	Walter H. Cole	William H. Kenah	Frank Brennan	Louis J. Richards	Cornelius J. Burke	John J. Griffin
Elizabeth City, N. C.	J. C. Parker	Jerome B. Flora	Raymond C. Madrin	T. S. McMullan	None	J. W. Jennette
Elkhart, Ind.	Harvey A. Housour S	Alex W. Dotson	A. Elmer Manning	Carl Hamlet	William H. Winship	Emil V. Anderson
Ellwood City, Pa.*	Lowell W. Monroe M	(Vacancy)	E. R. Hartman	Lewis Young	E. S. Bleakney	J. W. Humphrey
Elmhurst, Ill.	Alexander C. Warren S	William Hanebuth	George Kummerow	Frank D. Leahy	Oakley V. Morgan	Lawrence C. Traeger
Elmira, N. Y.*	John H. Finnerty	Daniel Collins	Elvin D. Weaver	Charles S. Dale	Fred A. Wright	George H. Winner
Elmwood Park, Ill.	Lee Good S	William Loshek	Frank Rice	Laura Arney	None	Myron E. Wisch
El Paso, Tex.	J. Francis Morgan	W. E. Jackson	L. T. Robey	Lyman T. Cox	Hugo Meyer	Frank B. Clayton
El Reno, Okla.*	Bob Newsom S	C. G. McCain	Lee Harvey	A. L. Johnson	L. A. Wolking	J. N. Roberson
Elwood, Ind.	John D. Seright E	Everett Phillips	Michael J. Fogerty	G. V. Newcomer	A. F. Bohannon	Riley M. Sharp
Elyria, Ohio	I. D. Faxon	W. N. Bates	E. J. Stankard	H. A. Robinson	F. O. Wilford	R. S. Horan
Emporia, Kan.	J. W. Jenkins	Charles Stinson	R. L. Clay	C. H. Munger	O. Simmons	O. L. Isaacs
Endicott, N. Y.	C. Franklin Hunt	Charles Huber	LeRoy E. Wike	John M. Mallory	None	John D. O'Loughlin
Englewood, N. J.	Joseph B. Daily S	William J. Ford	Charles A. Peterson	Hugh B. Martin	Alex McCloy	F. Hamilton Reeve

Table XXI—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor[1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Enid, Okla.	C. L. Walker 5-41	F. K. Beekman	R. F. Carroll A	C. A. Harbaugh‡	DeWitt Waller	Mabel B. McClure
Erie, Pa.	Charlie R. Barber 1-44	Michael J. Henry	Paul F. Watson F	Andrew J. Sterrett	C. Herman Grose	Charlotte E. Evans
Escanaba, Mich.*	S. R. Wickman 4-44	Carl E. Anderson	E. E. Petersen C	Delbert Paeske	John Lemmer	Adele Hessel
Euclid, Ohio	Kenneth J. Sims 12-41	William A. Abbott	William A. Abbott A	John A. Zangerle‡	Russell Erwine	Elma A. Whitney
Eugene, Ore.	Elisha Large 1-45	Calvin M. Bryan R	Calvin M. Bryan R	Welby Stevens‡	J. F. Cramer	Elma L. Hendricks
Eureka, Calif.	H. R. Simmonds 7-41	J. C. Barkdull	J. C. Barkdull A	George F. Stewart	J. Warren Ayers	Henry A. Kendall
Evanston, Ill.	S. G. Ingraham 4-45	Edward W. Bell	T. Samuel Parsons F	John S. Clark‡	J. R. Skiles	Ida Faye Wright
Evansville, Ind.	William H. Duso 1-43	Frank J. Spahn	Gilbert H. Bosse C	Ed Kraft‡	J. Ralph Irons	Ethel F. McCullough
Everett, Mass.	Frank E. Lewis 1-42	John M. Carroll	A. H. MacKinnon A	Howard A. Goodwin†	Frederick A. Ashley	Avis Schroeder
Everett, Wash.	S. F. Spencer 12-43	H. Arends	A. C. Edwards F	M. C. Reardon‡	J. A. Reeves	Mabel Ashley
Fairfield, Ala.	C. N. Gilley 10-41	C. D. Sallade	C. D. Sallade T	J. Roy Johnson‡	B. B. Baker	Mrs. Evelyn Egbert
Fairhaven t, Mass.	Harold E. Kerwin C2-44	William D. Champlin	Claudia I. Schiller N	Clarence A. Terry†	Flavel M. Gifford	Avis M. Pillsbury
Fairmont, W. Va.	Fred T. Wilson 7-43	Marchie M. Nutter	Paul E. Amos F	James W. Davis‡	J. J. Straight	Mrs. Mary Conaway
Fall River, Mass.	Alexander C. Murray 1-43	Emile F. Bergeron	Eugene J. Cote T	Edward T. Doherty†	Hector L. Belisle	Marjorie Wetherbee
Fargo, N. D.	F. O. Olsen P	Carl O. Jorgenson A	Carl O. Jorgenson A	Melvin G. Hagen	H. H. Kirk	Inga L. Rynning
Faribault, Minn.	Hadley P. Bell 4-41	T. A. Mealia	Louise Thonet T	Frank N. Quinn	C. W. Cross	Florence D. Love
Farrell, Pa.	Lewis Levine 1-44	Lloyd S. Newton	Anthony J. Pintar F	Andrew A. Stefanak	W. W. Irwin	C. Elizabeth Houser
Fayetteville, N. C.	H. C. Blackwell 5-41	S. W. Tomlinson	S. W. Tomlinson T	B. C. Bramble‡	Horace Sisk	Mrs. Walter Campbell
Fergus Falls, Minn.	Philip R. Monson 4-41	B. M. Lein	B. M. Lein K	H. L. Allen	L. H. Dominick	Margaret McIntosh
Ferndale, Mich.*	Theo. L. Degenhardt 1-41	Thomas H. O'Donoghue	Jay F. Gibbs C	Roy F. Goodspeed	Edgar F. Down	Etta M. Vivian
Findlay, Ohio	Cloyce H. Duttweiler 1-42	E. H. Strubble	Charles E. Simpson A	Frank H. Huffman‡	Fred L. Kinley	Katherine Achord
Fitchburg, Mass.	Alfred Woollacott 12-41	Sanford E. Worthington	James B. Perault A	John J. Foley†	George C. Francis	Stewart W. Smith
Flint, Mich.*	William O. Kelly 11-42	Ned J. Vermilya	Lloyd G. Kirby F	Mark E. Older	Leland H. Lamb	William Webb
Floral Park, N. Y.	Fred H. Heidtmann 4-41	Edward J. Rock	Edward Ullman T	Jordan L. Klahn	A. C. Stanforth	Lois Preston Klahn
Florence, Ala.	William I. Collier P10-42	S. B. Howard	Sam C. Harlan F	Herman Longshore‡	J. W. Powell	Myrtle Emerson
Florence, S. C.*	D. E. Ellerbe 5-43	Miles H. Anderson	W. B. Corbin A	I. L. Tobin	John W. Moore	Mrs. P. A. Willcox
Fond du Lac, Wis.	Leo J. Promen 4-45	John E. Murray	T. C. Rosenthal C	Nickolas Entringer	T. Jensen	Leila Janes
Forest Park, Ill.	Tom Collis, Jr. 5-43	Charles J. Campagna	C. J. Campagna C	John S. Clark‡	W. S. Dimmit	Josephine Austin
Fort Collins, Colo.*	Ray R. Mathews 4-42	Miles F. House	Earl Douglass F	W. Ed Wright‡	Craig P. Minear	Mrs. P. Stewart, Act.
Fort Dodge, Iowa	W. E. Cadwell 4-41	H. R. Sittig	H. R. Sittig K	Ivar Linder	H. J. Williams	Mary Parmelee
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.*	Lewis E. Moore 11-41	S. H. Marshall	S. H. Marshall K	C. H. Allen	U. J. Bennett	Dorothy Darrow
Fort Madison, Iowa	L. H. Childs 3-41	L. F. Albers	L. F. Albers K	A. P. Meyer	A. I. Tiss	Erma Hopley
Fort Myers, Fla.	Sam D. Fitzsimmons 4-41	Viola P. Johnson	Viola P. Johnson K	Charles Raby	Harry Hendry	Laura Gephart
Fort Scott, Kan.	Henry C. Brooks	Christena Luffel	Charles A. Hamlin F	Verne Hessong‡	V. M. Liston	Mrs. J. R. Prichard
Fort Smith, Ark.	James Jordan 4-41	C. W. Stuart	Mrs. Frances Buck F	Tom Little‡	J. W. Ramsey	Mrs. Kate Pardew
Fort Thomas, Ky.	L. L. Ross 1-42	Marian Carroll	D. W. Snyder T	William Putman	D. W. Bridges	None
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Harry W. Baals 1-43	Leonard H. Ellenwood	Louis F. Crosby C	Elmer M. Cook‡	Merle J. Abbett	Rex M. Potterf
Fort Worth, Tex.*	I. N. McCrary 4-41	E. S. Birdsong	S. H. Bothwell M	W. S. Curlee	William M. Green	Harry N. Peterson
Fostoria, Ohio	C. B. Shuman 12-41	Gerald D. King A	Gerald D. King A	John C. Harriman‡	H. L. Ford	Elizabeth Hansmann

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Enid, Okla.	George A. Clark S	J. E. Sweeney	S. G. Nixon	H. F. Vandever	John V. Allen	George H. Wilson
Erie, Pa.	Harry J. Klebes S	Michael P. Leonard	George J. Christoph	D. J. R. Smith	Gale H. Ross	Edward M. Murphy
Escanaba, Mich.*	A. V. Aronson E	Arvid Johnson	M. E. Ettenhoffer	Fred O. Tonney	Bevier Butts	Denis McGinn
Euclid, Ohio	M. A. Spino	Thomas Hanley	Roland Baehr	L. F. Hall	M. A. Spino	Paul A. Torbet
Eugene, Ore.	C. A. LeVan S	W. E. Nusbaum	C. F. Bergman	N. Paul Anderson	Charles Sullivan	S. M. Calkins
Eureka, Calif.	Charles Robinson	Frank McGarraghan	J. R. McKenzie	John M. Chain	Boyd Zachary	Ernest A. Mitchell
Evanston, Ill.	W. W. Polk	A. N. Hofstetter	Charles F. Paasch	Winsted H. Tucker	Charles T. Byrnes	Crittenden C. Jarvis
Evansville, Ind.	Charles E. Day E	Alex Houghland	William Hyland	Thomas Reitz	Max Ritter	Leo Warren
Everett, Mass.	John W. Childs	James J. Evans	George O. Kenney	William F. Hogan	Dana Hanson	Morris T. Silverstein
Everett, Wash.	S. F. Spencer	C. A. Blunt	C. A. Dailey	J. Walton Darrough	Walter Hall	Jesse H. Davis
Fairfield, Ala.	J. T. Duncan S	E. L. Allman	E. L. Allman	J. T. Duncan	None	A. F. Smith
Fairhaven t, Mass.	Henry T. Howard S	Edward G. Spooner, Jr.	Norman D. Shurtleff	F. A. Silveira, Jr.	Mrs. Mabel O. Dutton	Charles Mitchell
Fairmont, W. Va.	James D. Cain S	Ralph F. Doolittle	James L. Whitecotton	Paul Yost	None	Albert J. Kern
Fall River, Mass.	Thomas J. Logan	George E. McGaw	Abel J. Violette	Arthur J. Ledoux	Howard Lothrop	George L. Sisson
Fargo, N. D.	W. B. Tarbell	F. L. Campion	C. W. Albright	E. L. Sederlin	F. G. Storrs	C. C. Wattam
Faribault, Minn.	Phil McCarthy S	Marven S. Morgan	Otto W. Hubin	Norman Lende	Andrew J. Keller	Everett F. Malluege
Farrell, Pa.	Anton Bauer S	James C. Davis	John J. Sposito	Andrew A. Stefanak	Roy DeBrakeleer	Joseph H. Broscoe
Fayetteville, N. C.	Fleet Hall S	S. W. Tillinghast	A. B. Crews	M. T. Foster	None	George S. Quillin
Fergus Falls, Minn.	John Arneson	Al Wessberg	Coleman Slatten	W. A. Lee	A. T. Van Dyk	Chester Rosengren
Ferndale, Mich.*	Charles Knechtel	Norman Pritchard	Roy Butcher	C. A. Mooney	David C. Brown R	Orph C. Holmes
Findlay, Ohio	A. R. Cole	Raymond De Hays	Leo M. Larkins	Martha Laffey	A. R. Cole	James A. Bope
Fitchburg, Mass.	Joseph M. Peirce	Michael J. Shea	Thomas J. Godley	Fred R. Brigham	Charles F. Sweeney	Everett H. Dudley
Flint, Mich.*	(Vacancy)	Roy M. Hitchings	Neil F. Anderson	George Hays	J. D. McCallum	Walter Krapohl
Floral Park, N. Y.	Edward P. Campbell	Charles McKenzie	James Humphrey	(County)	Arthur Ennis	Harold W. Weidner
Florence, Ala.	J. Sidney Cromwell, Sr.	Donald White	Fred Reeves	J. E. Dunn	L. A. Stephens	W. H. Mitchell
Florence, S. C.*	B. G. Grimsley S	Joe McKain	W. W. Gregg	R. M. Potter	Dan McCarthy	J. D. Gilland
Fond du Lac, Wis.	William A. Coffman	George Smithers	James Silgen	Robert Dana	Fred Frazier	Allen Edgerton
Forest Park, Ill.	Ben J. Hoffman	John Pries	Fred W. Licht	William C. Masslow	None	Paul E. Price
Fort Collins, Colo.*	S. Warren Ridell	T. P. Treadwell	Orville P. Kelley	T. C. Taylor	Howard E. Evans	Herbert A. Alpert
Fort Dodge, Iowa	R. D. Mitchell	H. J. Callahan	H. T. Ryan	M. G. Sanders	D. F. Bohan	M. J. Mitchell
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.*	G. B. Bennett S	Jerry Carter	H. S. Becker		P. G. Reynolds	Julian E. Ross
Fort Madison, Iowa	C. R. Hart S	William J. Kamp	E. D. Lee	D. L. Newton	None	J. W. Napier
Fort Myers, Fla.	Fred Lowdermilk	William R. Anderson	Charles E. Moore	C. H. Bryant	M. B. McKeown R	Ralph Kurtz
Fort Scott, Kan.	Harry C. Brooks	H. S. Whitehouse	Robert L. Wells	C. L. Mosely	None	Glenn H. Louderback
Fort Smith, Ark.	H. S. Peck	M. J. Brun	John Hendricks	J. E. Johnson	Hy Dawson	Brady Pryor
Fort Thomas, Ky.	Charles H. Kuhn	B. J. Nielander	Louis W. Cook, Jr.	Frank H. Southgate	Charles H. Kuhn	Louis E. Arnold
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Robert G. Beams	Carter I. Bowser	George F. Eisenhut	Karl C. Eberly	Adolph Jaenicke	Walter E. Helmke
Fort Worth, Tex.*	Wilbourne O. Jones	C. C. Killian	K. N. Howard	H. M. Williams, Act.	Harry J. Adams	R. E. Rouer
Fostoria, Ohio	Frank E. Blaser	E. A. Doe	John M. Walsh	Henry A. DeVore	Richard Collins	John Bender

Table XXI—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor [1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Framingham t, Mass.	T. G. Portmore C3-42	William S. Walsh	George J. Sullivan N	Otis L. Adams†	Burr J. Merriam	Edith B. Hayes
Frankfort, Ind.	William P. Lockwood 1-43	John W. Campbell	John W. Campbell T	Lewis A. King‡	Waldo Wood	Edith Thompson
Frankfort, Ky.	D. D. Smith 12-41	Mervin Parrent	Edmund B. Rodman T	Isaac A. Kennady	C. D. Redding	Rebecca Gayle
Frederick, Md.	Lloyd C. Culler 6-43	Lewis E. Eichelberger	L. E. Eichelberger T	A. Lamar Barrick‡	E. W. Pruitt	Josephine Etchison
Fredericksburg, Va.*	W. Marshall King 9-44	Beverley S. Roberts	Kuszner Bauman T	Chester B. Goolnick	Guy H. Brown	Sally N. Gravatt
Freeport, Ill.	Luke Stuart 5-41	George W. Loveland	W. C. Shouer T	Walter F. Rideout‡	B. F. Shafer	Ruth Hughes
Freeport, N. Y.	Robert E. Patterson 4-41	Howard E. Pearsall	Stephen W. Hunt T	August Petry	John W. Dodd	Mrs. Lena Ruppert
Fremont, Neb.	Neil H. Mapes 4-41	A. J. Forman	J. A. Van Anda T	Herman F. Suhr‡	John G. Hansen	Mildred Palmer
Fremont, Ohio	Amer L. Wrigley 12-41	Russell H. Colvin A	Russell H. Colvin A	Carroll E. Cox‡	U. E. Diener	Leona Olson
Fresno, Calif.	Frank A. Homan 4-41	Harry S. Foster	A. L. Hilderbrand F	Walter S. Henderson‡	Clarence W. Edwards	Sarah McCardle
Fullerton, Calif.	H. H. Kohlenberger 4-44	F. C. Hezmalhalch	F. C. Hezmalhalch K	James Sleeper‡	R. E. Green	Carrie Sheppard
Fulton, N. Y.	Charles A. Baldwin 1-42	Frank A. Campbell	Harold A. Fielding T	Clinton H. Hulett†	George R. Bodley	Ethel P. Dunham
Gadsden, Ala.	J. H. Meighan C10-42	P. M. McCall	J. H. Meighan F	R. L. Bishop‡	C. A. Donehoo	Lena Martin
Gainesville, Fla.*	J. B. Carmichael 9-41	A. Clarence O'Neill	A. Clarence O'Neill F	Sam P. Harn	Horace F. Zetrouer	Mary B. Swinney
Gainesville, Ga.*	C. H. Ashford 12-42	H. H. Pilgrim	Fred Roark M		C. J. Cheves	Ethel Roark
Galesburg, Ill.	Joe E. Anderson 4-41	Alfred Nystrom	Alfred Nystrom K	Carl T. Goethe‡	R. V. Lindsey	Curtis Wynn
Galveston, Tex.	Brantly Harris P5-41	Mildred M. Oser S	James G. Tompkins F	W. R. Willard	S. B. Graham	J. S. Ibbotson
Garden City, N. Y.	J. P. Hubbell 4-41	E. R. Courtney	James McLean T	(Board of 3)	Frank R. Wassung	Dorothy G. Hubbell
Gardner, Mass.	Fred E. Perry 1-42	Sarah E. Bourgeois	Ralph A. Wood T	Jaddus V. Leger†	Fordyce T. Reynolds	Barbara H. Smith
Garfield, N. J.	John M. Gabriel 1-42	Joseph J. Novack	Walter Walsh C	George W. Sabo†	Joseph Moriarity	Olga Katz
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	Raymond H. Ring 1-42	Thomas J. Mulcahy A	Thomas J. Mulcahy A	George W. Jones, Jr.‡	Harold Maurer	
Gary, Ind.	Ernst L. Schaible 1-43	Anthony E. Dobis, Jr.	John A. Sabo C	Tom Kennedy‡	H. S. Jones	Paul Howard
Gastonia, N. C.*	George B. Mason 5-41	J. L. Kendrick	Guy C. Killian T	T. L. Ware‡	W. P. Grier	Charlotte E. Blake
Geneva, N. Y.	F. William Warder 1-42	Edwin R. Dobbin	Walter F. Foreman T	James Hanlon†	W. Lynn Houseman	Mrs. Mary S. Buckholz
Glen Cove, N. Y.	H. K. T. Sherwood 1-42	William A. McCahill	George E. Hawkins F	John A. Neafsey	Hannibal H. Chapman	Lois Allen
Glendale, Calif.*	William J. Goss 4-41	Glenn E. Chapman	A. H. Haak C	John R. Quinn‡	Willard S. Ford	Bess R. Yates
Glens Falls, N. Y.	John Bazinet 12-41	Gerald T. Hayes	Powell J. Smith T	George Rugge†	Alexander W. Miller	J. Thatcher Sears
Gloucester, Mass.	John F. Gorman	Daniel J. Lane	Peter F. McGlade T	Edward Ronan†	Marvin E. Porch	Eva Stites
Gloucester City, N. J.	S. F. Whalen 12-41	Allen F. Grant	Sylvester F. Whalen F	Edward S. Degnan	Ernest W. Fellows	Barbara Shute
Gloversville, N. Y.	Chauncey C. Thayer 12-42	William H. Marple	Edgar A. James T	Bertha B. Eaton	Harry W. Langworthy	Lucy Edel
Goldsboro, N. C.*	J. H. Hill 6-41	J. G. Spence	Z. G. Hollowell M	M. E. Robinson‡	Ray Armstrong	Mary DeVane
Goshen, Ind.	Gordon D. Pease 12-42	Ray W. Kitson	Ray W. Kitson T	Harvey Banta‡	O. L. Walter	Marie Stouder
Grand Forks, N. D.	T. H. H. Thoresen 4-41	Charles J. Evanson A	Charles J. Evanson A	Henry Brenna	Elroy Schroeder	Irma Walker
Grand Island, Neb.	O. A. Abbott 4-41	Floyd S. White	John R. Geddes T	Walter H. Loescher‡	C. Ray Gates	Daisy Houck
Grand Junction, Colo.*	C. E. Ross P5-41	Helen C. Tomlinson	Francis I. Stringer T	Terrill Ellington‡	J. Fred Essig	Margaret Sauer
Grand Rapids, Mich.*	George W. Welsh 5-42	Jacob VanWingen	Clayton H. Hoffman C	(Board of 3)	Arthur W. Krause	Samuel H. Rank
Granite City, Ill.	M. C. Kirkpatrick	Edwin Rigg	Carroll Bright C	Harry T. Hartman‡	A. M. Wilson	Belle Stallings
Great Falls, Mont.	Julius J. Wuerthner 5-41	W. P. Harrison	T. Loye Ashton T	William J. Burton‡	Irving W. Smith	Louise M. Fernald
Greeley, Colo.	E. M. Colpitts 4-41	W. A. Hamnett	Lena Pleak T	C. M. Whiteside‡	H. D. Eldridge	Mrs. Jennie Phelps

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Framingham t, Mass.	John A. Williams	Leroy Trevett	William W. Holbrook	David Moxon	James A. Cunningham	Dewey C. Kadra
Frankfort, Ind.	Bruce Nice S	Ernest Hobbs	Marion Majors	J. A. Van Kirk	James Ayres	Robert Starr
Frankfort, Ky.	Charles Whitehead S	George Conway	Guy C. Wainscott	Thomas P. Leonard	None	Guy H. Briggs
Frederick, Md.	John T. Best S	None	Allen S. Bartgis, Act.	E. C. Kefauver	Jesse W. Kolb	Edward J. Smith
Fredericksburg, Va.*	John L. Perry S	T. W. Lamont	Arthur G. Kendall	Thomas B. Payne		C. O'Connor Goolrick
Freeport, Ill.	Elmer Spangberg S	Albert Luedeke	Adam Wilkey	H. J. Stickle	Charles Demeter	Marvin Burt
Freeport, N. Y.	Ernest C. Drescher S	Joseph Miller	Peter Elar	(County)	Theodore Combs	Samuel M. Levy
Fremont, Neb.	J. Rex Henry	T. C. Schmidt	Ed Ranslem	A. E. Buchanan	Harold Erling	Arthur C. Sidner
Fremont, Ohio	Albert Eicher	Tom Lahey	Herman Schneider	C. L. Smith	Albert Fiegelist	Bernard J. Hawk
Fresno, Calif.	Jean L. Vincenz	W. R. Williams	Raymond T. Wallace	C. Mathewson	Raymond L. Quigley	C. M. Ozias
Fullerton, Calif.	H. A. Hiltscher S	R. R. Davis	J. C. Gregory	Edward Lee Russell	H. E. Byerrum	Raymond Thompson
Fulton, N. Y.	H. S. Andrews	Harry L. Waugh	Edward J. Dyer	L. A. Simpson	H. S. Andrews	James C. Fannin
Gadsden, Ala.	J. H. Meighan	Sol T. Green	Hoyt L. Butler	C. L. Murphree	Morris Ford	Albert M. Rains
Gainesville, Fla.*	William A. Hadley E	E. F. Beville	J. B. Clements, Jr.	W. Lassiter	W. H. Wright	Sam T. Dell, Jr.
Gainesville, Ga.*	R. C. Hatch S	J. L. Cain	W. D. Bozwell	J. N. Newman	None	W. P. Whelchel
Galesburg, Ill.	O. F. Larson S	Earl Cratty	Frank Seaman	Fred Giddings	Fritz Isaacson	Jerry Harn
Galveston, Tex.	H. A. Bornefeld S	A. H. Bockelman	Fred M. Ford	Walter Kleberg	R. J. Colley	Bryan F. Williams
Garden City, N. Y.	A. H. Rogers	L. F. Brauns	A. M. Vandewater			G. L. Hubbell, Jr.
Gardner, Mass.	Fred W. Proctor S	Robert M. Tappin	Cyrille Leblanc	William P. O'Donnell	Charles R. Shaw	Nathan Parnes
Garfield, N. J.	Joseph Kobylarz	Louis Novack	Nicholas Perrapato	Charles B. Bleasby	Nicholas Mikulik	Henry L. Janowski
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	Paul Speno P	Otto Bicker	P. J. Gannon			Frank Kus
Gary, Ind.	Charles E. Johnson S	Robert McGuire	William J. Linn	P. J. Rosenbloom	Henry G. Hay	Ellis C. Bush
Gastonia, N. C.*	C. E. Rhyne	George F. McLaughen	J. C. Elliott	L. N. Patrick	Carl W. McCartha R	E. R. Warren
Geneva, N. Y.	James W. Brennan	Louis McGuigan	Richard W. Morris	Chauncey W. Grove	Fred Russell	Albert G. Kirby
Glen Cove, N. Y.	Harry L. Bemis	William Gustafson	Frank V. McCue	None	None	Roland A. Crowe
Glendale, Calif.*	J. C. Albers S	A. H. Lankford	V. B. Browne	F. A. Wilmot	J. T. Allen	Aubrey N. Irwin
Glens Falls, N. Y.	Edward J. Anderson	William J. Gates	George H. Culver	Virgil D. Selleck	Edward J. Anderson	Harry H. Singleton
Gloucester, Mass.	Preston C. Strople	Homer R. Marchant	Winfred J. Ellis	John J. Egan, Sr.	P. Sheldon Sudbay	Carlton W. Wonson
Gloucester City, N. J.	Thomas Callahan S	Lewis Hammill	James Smith	Joseph Sauter	None	Vincent D. Costello
Gloversville, N. Y.	Frederick H. Durfee E	Frank E. Tiedeman	Louis A. Fish	R. L. Ellithorpe	George Robinson	James H. Wood
Goldsboro, N. C.*	Roy J. Parker	Max Cohn	E. J. Tew	S. B. McPheeters	Charles Stapleton R	W. A. Dees
Goshen, Ind.	Gordon D. Pease	Forrest Laufraw	Ray D. Auer	W. R. Kelly	None	Wallace W. Mehl
Grand Forks, N. D.	John E. Westlund S	James Black	Ed Hough	E. C. Haagensen	Mrs. M. B. Kannowski	S. E. Paletz
Grand Island, Neb.	Charles H. Wenn S	M. M. Lingeman	N. D. Zachry	Paul R. Williams	Henry J. Schirkofsky	Lloyd Kelly
Grand Junction, Colo.*	Carl Bennett	Charles Downing	Marion H. Scott	E. H. Munro	Bruce Brownson M	Willis R. Hinman
Grand Rapids, Mich.*	Frank Goebel S	Fred P. Higgins	Frank O'Malley	C. C. Slemons	U. M. Lowing	Ganson Taggart
Granite City, Ill.	Cleve Curtright S	James Marsh	John Tappel	M. C. Kirkpatrick	Ed Seveking	Roscoe Forth
Great Falls, Mont.	Ed Henen S	T. H. Gordon	Harold M. Mady	H. V. Gibson	T. S. M. Lease	Paul J. Murphy
Greeley, Colo.	W. W. Burnett S	E. A. Brumley	C. C. Hunter	Leo L. Lux	W. W. Burnett	Robert G. Smith

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor[1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Green Bay, Wis.	Alex Biemeret 4-41	H. A. Draeger	John Tease C	James D. Beth	George E. Denman	Sybil Schuette
Greenfield t, Mass.	Whitman B. Wells C3-41	Dana W. Parkhurst	John E. Kiley T	George D. Haskins†	Frederick W. Porter	Gilbert C. Rich
Greensboro, N. C.*	Huger S. King 5-41	Hargrove Bowles	Hargrove Bowles K	A. C. Hudson‡	Ben L. Smith	Mrs. Nellie Rowe Jones
Greensburg, Pa.	Henry S. Coshey 1-44	James F. Giffen	Homer F. Bair F	Joseph B. Cherry	W. H. McIlhatten	None
Greenville, Miss.	Milton C. Smith 12-41	C. I. Brown	C. I. Brown K	J. P. Stovall‡	F. W. Murphy	Amanda Worthington
Greenville, N. C.	B. B. Sugg 6-41	J. O. Duval	W. C. Harris T	J. H. Coward‡	J. H. Rose	Mrs. W. C. Vincent
Greenville, S. C.	C. F. McCullough 10-41	B. F. Dillard	B. F. Dillard K	J. T. Soloman‡	W. F. Loggins	Ellen Perry
Greenville, Tex.	J. W. Barlow 4-42	Mrs. Oscar Long	Mrs. Oscar Long K	Chester Bull	H. H. Chambers	Ida Pennington
Greenwood, Miss.	S. R. Keesler -43	Bonner Duggan	Bonner Duggan K	T. R. Gregory	W. C. Williams	Sanders Smith
Greenwood, S. C.*	E. DeVore Andrews 3-41	R. M. McConnell	R. M. McConnell T	M. B. Bowles‡	W. E. Black	Mary Cox
Gretna, La.	Edward J. Strehle			George Heebe, Jr.‡		
Griffin, Ga.*	J. S. Manley 12-41	R. A. Drake	R. A. Drake T	(Board of 3)	S. N. Gardner	Mrs. Logan Wallace
Grosse Pte. Park, Mich.	Karl B. Goddard 3-42	William G. Stamman	C. A. Pfeffer F	William G. Stamman	E. R. VanKleeck	Florence Sievers
Gulfport, Miss.	J. W. Milner 1-45	Ivan Ballenger	J. W. Milner F	J. W. Milner‡	B. Frank Brown	Mrs. Clara I. Bradley
Guthrie, Okla.*	R. A. Estus 5-41	Loyd Jay	Loyd Jay K	R. A. Powell‡	W. A. Greene	Mrs. R. H. Hallenbeck
Hackensack, N. J.*	Paul J. Foschini 5-41	Ethel M. Hoyt	Robert Featherstone A	Francis C. Koehler	George A. Merrill	Mary Boggan
Hagerstown, Md.	Richard H. Sweeney 3-41	F. Richard Crowther	George A. Slaybaugh A	Guy G. Gantz‡	Benjamin C. Willis	Mary L. McDearman
Hamilton, Ohio*	Leo J. Welsh 12-41	Adele Edmonds	Mark C. Thomas F	R. H. Smith‡	Clyde W. White	Gladys Sepin
Hammond, Ind.	Frank R. Martin 12-42	Arthur K. Spoerner	G. Bertram Smith C	Thomas Kennedy‡	L. L. Caldwell	James A. Howard
Hamtramck, Mich.	Walter Kanar 4-42	Albert Zak	William R. Bradford C	Leonard A. Dysarz	M. A. Kopka	Ruth Miller
Hannibal, Mo.	L. E. Fisher 6-41	W. C. Fisher	W. C. Fisher A	S. T. McIntyre	E. T. Miller	Helen Birch
Hanover, Pa.*	C. E. Stambaugh B1-41	Richard A. Myers S	J. Curtis Herman F	(Board of 5)‡	Robert Bagshaw	Mrs. Mabel Walcott
Hanover tp, Pa.	John Davison P	Andrew Garber S		Ambrose Langan†‡	Edward S. Williams	
Harlingen, Tex.	Hugh Ramsey 1-43	Charles Stovall	Charles Stovall T	Charles Stovall	E. C. Deering	Mrs. Gerald McKenna
Harrisburg, Ill.	J. E. Rose 5-42	Bernice Brown	N. A. Herrmann F	Dick Cook‡	Russell Malan	Mrs. H. L. Rice
Harrisburg, Pa.	Howard E. Milliken 1-44	Herman A. Earley	Robert A. Enders F	Charles W. Burtnett†	Robert R. Abernathy	Alice R. Eaton
Harrison, N. J.	Frederick J. Gassert 1-43	Francis J. McDonald	Daniel J. Ford F	Edward A. Riordan	John P. Murray	Alma M. Lewis
Harrison tp, Pa.*	J. F. Carlisle P	C. A. Grove	W. J. Seel T	Frank O'Malley‡	M. G. Morris	
Hartford, Conn.	Thomas J. Spellacy 12-41	John A. Gleason	George H. Gabb T	George F. Kinsella†	Fred D. Wish, Jr.	Truman R. Temple
Harvey, Ill.	F. W. Bruggemann 4-43	Frank C. Norton	C. H. Applegate F	John S. Clark‡	C. C. Thompson	Marcia Broek
Hastings, Neb.	L. T. Waterman 4-41	Raymond L. Crosson	Helen A. Weiler T	August Anderson‡	A. H. Staley	Ellen Smith
Hattiesburg, Miss.	George M. Calhoun 1-45	S. W. Pickel	S. W. Pickel F	A. M. Fairley	S. H. Blair	Mary Moore Mitchel
Haverford tp, Pa.		H. A. Fritschman	A. A. Reiter F	Charles Bailey‡	Frank Carter	Edith P. Hannum
Haverhill, Mass.	Albert W. Glynn 1-43	Bernard H. Donahue	Gertrude Barrows T	Howard G. Brown†	Arlington I. Clow	Donald K. Campbell
Hawthorne, N. J.	Robert K. Robertson 5-43	George V. Grillo	Robert K. Robertson F	John H. Van Hassel†	Stephen Moshier	Harriet D'Archambaud
Hazleton, Pa.	J. P. Costello, Jr. 1-42	F. M. West	William J. McNelis F	Daniel Meehan	Thomas Hinkle	Alice Willigerod
Helena, Mont.	John J. Haytin 5-42	Victor N. Kessler	Henry J. Ruegg T	George Middlemas‡	Frances Forgy	Maybelle Miller
Hempstead, N. Y.	George M. Estabrook 4-41	Lael Von Elm	Mortimer D. Jones T	Adam Stein	William A. Gore	Adelaide M. Faron

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Green Bay, Wis.	George Bowlby S	Ralph H. Drum	Thomas E. Hawley	H. S. Atkinson	Marshall Simonds	Thomas C. Dwyer
Greenfield t, Mass.	Eugene L. Bond S	Herbert R. Ferris	William J. O'Connell	George P. Moore	Harry P. DeBrun	Henry J. Field
Greensboro, N. C.*	C. W. Mengel	Frank D. Shaw	L. L. Jarvis	C. C. Hudson	R. G. Williams	Herman C. Wilson
Greensburg, Pa.	Ross G. Menoher S	Al J. Utz	Walter Hutchinson	Al J. Utz	George E. Berry	Robert L. Potts
Greenville, Miss.	W. B. Ashley S	E. V. Donovan	William Taggart	G. K. Ellis	None	S. B. Thomas
Greenville, N. C.	C. K. Beatty S	George H. Gardner	G. A. Clark	N. T. Ennett	None	None
Greenville, S. C.	H. C. Beattie	F. E. Donnald	J. E. Smith	Irving S. Barksdale	Carter Newman	A. C. Mann
Greenville, Tex.	Ed B. Williams S	Charles W. Combs	Guy Black	B. F. Arnold	Ed B. Williams	Roy M. Washburn
Greenwood, Miss.	C. G. Abbott E	G. T. Haskins	F. H. Smith	R. J. Jones	H. T. Odom	A. H. Bell
Greenwood, S. C.*	J. A. Cobb S	C. B. Beaudrot	W. F. Hunter	J. E. Brodie	Mary Keith	W. D. Tinsley
Gretna, La.	(not reporting)					
Griffin, Ga.*	H. P. Powell	J. J. Powell	J. S. Harper	T. O. Vinson	J. A. Mullins	J. O. Futral
Grosse Pte. Park, Mich.	Homer Fritsch	Richard Holme	Henry Piel	B. H. Warren	Homer C. Fritsch	P. W. Heftler
Gulfport, Miss.	Roy Webb	E. F. Thompson	John A. Payne	Daniel J. Williams	Ivan Ballenger	J. L. Heiss, Sr.
Guthrie, Okla.*	J. A. Whitlock S	Ed Nelson	Fred Streeter	W. C. Miller	R. T. Cakins	Merle Smith
Hackensack, N. J.*	Lester Fishbough	Frank P. Walsh	Frederick Ripperger	L. Van D. Chandler	Fred Lehnig	Horace F. Banta
Hagerstown, Md.	Charles E. Stump, Jr. S	Max Hoover	William H. Peters	William Robert	Willard John Heck	Edward Oswald, Jr.
Hamilton, Ohio*	C. N. Teaff	William Conlin	John C. Calhoun	C. J. Baldridge	L. J. Smith	Millikin P. Shotts
Hammond, Ind.	Fred J. Horst S	Joseph J. Scherer	Thomas J. Martinson	H. C. Groman	Dan Brown	Harry H. Stilley
Hamtramck, Mich.	Fred Pabst	Edward Sawtell	Joseph Kuberacki	John Podezwa	None	William Cohen
Hannibal, Mo.	John Foley S	William Gwinner	James Featherstone	E. M. Lucke	None	Roger Hibbard
Hanover, Pa.*	Chester A. Eckbert M	Charles E. Donson	Norman Keeney	Ralph W. Gobrecht	Chester A. Eckbert M	Edwin M. Buchen
Hanover tp, Pa.	None	John Wordoski	Herbert Woodeshick			
Harlingen, Tex.	A. Tamm E	Jake Childress	E. W. Anglin	G. Earl Allen	Arthur Dabney	O. Fristal
Harrisburg, Ill.	Ralph Burroughs S	Ray Johnson	Hal Bynum	B. E. Montgomery	None	Lyndon M. Hancock
Harrisburg, Pa.	William T. DeHart	Earl W. Swartz	Paul G. Schelhas, Act.	Robert G. Hursh	Russell T. Tuckey, Act.	Paul G. Smith
Harrison, N. J.	Frank J. McEvoy S	Andrew T. Callahan	Peter F. Brady	John T. McClure	Joseph Pyne R	Michael J. Bruder
Harrison tp, Pa.*	C. E. Hileman	(Three)	Alex Sosinski	H. B. Herbert		
Hartford, Conn.	Robert J. Ross	Michael J. Keena	John J. Butler	George Burgdorf	George H. Hollister	Vincent W. Dennis
Harvey, Ill.	E. B. Bloom	C. W. Madsen	A. F. Roll	J. W. Blair	E. B. Bloom	Harry Lambert
Hastings, Neb.	Ray Coffey	Carl J. Hempel	J. Floyd Arnold	A. L. Graham	Ed Manning	J. E. Ray
Hattiesburg, Miss.	Fewell Thompson S	E. J. Barksdale	M. M. Little	B. D. Blackwelder	None	E. J. Currie
Haverford tp, Pa.	Francis Ryan S	Samuel Siegle	Samuel Siegle	D. N. Ross	Benjamin Hoffman	Harold L. Ervin
Haverhill, Mass.	Milton C. McElroy S	Benjamin L. Chase	Henry J. Lynch	George J. Connor	Wilfred R. Feeney	W. Clifford McDonald
Hawthorne, N. J.	William E. Fairhurst	Charles Buono	Ryan Vander Valk	G. V. Oetheimer	Fred Kielt	Francis Caminetti
Hazleton, Pa.	Ralph Gitz S	George Brandau	Steve Havrilla	John J. Pavlik	Harry F. Leuthold	John H. Bigelow
Helena, Mont.	Noble P. Evans S	Tom F. Finnegan	Charles L. Sheridan	L. F. Hall	Noble P. Evans	Melvin E. Magnuson
Hempstead, N. Y.	John Esterbrook	John Matthews	James H. Ricker	None	John Esterbrook	C. H. T. Jones

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor [1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Henderson, Ky.	Robert B. Posey 1-42	Phil J. Thomy	Griffin Sutton F	S. A. Banks	C. E. Dudley	Susan S. Towles
Hibbing, Minn.	W. E. Horn 12-41	W. W. Brandt R	Sam L. Carroll A	Carl J. Anderson	J. W. Richardson	Laila Kojala, Act.
Hickory, N. C.*	Walker Lyerly 6-41	R. E. Smyre	R. E. Smyre K	R. H. McComb‡	R. W. Carver	Grace Patrick
Highland Park, Ill.	Frank J. Ronan 5-43	V. C. Musser	N. S. Sharp F	Garfield Leaf‡	R. H. Price	Mary A. Egan
Highland Park, Mich.	Blaine T. Colman 4-42	Thomas E. Shawcross	Raymond W. Lane F	George L. Voorhis	W. H. Lemmel	Katharyne Sleneau
Highland Park, Tex.	E. B. Germany 4-42	E. E. Crowell S	Paul Danna T	R. B. Thomas	H. E. Gable	Louise Childress
High Point, N. C.*	O. Arthur Kirkman 5-41	Lois Welborn	H. L. Crowe N	A. C. Hudson‡	Charles F. Carroll	Mrs. Nancy K. Poston
Hillside tp, N. J.	George W. Herlich -42	Howard J. Bloy	Harry Schnabel T	(Board of 3)	Arthur G. Woodfield	Eleanor B. Cormack
Hobbs, N. M.	Guy L. Rogers 4-42	H. L. Trout	H. L. Trout T	Oscar Fisher‡	W. G. Ponley	
Hoboken, N. J.	Bernard N. McFeely	Arthur Malone	William Gilfert T	Bernard McFeely	Daniel Kealey	Nina Hatfield
Holland, Mich.	Henry Geerlings 4-42	Oscar Peterson	H. Becksford T	Peter H. Van Ark	Egbert E. Fell	Dora Wenzel
Holyoke, Mass.	Henry J. Toepfert 1-42	John F. Sheehan	Lionel Bonvouloir T	Bernard J. Grady†	William R. Peck	Frank G. Wilcox
Homestead, Pa.	John J. McLean B1-42	Harry C. Lewis	Samuel E. Graham C		Port Eckles	William F. Stevens
Hopkinsville, Ky.	Walter H. Cobb 1-42	Hattie C. Wood	James F. Bell F	Roy Cary	Gladstone Koffman	Mrs. Willie Rust
Hoquiam, Wash.	Ralph L. Philbrick 1-43	Ola Hall	Mrs. Madge Peterson T	R. F. Wheeler‡	H. C. Crumpacker	Marian Taft
Hornell, N. Y.	Ernest G. Stewart 12-41	Jay I. Nesbitt	Howard P. Babcock T	George Sexsmith	Harrison S. Dodge	Helen Thacher
Hot Springs, Ark.	Leo P. McLaughlin 4-41	Emmett Jackson	Emmett Jackson K	Roy Gillenwater‡	E. E. Bratcher	Mary Hudgins
Houston, Tex.	C. A. Pickett 1-43	Duncan Neblett S	W. H. Maunsell C	W. B. Trammell	E. E. Oberholtzer	Julia Ideson
Hudson, N. Y.	Earl J. Colwell 1-42	Harry R. Deacon	William H. Clapp T	Thomas Moy	John T. Kaemmerlen	Lydia C. Trimper
Huntington, Ind.	Foster C. Cutshall 1-43	Wallace Reed	Wallace Reed T	Claude Wise‡	E. C. Byers	Priscilla McArthur
Huntington, W. Va.	Claude V. Swann 1-43	Sterrett O. Neale	G. T. Smith A	William M. Martin‡	Olin C. Nutter	Lewis Harvey
Huntington Park, Calif.	Elmer E. Cox	W. P. Mahood	W. P. Mahood K	John R. Quinn‡	Vierling Kersey	Ann Dierker
Huntsville, Ala.	A. W. McAllister 10-44	N. M. Payne	N. M. Payne T	George Darwin‡	W. G. Hamm	H. S. Moses
Huron, S. D.	J. S. Tschetter 5-45	Mervin F. Walt	A. A. Chamberlain F	Harry I. Gifford	A. J. Lang	Blanche Battin
Hutchinson, Kan.	Willis N. Kelly 4-41	T. C. Smith	Ernest Murphy F	W. D. Kellogg‡	J. W. Gowans	Lucy Nichols
Idaho Falls, Idaho	E. W. Fanning 4-41	Lee Walker	Lee Walker K	Hans Hansen‡	W. W. Christensen	Marion C. Orr
Independence, Kan.	F. M. Wilhelm 4-43	G. H. Krienhagen	G. H. Krienhagen K	Earl Blount‡	J. H. Clement	Maybelle Bays
Independence, Mo.	Roger T. Sermon 4-42	James S. Craig	Frank B. Hamilton A	Lucilla Stalsworth	W. E. Matthews	Carrie Wallace
Indiana, Pa.	B.H.Lichteberger B12-41	Thomas S. Barbor	J. A. Graff T	(Board of 4)‡	E. C. Perry	Ida M. Shields
Indianapolis, Ind.	Reginald H. Sullivan 1-43	John M. Layton	James E. Derry C	Ira P. Haymaker‡	DeWitt S. Morgan	Luther L. Dickerson
Inglewood, Calif.	Raymond V. Darby 4-43	Otto H. Duelke	Otto H. Duelke K	John R. Quinn‡	Robert E. Cralle	None
Iowa City, Iowa	Henry F. Willenbrock 4-41	Grover C. Watson	John F. Reilly F	William J. White	Iver A. Opstad	Jessie B. Gordon
Irondequoit t, N. Y.	T. E. Broderick 12-41	Fred E. Hussey	Thomas E. Broderick	Lorin E. Mason†	A. C. Hamilton	
Iron Mountain, Mich.	Joseph Giacobina 4-41	Harold C. Lindholm	Joseph A. Michela N	Joseph Giacobina	John Jelsch	Lucille Monroe
Ironton, Ohio *	George C. Hugger C12-41	Don Hopkins	Ralph F. Mittendorf A	Emerson V. Wood‡	John Miller	Helen Cloran
Ironwood, Mich.*	Ewald Johnson 4-41	Leo Adriansen	Leo Adriansen N	Edmund Hedlund	Arthur E. Erickson	Margaret Olson
Irvington, N. J.	Herbert Kruttschnitt 5-42	Walter H. Jamouneau	Herbert Kruttschnitt F	J. S. T. McDonough	Herschel S. Libby	May E. Baillet
Ithaca, N. Y.	Joseph Campbell 12-41	F. H. Springer	C. A. Snyder T	Henry C. Thorne	Claude L. Kulp	H. G. Stutz

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Henderson, Ky.	J. Alves Clore	Letcher Martin	Shelby Reid	E. W. Sigler	William T. Barrett, Sr.	Leo King
Hibbing, Minn.	Leo T. Coons	Paul Ayotte	Chester Naeseth	C. N. Harris	William F. Emmerich	Thomas H. Strizich
Hickory, N. C.*	H. K. Setzer	Donald Shuford	E. W. Lentz	Jake Shuford	None	Baily Patrick
Highland Park, Ill.	A. H. Swanson S	Ed C. Hoskins	Rex R. Andrews	Don E. Rossiter	E. J. Brown	P. J. McKenna
Highland Park, Mich.	Oscar Anderson	Floyd Baker	Dan E. L. Patch	William N. Braley	L. H. Stradley	Earl B. Young
Highland Park, Tex.	R. B. Thomas S	M. M. Gardner	M. M. Gardner	D. G. Kilgore	R. B. Thomas	J. C. Muse, Jr.
High Point, N. C.*	S. A. McBee, Acting	E. K. Ingram	W. G. Friddle	R. A. Herring	W. F. Bailey	G. H. Jones
Hillside tp, N. J.	Robert O. Thompson	Albert Chamberlain	Norman L. Sanford	Samuel M. Jowitt	Francis L. Farrell R	Emil Herrigel
Hobbs, N. M.	J. W. Rapier E	F. W. Wynn	Sam Young	None	None	W. D. Girand
Hoboken, N. J.	T. J. McAleer	J. Gilday	Edward McFeely	None	None	John J. Fallon
Holland, Mich.	J. Zuidema S	C. Bloom	J. Van Nof	W. M. Tappan	J. Van Bragt	C. Lokker
Holyoke, Mass.	Stewart R. Allyn	Patrick J. Hurley	David F. Allyn	Daniel P. Hartnett	Henry P. McNulty	John P. Dowling
Homestead, Pa.	Fred J. Brickner	Herman Samuels	Thomas Conlin	John Moore	John Burconis	P. H. McGuire
Hopkinsville, Ky.	James F. Bell	Joe East	R. H. King	P. E. Haynes	Olivia Dunham R	Frank Rives
Hoquiam, Wash.	Reuben Sandstrom S	William E. Crawford	Norman Foote	H. C. Watkins	None	James P. H. Callahan
Hornell, N. Y.	F. Hurd Robinson S	F. V. Kinnerney, Act.	Archie Crozier, Act.	George Taylor	F. Hurd Robinson	Albert Hollis
Hot Springs, Ark.	Roscoe Owen	Weldon Rasberry	Weldon Rasberry	R. E. Smallwood	James Holland	A. T. Davies
Houston, Tex.	John G. Turney, Act.	Homer F. Lyles	L. C. Brown	John W. Brown	Clarence Brock	Lewis W. Cutrer
Hudson, N. Y.	Antonio Colarusso	Harold J. Clark	Thomas L. Connors		None	K. R. Garrison
Huntington, Ind.	George Lobdell S	Marshall Ellet	C. Guy Payne	R. F. Frost	Loren Pratt	Mart J. O'Malley
Huntington, W. Va.	Clyde Slater S	Brooks McClure	Leslie J. Swann	W. W. Strange	George S. Wallace	Samuel Biern
Huntington Park, Calif.	William E. Ford S	J. M. Slocum	W. L. Hultquist	Hudson Jones	William E. Ford	Chris J. Griffin
Huntsville, Ala.	R. L. Mann S	R. M. Milam	J. H. Giles	W. C. Hatchett	Milton Frank	M. H. Lanier
Huron, S. D.	O. C. Olson S		Harvey Huntley	T. J. Wood	Robert Fair	James Byrnes
Hutchinson, Kan.	Cecil Crandall	Glen West	Ben L. Jones	H. W. B. Davis	Charles F. Carpenter	J. Richards Hunter
Idaho Falls, Idaho	A. E. Heslop S	L. G. Jackson	C. A. Carlson	J. S. Allen	A. E. Heslop	Ralph L. Albaugh
Independence, Kan.	F. E. Stoops	Roy Pitts	N. S. Wiggins	None	Fred Roberts	Theodore F. Varner
Independence, Mo.	Roger T. Sermon	D. A. Kincaid	D. O. Cato	F. L. Cook	Harvey A. Jones	John F. Thice
Indiana, Pa.	Wallace Cunningham S	J. L. Jack	Luke M. Kelley	Clair Myers	None	Thomas S. Barbor
Indianapolis, Ind.	Louis C. Brandt	Fred C. Kennedy	Michael F. Morrissey	Herman G. Morgan	A. C. Sallee	Michael B. Reddington
Inglewood, Calif.	Verne L. Aspinwall	Bacil Roberts	Carl C. Cupp	None	Verne L. Aspinwall	Clyde Woodworth
Iowa City, Iowa	Fred Gartske S	Frank Burns	James Clark	Isom A. Rankin	E. J. Anthony	Eugene Trowbridge
Irondequoit t, N. Y.	Arthur Whaley S	(five districts)	Harold McFarlin	Willis Bradstreet	None	Robert Lochner
Iron Mountain, Mich.	George Wallner	Michael J. Scolatti	Gust A. Hassell	James L. Browning	George Wallner	Ledger J. Archambeau
Ironton, Ohio*	Henry C. Stapf S	John McGerty	Dennis J. Callahan	H. S. Allen	None	F. A. Ross
Ironwood, Mich.*	Ernest Thomas S	Alex Olson	Thomas Jeffery	C. C. Urquhart	Ernest Thomas	S. W. Patek
Irvington, N. J.	J. Edward Jacobi	James Thompson, Jr.	Abraham Ruban	William S. Bailey	Harry E. Stanley	William Newman
Ithaca, N. Y.	T. Fred Marble E	B. J. Reilly	William Marshall	Robert H. Broad	R. L. Baker	Louis K. Thaler

Table XXI—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor [1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Jackson, Mich.*	Daniel J. Hackett 1-42	Clifton H. Vedder	Clifton H. Vedder C	Arthur H. Anderson	Harold Steele	Dorothy Dowsett
Jackson, Miss.	Walter A. Scott 1-45	Mrs. F. B. Allred	V. E. McGowen, Asst. A	T. W. Chandler	Kirby P. Walker	Mrs. Annie M. Parker
Jackson, Tenn.	A. B. Foust 7-43	B. F. Graves	A. B. Foust F	Fenner Phillips, Sr.‡	C. B. Ijams	Alice Drake
Jacksonville, Fla.	George C. Blume	W. C. Almand	J. E. Pace A	John L. Hall	R. C. Marshall	J. F. Marron
Jacksonville, Ill.	H. H. Vasconcellos 4-41	John R. Phillips	Marie M. Finney T	Earl Hembrough‡	R. O. Stoops	Dorothy E. Hiatt
Jamestown, N. Y.	Leon F. Roberts 12-41	Joseph Midgley	Frank L. Weekman C	Oscar W. Nordstrom	Clinton Bush	Lucia T. Henderson
Janesville, Wis.*	C. A. Hammarlund P4-41	William Sheridan	William Sheridan K	A. J. Olsen	Vernon Klontz	Bernice Colby
Jeannette, Pa.	John M. O'Connell 1-42	J. Claire Manson	Frank A. Altman C	Calvin Turner†‡	Foster B. Snowden	Mrs. Edna Potts
Jefferson City, Mo.	Jesse N. Owens 4-43	Henry W. Ells	Henry W. Ells K	Carney Stone	Wade Fowler	Julia Andrae
Jeffersonville, Ind.	Homer G. Vawter 12-42	Clara Crooks	Clara Crooks T	Millard A. Badger‡	William F. Vogel	Mrs. S. D. Bricker
Jersey City, N. J.	Frank Hague	Joseph Colford	R. M. Greer C	Robert E. O'Brien	James A. Nugent	Edmund W. Miller
Johnson City, N. Y.	Benjamin W. Ash 4-41	Clarence R. Nimmons	Clarence R. Nimmons F	Clarence R. Nimmons	Howard B. Eccleston	Harriett Stiles
Johnson City, Tenn.*	Sam H. Sells 5-41	E. J. Quillen R	E. J. Quillen T	Charles S. Miller‡	C. E. Rogers	Mrs. Sarah B. Neas
Johnston t, R. I.	William J. Miley 11-41	Martin F. McGuire	John H. Feely T	Luigi Lusi†	Aron DeMorinville	
Johnstown, N. Y.	Walter P. Barter 1-42	Archibald Wands	Edward D. O'Neil T	Joseph R. Younglove	Erle L. Ackley	Nina S. Sloan
Johnstown, Pa.	John A. Conway	John W. Cramer	Fulton I. Connor F	M. M. Chudy	J. Ernest Wagner	J. Helen Berkey
Joliet, Ill.	George T. Jones 5-43	Arthur R. Blackburn	William H. Lennon F	James Bell‡	Gayle Hufford	Mrs. Rena Barrickman
Jonesboro, Ark.	Herbert J. Bosler 4-41	James Carr Cobb	Harry Latourette T	Herbert Pierce‡	R. H. Moore	Mary C. Neely
Joplin, Mo.	O. P. Mahoney 4-42	Maude E. Fones	H. A. Richardson F	C. A. Trusty‡	A. E. Elliott	Blanche Trigg
Kalamazoo, Mich.*	Frank E. McAllister 11-41	C. Ray Howard	D. P. Turnbull F	Wilbur C. Hunting	Loy Norrix	Flora B. Roberts
Kankakee, Ill.	A. F. Hattenburg 5-41	Ralph B. Farmer	Walter L. Ehrich T	F. A. Preisel‡	Irving Munson	Dorothy K. Brown
Kansas City, Kan.	Don C. McCombs 4-43	Howard Payne	George T. Darby F	B. A. McDonald‡	F. L. Schlaigle	Donald Kohlstedt
Kansas City, Mo.*	John B. Gage 4-42	Flournoy Quest	Horace R. McMorris F	John Z. Sterrett	Herold C. Hunt	Lewis M. Nourse
Kearny, N. J.	Frederick T. Law 1-42	Donald Allan	James Ness T	John Benson†	Edmund L. Tink	Ruth Thiel
Keene, N. H.	R. L. Holbrook 12-41	Frank H. Whitcomb	Harold I. Chandler T	John H. Smith†	Laurence O. Thompson	Mary L. Saxton
Kenmore, N. Y.	Clifford F. Lane 4-41	Walter Ducker	Thomas W. Dickson T	Morris P. Thomas	Frank C. Densberger	Mrs. Orel Hershiser
Kenosha, Wis.*	None	B. A. Herrmann	B. A. Herrmann F	Irvin Bauman	Guy F. Loomis	Cora Frantz
Keokuk, Iowa	John L. Ward 4-42	Carl L. Mundy	Harold C. Kiser F	Charles E. Langley	James C. Wright	Nannie P. Fulton
Kewanee, Ill.	Mark A. Saunders 4-42	J. A. Todd	E. F. Anson F	Revel Gustus‡	Charles A. Bruner	Elizabeth B. Curry
Key West, Fla.	Willard M. Albury 11-41	Archie Roberts	Charles R. Roberts A	Samuel B. Pinder, Sr.	Melvin E. Russell	Mary Wardlow
Kingsport, Tenn.*	E. W. Tipton 7-41	J. R. Pecktal	F. L. Cloud M	Walker Nelms	Ross N. Robinson	Mrs. Mable Hurst
Kingston, N. Y.	Conrad J. Heiselman 1-42	Edgar J. Dempsey	Lester C. Elmendorf T	George W. Moore	Arthur J. Laidlaw	Cornelia K. Goodrich
Kingston, Pa.	Lewis S. Reese 1-42	Charles H. Blochberger	Edward J. Evans T		Thomas Culver	Robert L. Williams
Kinston, N. C.	Jack Skinner 5-41	T. W. Heath	T. W. Heath A	J. T. Pratt	W. A. Graham	Elenor Lee Walters
Kirksville, Mo.	A. L. Bartlett 4-44	Roy C. Wadill	A. L. Bartlett F	H. W. Vanskike	J. H. Neville	Belle T. McCahan
Kirkwood, Mo.	A. S. Kinyon 4-44	W. J. Donworth	Harry Brusselback A	C. Thursey	F. P. Tillman	Mrs. E. Becker
Klamath Falls, Ore.	John H. Houston 1-44	L. M. Ackerman	Ruth O. Bathiany T	Charles Mack‡	J. Percy Wells	Enola Hawkins
Knoxville, Tenn.*	Fred L. Allen 1-42	W. H. Stapleton	Allen P. Frierson F	John R. Boring	Harry Clark	Helen Harris
Kokomo, Ind.	Harold G. Freeland 1-43	C. Darwin Middleton	C. D. Middleton K	William C. Cameron‡	C. V. Haworth	Susan H. Erlewine

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Jackson, Mich.*	John M. Biery	Ernest C. Daunter	Edward G. Harris	E. J. MacLaughlin	John Love	Burney E. Brower
Jackson, Miss.	J. H. Martin	L. F. McDonald	J. H. Walsh, Jr.	W. E. Noblin	H. M. Carmichael	W. E. Morse
Jackson, Tenn.	E. P. Taylor	B. L. Warlick	A. T. Taylor	Herman Hawkins	P. H. Callahan	W. P. Moss
Jacksonville, Fla.	W. E. Sheddan	W. Q. Dowling	A. J. Roberts	N. A. Upchurch	J. E. Byrnes R	Austin Miller
Jacksonville, Ill.	T. S. Daniel S	Charles Lonergan	Frank Kiloran	Friedrich Engelback	G. C. Ratcliffe	W. E. Cleary
Jamestown, N. Y.	Charles J. Strandburg	Rudolph H. Swanson	G. Harry Nelson	William M. Sill	None	Samuel C. Alessi
Janesville, Wis.*	Joseph Lustig	Frank J. Murphy	William H. Ford	Fred J. Welch	Joseph Lustig	Robert J. Cunningham
Jeannette, Pa.	Plato Archer	Thomas Milburn	Charles E. Walter	Charles E. Walter	George Yurt	Fred B. Trescher
Jefferson City, Mo.	W. A. Curtis S	F. E. Robertson	Ben Markway	J. G. Bruce	None	John O. Bond
Jeffersonville, Ind.	Jacob W. Bruner S	William E. Cox	Arthur T. Royce	E. P. Buckley	Harlan S. Vogt R	Albert Meranda
Jersey City, N. J.	James Henderson E	Roger Boyle	Harry Walsh	None	Robert Beese	James A. Hamill
Johnson City, N. Y.	James C. Adams	James R. Eldridge	Joseph C. Huff	Walter J. Farrell	William J. Hill	James E. Connerton
Johnson City, Tenn.*	Hobart Greene E	L. L. Geisler	Tom Carriger	B. C. Hall	None	J. H. Winston
Johnston t, R. I.	James E. Waterman	(three)	Chester B. Colwell	Edward Wolsiewicz	None	Francis A. Manzi
Johnstown, N. Y.	John Joyce E	John A. Walker	William H. Keaveney	D. Malcolm McMartin	John Joyce	Alfred D. Dennison
Johnstown, Pa.	George W. Griffith	John Moran	Harry Klink	L. L. Porch	Clyde Snook	John P. Saylor
Joliet, Ill.	Albert A. Odenthal S	John O. Nygren	Nicholas J. Fornango	L. J. Fredericks	George Mahoney	James G. Holbrook
Jonesboro, Ark.	W. M. Booker S	J. C. Wilkerson	H. Mabry	R. C. Shanlever	None	Foster Clark
Joplin, Mo.	John J. Saunders S	John J. Jones	Barney F. Walker	V. E. Kenney	Kit C. Vickery	Stanley P. Clay
Kalamazoo, Mich.*	Harold L. Andrus	J. Frank Van Atta	Ralph W. Chapman	I. W. Brown	B. Leroy Gilbert	Lynn B. Mason
Kankakee, Ill.	Joseph Nicholson S	Roy Marquart	L. B. Rogers	C. K. Smith	None	Victor N. Cardosi
Kansas City, Kan.	Francis Blake S	Olander Lind	William Stone	Ragnar T. Westman	None	Alton H. Skinner
Kansas City, Mo.*	Arthur C. Everham	John Lynch	L. B. Reed	Hugh S. Dwyer	J. V. Lewis	William E. Kemp
Kearny, N. J.	James S. Fleming	Walter Scott	John N. Hemsley	Amos Field, Jr.	Philip E. Alden	John H. Cooper
Keene, N. H.	Arthur A. Wallace	Eugene B. Riley	J. H. Regan	Paul B. Hayward	Robert T. Kingsbury	Walker S. Kimball
Kenmore, N. Y.	Albert A. Drews	Raymond J. Kirsch	Clarence E. Yochum	E. R. Linklater	John B. McKinnon R	Elton M. Dale
Kenosha, Wis.*	Robert M. Smith	William J. Brady	John T. Sullivan	A. J. Randall	Floyd A. Carlson	R. V. Baker, Jr.
Keokuk, Iowa	Harry L. Ayres S	Joe C. Dobson	E. C. McPherson	J. E. Peterson	None	D. J. McNamara
Kewanee, Ill.	C. A. Quick S	A. Stuhlsatz	Frank Schlindwein	C. C. Cosner	W. A. Pierce	P. A. Cushman
Key West, Fla.	B. Curry Moreno E	Harry M. Baker	Ivan Elwood	William R. Warren	None	Aquilino Lopez, Jr.
Kingsport, Tenn.*	W. L. Holyoke	J. Roy Pyle	C. G. Crawford	J. W. Erwin	W. L. Holyoke	Howard E. Wilson
Kingston, N. Y.	Max Oppenheimer, Act. S	James L. Murphy	Charles Phinney	Lester E. Sanford	Sidney G. Lutzin R	John M. Cashin
Kingston, Pa.	Thomas Culver S	Harry M. Weir	David Francis	John F. Seward	None	James C. Harris
Kinston, N. C.	A. Cheney S	J. A. Gray	J. I. Brown	Z. V. Moseley	W. T. Paisley	R. A. Whitaker
Kirksville, Mo.	D. F. Turner S	John Snider	Leonard Crow	None	G. H. Fellan	John M. Campbell
Kirkwood, Mo.	J. Sparks E	E. McGee	F. Weiss	C. E. Barnett	C. F. Hoyt	J. C. Hoester, Jr.
Klamath Falls, Ore.	E. A. Thomas S	Keith K. Ambrose	Frank Hamm	George D. Massey, Jr.	David Bridge R	D. E. Van Vactor
Knoxville, Tenn.*	Leonard Dow, Act.	Calvin M. Johnson	Levi M. York	W. H. Enneis	John E. Gronseth R	Warren W. Kennerly
Kokomo, Ind.	Harold G. Freeland	Harold G. Freeland	Harold G. Freeland	Harry Hutto	Harold G. Freeland	Harold G. Freeland

Table XXI—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor [1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Lackawanna, N. Y.	John F. Aszkler 12-41	James J. Redmond	W. J. Magee A	Angello Grosso†	Clarence P. Conway	Frances Wilkins
Laconia, N. H.	Robinson W. Smith 3-41	Earl Flanders	Dana S. Beane A	Charles L. Kimball†	C. W. McDermith	Hazel J. Clark
La Crosse, Wis.	Joseph J. Verchota 4-41	Fred L. Kramer	L. J. Kaiser C	B. E. Stoen†	G. M. Wiley	Lilly M. Borreson
Lafayette, Ind.	Austin R. Killian 1-43	Jack R. LeFevre	Clyde C. Lewis C	Robert Swartz‡	Morris E. McCarty	Hazel Randolph
Lafayette, La.	J. Maxime Roy 5-44	Wilson J. Peck	P. J. LeBlanc F	Alfred Benoit‡	J. W. Faulk	Eloise Kennedy
La Grange, Ga.	R. S. O'Neal 12-41	J. H. Moss	Richard Hutchinson F	B. W. Cubbage†	B. A. Lancaster	Janett Wilhoit
La Grange, Ill.	Walter P. Saunders P5-41	H. H. Mitchell	H. H. Mitchell K	John S. Clark‡	J. J. Pease	Rebecca Ditto
Lake Charles, La.	J. H. Handley 5-41	Emma H. Squires	J. H. Funderburg F	E. R. Henry‡	H. A. Norton	C. M. Dees
Lakeland, Fla.*	George J. Tolson 12-41	J. L. Davis	J. L. Davis K	A. C. Walker	Carl S. Cox	Serena Bailey
Lakewood, Ohio	A. I. Kauffman 1-44	Henry A. Rees	Henry A. Rees K	John A. Zangerle‡	George A. Bowman	Mary Parsons
Lancaster, Ohio	J. W. Huddle 12-41	W. P. Tracy	Rosannah Barnes A	D. Heister‡	Paul Wenger	Edith Baumgardner
Lancaster, Pa.	Dale E. Cary 1-42	Charles E. Laird	L. M. Shear F	Walter A. Buckius	Harvey A. Smith	Margaret E. Critchfield
Lansdowne, Pa.*	James T. Stewart B12-43	Frank C. Nieweg	Frank C. Nieweg K	Charles Bailey‡	S. N. Ewan, Jr.	Mrs. L. B. Taylor
Lansing, Mich.	Max A. Templeton 1-41	Bertha Ray	R. E. Sanderson C	Lawrence E. Heller†	J. W. Sexton	E. Jennie McNeal
La Porte, Ind.	Alfred Norris 1-43	C. E. Anderson	C. E. Anderson T	Edward O. Craft‡	Wendell Godwin	Margaret Hager
Laramie, Wyo.	S. W. Mayle 1-43	E. W. Waddleton	H. R. Bath T	George Surline‡	A. A. Slade	Mrs. Millie Stewart
Laredo, Tex.	Hugh S. Cluck 4-42	A. R. Garcia	R. J. Benavides T	Frank A. Lattig	W. P. Galligan	Margaret Yaeger
La Salle, Ill.	H. M. Orr 5-41	Bertha Young	Walter J. Pietrucha T	Fred J. Hart‡	J. B. McManus	Tessie Yopp
Latrobe, Pa.	Ervin A. Wolff B1-41	E. M. Eaton	H. E. Swanson T	(Board of 3)‡	W. G. Hulton	Sara C. McComb
Laurel, Miss.	G. W. Hosey	J. C. Coats	J. C. Coats	H. L. Boutwell‡	R. H. Watkins	Grace Ter Vree
Lawrence, Kan.	C. B. Russell 4-41	J. William Stone	E. E. Alexander T	T. R. Gerhart‡	Clifford D. Dean	Lillian J. Constant
Lawrence, Mass.	Walter A. Griffin 12-41	John J. Daley	Walter A. Griffin F	Joseph A. Boyle†	Dennis E. Callahan	Richard J. Sullivan
Lawton, Okla.	R. A. Jones 5-41	C. W. Simpson	Mrs. Nettie Pippin T	Mrs. Ruby Moore‡	B. C. Swinney	Mrs. Mamie Small
Leavenworth, Kan.	Carl M. Kirmayer 4-41	E. A. Shaaf	Carl A. Sill F	A. E. Becker‡	I. J. Bright	Elsie Evans
Lebanon, Pa.	C. Ray Bell 1-44	George H. Biely	I. M. Klopp F	Richard U. Schock	John W. Hedge	Mrs. Harry Spahn
Leominster, Mass.	Sidney E. Bell 12-41	Charles D. Harnden	Frank A. Shaw A	James A. Connaughton†	William B. Appleton	Florence E. Wheeler
Lewiston, Idaho	R. R. McGregor 7-41	John P. Roos, Jr.	John P. Roos, Jr. C	A. T. Livengood‡	G. W. Todd	Margaret M. Field
Lewiston, Me.	Fernand Despins 3-41	Lucien LeBel	Denis L. LeBlanc T	Ernest J. Audet†	Alden A. Woodworth	Annie L. Barr
Lewistown, Pa.	John Healy B12-40	H. E. Fetterolf	H. E. Fetterolf K	(Board of 7)‡	Calvin V. Erdley	None
Lexington, Ky.*	T. Ward Havely 11-44	James L. Wilder	Fred J. Benckart F	James M. Bronston	Ben Herr, Act.	Carrie Hunt
Lexington t, Mass.	Archie R. Giroux C3-41	James J. Carroll	James J. Carroll T	Clyde E. Steeves†	Thomas S. Grindle	Ralph A. Nason
Lexington, N. C.*	W. B. Hunt 5-41	C. R. Sharpe	F. L. Robbins T	I. S. Brinkley‡	L. E. Andrews	Mrs. Paul Sink
Lima, Ohio	F. E. McClain 11-41	A. J. Filliez	Clyde Welty A	F. B. Griffin‡	J. M. Reed	G. G. McAfee
Lincoln, Ill.	George M. Eberle 5-41	James C. Greenstate	James C. Greenstate C	T. O. Niewold‡	D. F. Nickols	Ida M. Webster
Lincoln, Neb.	R. E. Campbell 5-41	Theodore H. Berg	Theodore H. Berg F	P. H. Mathews	M. C. Lefler	Magnus Kristoffersen
Lincoln t, R. I.		David B. Johnston	A. J. Bucklin T	Arthur Smith†	John L. Smith	
Lincoln Park, Mich.	Jasper N. Howard 4-41	John M. O'Connor	Winfred Crowley F	William McGathen	Leo Huff	None
Linden, N. J.	Myles J. McManus 12-42	Thomas J. Wieser	James J. Smith T	Stephen H. Martis†	Paul R. Brown	Viola R. Maihl
Little Falls, N. Y.	Richard B. Conley 1-42	Dennis B. Reardon	Herman J. Misner T	William B. Connors†	Harold L. Corzett	Mabel Richards
Little Rock, Ark.	J. V. Satterfield, Jr. 4-41	H. C. Graham	H. C. Graham K	B. M. Huddleston‡	R. C. Hall	Vera J. Snook
Lock Haven, Pa.	Charles E. Herr 1-44	William Hollis	H. W. Swope F	J. H. Miller	J. F. Puderlaugh	M. E. Crocker

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Lackawanna, N. Y.	William F. Stawsey	Robert E. Avery	Ray R. Gilson	Leo Michalek	Celia Lahajcyk R	Edward Sobolewski
Laconia, N. H.	Harry L. Smith	Arthur W. Spring	George N. Hubbard	Earl J. Gage	Richard F. Shelley	Robert F. Johnson
La Crosse, Wis.	Robert Newman S	F. C. McGlachlin	H. F. Rick	Anthony M. Murphy	George E. Ritter	Fred E. Steele
Lafayette, Ind.	William O. Yeager S	William F. Koerner	Edward O'Connor	Harry J. Laws	Edward J. Vaughan	E. Burke Walker
Lafayette, La.	W. J. Beck	Leo Gross	Ledell Sonnier	C. O. Theriot	J. E. Whitford R	J. J. Davidson
La Grange, Ga.	J. B. Mann S	Joe Roberts	J. E. Mathews	J. R. McCrummin	J. C. Gwinn	B. J. Mayer
La Grange, Ill.	B. I. Greenlee	William Hofman	H. A. Oakes	T. C. McDougal	None	Grover D. Rose
Lake Charles, La.	W. T. McInnis S	Fred A. Baumgarten	E. E. Baggett	H. B. White	W. T. McInnis	C. M. Moss
Lakeland, Fla.*	Will F. Johnson	Guy Arendell	Roy V. Huchingson	G. C. Overstreet	Will F. Johnson	J. P. Marchant
Lakewood, Ohio	A. I. Kauffman	C. A. Delaney	L. B. Miller	W. J. Benner	A. B. Greenley	Charles F. Ross
Lancaster, Ohio	A. F. Raab	Charles Kraft	Gail Sesler	C. B. Snyder	William Ark	W. C. Pickering
Lancaster, Pa.	Donald M. Mylin	Harry E. Miller	Albert Carlson	Benjamin F. Charles	E. W. Bowman	B. M. Zimmerman
Lansdowne, Pa.*	Norman Foster E	C. McCullough, Jr.	Frank B. Titus M	Frank B. Titus M	None	Frank A. Moorshead
Lansing, Mich.	J. C. Brandimore	Hugo R. Delfs	J. F. O'Brien	E. R. Vanderslice	H. Lee Bancroft	J. W. Planck
La Porte, Ind.	H. F. Hoelocker S	A. E. Homann	James A. Stayton	Jon Kelly	W. C. Cummings	Norman H. Sallwasser
Laramie, Wyo.	F. J. Treiner S	J. G. Miller	T. R. Burnstad	None	H. B. McMillan	John Sullivan
Laredo, Tex.	F. B. Rodriquez S	George E. Renken	C. Mendiola	A. T. Cook	None	Frank Y. Hill
La Salle, Ill.	Larry McGonnigal E	Richard Heilstedt	Peter Walloch	John V. Kwatick	(Commission)	Michael Falletti
Latrobe, Pa.	Samuel Bennett S	Charles Fagan	George Brubaker	W. T. Osborn	None	James B. Weaver
Laurel, Miss.	J. C. Miller	Garner Goodwin	J. E. Brown	None	Mrs. J. H. Pace	J. R. Buchanan
Lawrence, Kan.	B. M. Babb E	Paul Ingels	Jude Q. Anderson	Wray Enders	R. O. Burgert	Clarence M. Gorrill
Lawrence, Mass.	Daniel F. Ferris S	(Vacancy)	Charles Vose	Timothy Shine	Cornelius J. Roche	James P. Kane
Lawton, Okla.	Earl Christmas S	George R. Pollard	A. B. Bowling	Kenneth Cash	Jess Percival	Robert Landers
Leavenworth, Kan.	Loren Nash	Harry J. Conlin	John T. Glynn	John C. Whyte	John Dusay	Joseph Dawes
Lebanon, Pa.	R. L. Heverling	Edward B. Reilly	Herman F. Anspach	C. Ray Bell, Jr.	Herman W. Louser	Roy M. Bowman
Leominster, Mass.	Herbert J. Lawson	Ernest P. Johnson	George H. Smith	Hugh E. Crain	David E. Bassett	James R. Oliver
Lewiston, Idaho	W. P. Hughes S	D. R. Gill	Eugene Gasser	(City-County)	Charles A. Lee	Russell S. Randall, Act.
Lewiston, Me.	A. J. Roy	Z. F. Drouin	Thomas E. Johnson	Robert J. Wiseman, Jr.	None	Thomas E. Delahanty
Lewistown, Pa.	H. E. Fetterolf S	A. Nelson Yearick	Norris M. Houser	Charles B. Pyles	H. E. Fetterolf	Harry L. Siegel
Lexington, Ky.*	Zeke Elkin S	Charles J. Henry	Austin B. Price	Charles D. Cawood	Anna Pherigo	William A. Minihan
Lexington t, Mass.	William C. Paxton, Jr.	Edward W. Taylor	James J. Sutton	Victor N. Rochette	John J. Garrity	S. R. Wrightington
Lexington, N. C.*	J. S. Everhart S	T. N. Owen	W. R. Lanning	G. C. Gambrell	None	P. V. Critcher
Lima, Ohio	W. P. Snook S	H. Taflinger	J. Goodwin	James B. Poling	F. Loecher	Lester W. Shepherd
Lincoln, Ill.	R. H. Cooke E	George Hoblit	Marshall Brannan	C. B. Davis	None	Uri Kissinger
Lincoln, Neb.	D. L. Erickson	F. W. Donnelley	Walter Anderson	M. F. Arnholt	F. W. Goebel	Clarence G. Miles
Lincoln t, R. I.	Howard R. Smart	None	James H. Axon	R. A. Charon	None	None
Lincoln Park, Mich.	Clyde Johnston	Adolph Fernelius	Floyd M. Crichton	Dan R. Herkimer	Clarence Hicks R	Frederic J. Keppen
Linden, N. J.	John Mesler S	Frank T. Miller	Frank J. Hickey	Maidie E. Noe	Frank M. Krysiak R	Lewis Winetsky
Little Falls, N. Y.	Frank O'Hara S	Edward J. Cooney	Francis Reardon	Augustus B. Santry	Ralph D. Austin	James A. McTiernan
Little Rock, Ark.	R. A. Lange, Act.	Joseph Carmichael	James A. Pitcock	L. L. Fatherree	R. A. Lange, Act.	Cooper Jacoway
Lock Haven, Pa.	Ridgley Heller	Harry Litz	M. J. Peters	Charles Manger	C. W. Hamberger	M. E. Haggerty

Table XXI—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor [1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Lockport, N. Y.	Edward H. Gailor 1-42	Joseph W. Hills	Raymond M. Noble T	E. Wesley Roberts	Clare N. Pettit	Helene M. Prudden
Lodi, Calif.	George M. Steele 4-42	J. F. Blakely	J. F. Blakely K	J. F. Blakely	LeRoy Nichols	Amy L. Boynton
Lodi, N. J.				V. C. Focarino		
Logan, Utah	William Evans, Jr. 1-42	H. R. Pedersen A	H. R. Pedersen A	Roy Stewart‡	Allen Bateman	Dora Wright
Logansport, Ind.	Russell F. Leonard 1-43	Edwin M. Hoyt	Edwin M. Hoyt T	J. D. Fissell‡	Reed T. Groninger	Alice D. Stevens
Long Beach, Calif.*	Francis H. Gentry 7-42	Frank J. Beggs	H. C. Morse T	William E. Van de Car	K. E. Oberholtzer	Theodora Brewitt
Long Branch, N. J.	Alton V. Evans 5-44	J. Arthur Wooding	Walton Sherman F	B. Drummond Woolley	William M. Smith	Mary Clarkson
Longview, Tex.*	E. O. McWhorter C4-41	Wesley H. Turner S	W. Morgan Works M	Witt Nelson	Henry L. Foster	Camilla Halliday
Longview, Wash.	C. C. Tibbetts 1-45	D. Wiley Carpenter	Faye Scott Witt T	Howard C. Lumm‡	E. J. McNamara	(Vacant)
Lorain, Ohio	H. G. VanWagnen 1-42	Frank Ayres A	Frank Ayres A	Clark A. Phinney‡	Paul C. Bunn	Marian King
Los Angeles, Calif.	Fletcher Bowron 6-41	Walter C. Peterson	Dan O. Hoye C	John R. Quinn‡	Vierling Kersey	Althea Warren
Louisville, Ky.	Joseph D. Scholtz 12-41	None	John R. Lindsay F	John Kesselring	Zenos E. Scott	Harold Brigham
Lowell, Mass.	George T. Ashe 12-41	Perry D. Thompson	Daniel E. Martin A	John H. Dwyer†	Vincent M. McCartin	David F. Connors
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	Julius Zieget P1-43	Evan L. James S	Evan L. James F	J. Norman Zendt†‡	F. A. Dubois	None
Lubbock, Tex.*	C. E. Slaton 4-42	Levina Williams	D. D. Martin C	V. R. Plummer	W. B. Irwin	Lola M. Urguette
Lynbrook, N. Y.	William K. Ross 4-41	Harold E. Dana	Arthur J. Murr T	Ralph B. Thompson	H. Arthur Schubert	Teresa M. Guertin
Lynchburg, Va.*	L. E. Lichford 9-42	John M. Otey	R. S. Harris C	Charles C. MacLeod	Omer Carmichael	Maude Campbell
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	Horace R. Bogle 5-41	Dominic J. Livelli	Carmine Savino F	Angelo Checki	Homer Shepard	Dorothy Fell
Lynn, Mass.	Albert Cole 1-42	Albert F. Flynn	George D. Crane A	Alfred L. Poor†	Harvey S. Gruver	Helen Luitwieler
Lynwood, Calif.	Ray Meyer 4-42	R. W. Anderson	R. W. Anderson K	John R. Quinn‡	W. R. Fouts	(County)
McAlester, Okla.*	Robert J. Bell 5-42	Celest O'Bannon	Jack R. Gabbert T	Hugh Russell‡	Verl Teeter	Mrs. Genevieve Pace
McAllen, Tex.	Horace Etchison 4-41	C. D. Martin	C. D. Martin T	C. D. Martin	John Gregory	None
McKeesport, Pa.	George H. Lysle 12-41	John F. Alderin	George F. Young F	Robert Taylor	J. D. Lawson	Jean May
McKees Rocks, Pa.	Nicholas J. Baker 12-41	Charles J. Lanz	D. J. Buckley C	James Rae†‡	William H. Church	None
Macon, Ga.	Charles L. Bowden 11-41	Mrs. Viola R. Napier	Frank Branan T	T. J. Cater†	Walter P. Jones	Sally M. Akin
Madison, Wis.	James R. Law 4-42	Alfred W. Bareis	George Forster C	John Stock	Phillip Falk	Helen Farr
Mahanoy City, Pa.	Patrick J. Foley B12-41	T. P. McLaughlin	J. Anceravige, Jr. T	John Eltringham†	H. S. Bolan	None
Malden, Mass.	William A. Hastings 12-41	Bessie L. Holden	C. A. McAuliffe C	Melvin P. Reed†	F. G. Marshall	Herbert W. Fison
Mamaroneck, N. Y.*	James T. Corrigan 4-41	F. H. Bull, Jr.	F. H. Bull, Jr. K	Barney Epstein	A. Z. Boothby	Eleanor L. Morrow
Manchester, N. H.	Damase Caron 12-41	Michael J. Quinn	Leo G. Riel A	Michael J. Healy†	Austin J. Gibbons	Caroline B. Clement
Manhattan, Kan.	J. David Arnold 5-43	A. L. Hjort	Sam C. Charlson F	Roy G. Barkyoumb‡	W. E. Sheffer	Mary Cornelia Lee
Manitowoc, Wis.	Martin Georgenson 4-41	Arthur Post	Arthur Post K	Roman C. Herman	Hugh S. Bonar	Doris Call
Mankato, Minn.	F. J. Mahowald 4-41	F. W. Bates	A. G. Meyer, Jr. F	F. J. Sperry	J. A. Anderson	Mrs. C. C. Boardwell
Mansfield, Ohio	William J. Locke 12-41	P. L. Kelley A	P. L. Kelley A	Norman L. Wolfe‡	W. L. Miller	Lois MacKellar
Maplewood, Mo.	Frank L. Martini 4-41	G. T. Charnock	Oscar E. Hegstrom F	J. M. Jansen	C. E. Dille	Josephine K. Alban
Maplewood tp, N. J.	Milo S. Borden 1-41	Edward R. Arcularius	Thomas B. Sweeney F	A. E. Weiler	John H. Bosshart	Mable F. Langton
Marblehead t, Mass.	Gregory O. Lyon C3-41	William F. Bragdon	Clarence E. Chapman T	Herbert E. Ballard†	James W. Vose	Anna B. Cole
Marietta, Ohio	Earl D. Schob	Hanley A. Hackett	Harold D. Brooker A	Fulton H. Quigley‡	H. L. Sullivan	Harriett Pattin
Marinette, Wis.	Richard P. Murray 4-42	John Moore	Richard P. Murray C	Charles H. Anderson	W. F. Waterpool	Hazel D. Laing

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Lockport, N. Y.	J. Eugene Niland	Edwin J. Coyle	William A. Burbank	Lyman H. Wheeler	Nelson C. Goehle	W. Harwood Hooper
Lodi, Calif.	Clinton Henning	Earl May	Clarence S. Jackson	None	Otto A. Weihe	Glenn West
Lodi, N. J.	Arthur Noack E	T. Francis Butler	Henry R. Witte	Henry Brevoort	None	Benjamin P. Galanti
Logan, Utah	George B. Bowen	C. W. Rapp	Hyrum Weatherston	E. L. Hanson	Leo Kimball	M. C. Harris
Logansport, Ind.	William Morack	Joseph L. Graffis	O. R. Carson	Roy J. Beattie	Samuel Snell	Leland L. Smith
Long Beach, Calif.*	George E. Baker E	Allan C. DuRee	William C. Wright	George W. McDonald	H. J. Scherer	Irving M. Smith
Long Branch, N. J.	Paul Nastasio, Jr.	Thomas R. VanDyke	Frederick A. Wardell	R. Clifford Errickson	Paul Kiernan	Leo J. Warwick
Longview, Tex.*	B. A. Crocker E	E. S. Scott	Albert Adams	G. G. McKellar	P. B. Stamper	(law firm)
Longview, Wash.	Jack Jones E	H. H. Clarke	B. S. Mullen	None	John Null	J. C. McCoy
Lorain, Ohio	Isaac W. Neil	David E. Hatt	Theodore Walker	Valloyd Adair	George Crehore	John D. Pincura, Jr.
Los Angeles, Calif.	Lloyd Aldrich E	John H. Alderson	Arthur C. Hohmann	George Parrish	Gilbert L. Skutt	Ray L. Chesebro
Louisville, Ky.	Roy W. Burks	Edward A. McHugh	Edward P. Callahan	Hugh R. Leavell	Smith B. Hannah	Hal O. Williams
Lowell, Mass.	George P. Legrand	Charles F. Stackpole	Michael Winn	John J. McNamara	John W. Kernan	Hubert L. McLaughlin
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	Walter E. Rosengarten	Frank J. Pollack	Samuel W. Gearhart	Marvin E. Reynolds	Robert A. Lockard	James M. Brittain
Lubbock, Tex.*	M. R. Smith, Jr. E	W. E. Tweetty	Don Reeder	J. W. Rollo	C. D. McGhee	Durwood H. Bradley
Lynbrook, N. Y.	George Hart	Leo DeArrastra	Anthony H. Heimers	None	None	Raphael W. Alpher
Lynchburg, Va.*	Richard F. Wagner	Marvin K. Evans	Virgil B. Grow	Mosby G. Perrow	George H. Reed	T. Gibson Hobbs
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	William Guthiel	Philip Quinzer	Otto Bayer	John McGarry	Patrick Guidetti	Leo S. Reilly
Lynn, Mass.	Thomas M. Smith S	Joseph E. Scanlon	Edward D. Callahan	James A. Dumas	John Morrissey	Patrick F. Shanahan
Lynwood, Calif.	A. J. Bateman E	E. W. Lewis	Charles J. Miller	(County)	A. J. Bateman	Charles A. Ruby
McAlester, Okla.*	Ode Williams S	Fred Hawkins	G. R. Lackey, Sr.	None	George Reed	H. I. Aston
McAllen, Tex.	N. E. Buescher S	Alfred S. Myers	N. L. Cannon	J. G. Harrison	W. F. Hartshorn	C. R. Fulton
McKeesport, Pa.	Edward F. Hengstler S	James C. McAllister	John J. Whalen	Daniel F. Marsh	Ben Rosenberg	Harry M. Jones
McKees Rocks, Pa.	Andrew Robyak S	Charles Chamberlain	Fred Kwiatek	Leo Herbst	None	Kenneth E. Rennekamp
Macon, Ga.	Ben C. Smith S	J. E. Dellinger	Robert L. Miller	J. D. Applewhite	T. C. James	E. W. Maynard
Madison, Wis.	Frank Karstens	Richard Woodman	William H. McCormick	F. F. Bowman	James G. Marshall	Harold E. Hanson
Mahanoy City, Pa.	Timothy B. VanBuren	William Yates	A. P. McLaughlin	Lauretta M. Reed	None	James P. Bohorad
Malden, Mass.	Dennis P. Sullivan S	Lorimer T. West	Burt Dewar	May C. Welsh	Daniel E. Connell, Jr.	Bernard Kaplan
Mamaroneck, N. Y.*	Ralph M. Robins	Reginald Jubb	Maurice Thomas, Act.	None	William H. Gedney	Anthony Sansone
Manchester, N. H.	Francis B. Kenney E	Charles H. French	James F. O'Neil	Howard A. Streeter	T. Edward McIntyre	William H. Craig
Manhattan, Kan.	E. C. Pfuetze	Clyde L. Morris	A. R. Scheleen	D. E. Bux	J. David Arnold	Gerald F. Smith
Manitowoc, Wis.	Edward Meyer	John Gaedke	J. J. Kuplic	Charles Wall	Edward Pasewalk	Edward Meyer
Mankato, Minn.	A. M. Kircher	Ben E. Bangerter	A. E. Salisbury, Jr.	J. A. Butzer	Alois Schorn	Norman Nitzkowski
Mansfield, Ohio	C. F. Crafton	Charles J. Seeburger	M. K. Bates	Roy C. Rehder	Frank Burton	Marion D. Ward
Maplewood, Mo.	M. E. Waterhouse S	James C. Ryan	James C. Ryan	E. E. Tremain	Oscar E. Hegstrom	Charles E. Altenbernd
Maplewood tp, N. J.	H. W. Heilmann	Fred Cordes	Gustave Swann	Marie Harrison	Richard Walters	Abram Cornish
Marblehead t, Mass.	Walter B. Power S	John Q. S. Adams	S. Irving Chapman	Everett R. Thompson	Harold B. Witchman	Raymond H. Trefry
Marietta, Ohio	Dennis E. Hurst	G. B. Holst	H. O. Wolfe	J. B. McClure	Theodore Waggoner	E. E. Erb
Marinette, Wis.	Fred Hubbell	Otto Hackbarth	Fred Schultz	J. W. Boren	Henry Hansen	J. E. McCarthy

Table XXI—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor[1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Marion, Ind.	Carl F. Barney 1-43	Robert K. Custer	Ben Gallion T	Irene Timmons‡	Elbert E. Day	Frances W. Davis
Marion, Ohio	Russell C. Snare 12-41	Lew W. Shadaker	Sherman Haldeman T	Harry V. Mounts‡	E. E. Holt	Helen Kramer
Marlborough, Mass.	Louis F. Ingalls 12-41	Francis J. Bertrand	Edward F. Bigelow T	Claude E. Williams†	Ernest P. Carr	Katherine E. Gorman
Marquette, Mich.	Louis W. Biegler 1-44	Mary A. Hogan	Joseph Cone A	William A. Corbett	Williard M. Whitman	Elizabeth L. Ellison
Marshall, Tex.*	Louis W. Kariel C4-42	Newman Wells	H. J. Graeser M	J. J. Jones	E. N. Dennard	None
Marshalltown, Iowa	G. W. Darling 4-41	Anne McMahon	Joel M. Olson T	H. F. Clemens	W. F. Shirley	Helen Rex
Marshfield, Wis.	G. J. Leonhard, Sr. 5-42	Elmer H. Olson	Arthur J. Reeths F	Soren Rasmussen	E. L. Giroulx	Alice Millard
Martinsburg, W. Va.	C. H. Dailey 6-42	Samuel M. Langford R	Samuel M. Langford K	Strong Lewis‡	W. D. Ropp	Mary C. Stribling
Martins Ferry, Ohio	Lee Woods 12-41	William L. Wilson	Edward H. Shrodes A	E. E. Taylor‡	Fred L. Teal	Mrs. Bess Gressman
Martinsville, Va.	J. W. Booker, Jr. 9-44	C. P. Craig	C. P. Craig K	J. W. Townes	E. E. Givens	None
Mason City, Iowa *	A. J. Marshall 4-41	Pearl B. Kellogg	A. B. Grubb A	William H. Gleason	R. B. Irons	Lydia M. Barrett
Massena, N. Y.	R. A. Newton 3-41	Walter D. Clark	John Lahey T	Arnold Cross	Martin Helfer	Mrs. Phillip Hellinck
Massillon, Ohio	Harry W. Lash 1-42	Lewis Holcomb A	Lewis Holcomb A	Lester S. Lash‡	Lee J. Smith	Florence Hulling
Mattoon, Ill.	E. E. Richardson 5-41	W. R. Bowman	E. W. Vollmer F	Fred Hempen‡	H. B. Black	Blanche Gray
Maywood, Calif.	Frank L. Dowell	Isobel B. Hollar	John W. Uren T	John R. Quinn‡	Vierling Kersey	Myrtle Reed
Maywood, Ill.	Curt O. Krausser P5-41	Clarence A. Tevander	Harry M. Staup C	John S. Clark‡	Clarence Pygman	Vernell Dammier
Meadville, Pa.	F. F. Whipple 1-42	C. Stanley Maxwell	C. C. Cunningham F	James S. Charlton	Warren P. Norton	Helen Dermit
Medford, Mass.	John C. Carr 1-42	George P. Hassett	Alexander A. Lucey A	James Connors†	J. Stevens Kadesch	Mary H. Davis
Medford, Ore.	H. S. Deuel 1-42	M. L. Alford R	Gus H. Samuels T	C. A. Myers‡	E. H. Hedrick	E. Fay Woolsey
Melrose, Mass.	Robert A. Perkins 12-41	Raymond H. Greenlaw	Gardner B. Wardwell A	Frank J. Sherman†	Herman H. Stuart	Elsie M. Hatch
Melrose Park, Ill.	Andy H. Frenzel P4-41	Michael J. Laraia	Herman Weiss T	John S. Clark‡	Clarence H. Pygman	Mrs. Alma Wolf
Memphis, Tenn.	Walter Chandler 1-44		D. C. Miller F	Joseph S. Hicks	Ernest C. Ball	Jesse Cunningham
Menasha, Wis.	W. H. Jensen 4-42	Walter J. Dougherty	Walter J. Dougherty K	R. M. Heckner	F. B. Younger	Daisy Trilling
Menominee, Mich.	Michael C. Olsen 4-42	B. W. Delgoffe	B. W. Delgoffe K	Edward W. Nowach	John L. Silvernale	Ruth Papin
Merced, Calif.	R. A. Jones 4-42	J. J. Garibaldi	J. J. Garibaldi K	J. E. McNamara‡	W. Max Smith	Mrs. Euda Lyons
Meriden, Conn.	Francis R. Danaher 12-41	Ruth E. Payne	Frederick K. Weisner C	Frank C. Quinlan†	Raymond N. Brown	Martha S. Bartlett
Meridian Miss.	Clint Vinson 1-45	R. S. Tew	Clint Vinson F	J. O. Eastland	H. M. Ivy	Mrs. T. L. Bailey
Methuen t, Mass.	Arthur Nicholson C3-41	E. Vernon Sanborn	William H. Ruediger N	Henry H. Crompton†	Lewis H. Conant	Beatrice Weibel
Miami, Fla.*	Alexander Orr, Jr. 5-41	Frank J. Kelly	A. E. Fuller F	Gerald R. Green	James T. Wilson	Susan Lancaster
Miami Beach, Fla.*	John H. Levi 6-41	C. W. Tomlinson	C. W. Tomlinson K	Ray S. Miller	Sidney H. Ellison	Bertha Aldrich
Michigan City, Ind.	Fred F. Parker 1-43	Frank Wentland	Lowell T. Hay C	Edward O. Craft‡	M. L. Knapp	Marie Wilcox
Middlesborough, Ky.	W. K. Evans 12-41	H. H. Hutcheson	H. H. Hutcheson K	J. P. Brashear	J. W. Bradner	Dorothy Sprague
Middletown, Conn.	B. E. Spencer 10-42	Ernest G. Peterson	Mark F. Dunn C	John J. Tynan	Fred W. Shearer	Nathaly Newton
Middletown, N. Y.	Robert P. Anderson 12-41	P. E. Benedict	P. E. Benedict T	Lawrence S. Conkling	Carl V. Warren	Ford Rockwell
Middletown, Ohio*	Thomas W. Baird 1-42	Harry C. Kempf	Henry Campbell A	R. H. Smith‡	R. W. Solomon	Emma Hale
Midland, Mich.	Alex Shauger 4-41	Anna Coons	James Hayden T	Paul Stegeman	John Schafer	Myrtle L. Kiecher
Milford t, Mass.	John H. Gardella C3-41	Catherine L. Coyne	Benjamin J. Clancey T	Benjamin F. Clancy†	A. O. Caswell	Robert McGinnes
Millburn tp, N. J.	J. A. Stewart 3d C12-41	Mabel Goff Deemer	George O. Lord T	J. B. Reddig†	John R. Patterson	Dorothy Dickie
Millville, N. J.	A. M. LaDow 5-41	John H. Fisher	Clarence H. Reeves F	John W. Matthews	Edward G. McComsey	Emma C. Shaw
Milton t, Mass.	Frederick A. Gaskins 3-41	G. Frank Kemp	Fred M. Krim A	John Bowie	Horace F. Turner	Carrie S. Allen
Milwaukee, Wis.	Carl F. Zeidler 4-44	Stanley J. Witkowski	William H. Wendt C	George Bartelt	Milton C. Potter	Matthew S. Dudgeon

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Marion, Ind.	Ivan Overman S	Burr Hamilton	Frank Brandon	George R. Daniels	Simon Smith	Robert T. Caine
Marion, Ohio	C. C. Caldwell S	T. J. McFarland	William E. Marks	M. M. Weinbaum	W. P. Cass	Kenneth A. Robinson
Marlborough, Mass.	J. Francis Granger S	Samuel Daoust	Francis Bastien	Charles Wade	None	George E. Dewey
Marquette, Mich.	Fred G. Hawken	R. W. Bystrom	Donald McCormick	Charles P. Drury	Fred G. Hawken	John J. Walsh
Marshall, Tex.*	H. J. Graeser M	Sam Lindsay	C. M. Ezell	W. H. Bennett	R. V. Haggard	William Caven
Marshalltown, Iowa	George A. Price S	C. C. Pigman	H. F. Block	R. S. Grossman	G. W. Darling	W. D. Kearney
Marshfield, Wis.	John J. Coates	Walter Mueller	William Paape	F. A. Boeckman	None	Fred A. Rhyner
Martinsburg, W. Va.	C. J. Wever E	Roland S. Snyder	B. D. Stum	Claude A. Thomas	None	J. O. Henson
Martins Ferry, Ohio	Walter J. Lipphardt	Clyde Cecil	J. W. Muhleman	Edward Scheehle, Act.	Campbell Fowler R	William Irwin
Martinsville, Va.	J. S. Hackler	J. E. Minter	H. W. Stultz	R. M. Wilson	None	H. N. Joyce
Mason City, Iowa*	H. C. Grupp S	Daniel H. Shire	Harold E. Wolfe	C. M. Franchere	H. C. Grupp	Charles E. Cornwell
Massena, N. Y.	Walter D. Clark	Glenn Robinson	Darwin Shatraw	C. E. Elkins	None	William Crapser
Massillon, Ohio	C. W. Naas S	Edwin Hunsinger	Stanley W. Switter	John A. Welsh	Charles Clark	Sherlock Evans
Mattoon, Ill.	T. V. Wright	J. C. Weaver	Britton Robinson	L. A. Neal	James L. Warren	O. F. Schoch
Maywood, Calif.	H. H. Caldwell	Thomas Reid	K. H. Blackburn	(County)	H. J. Overholtzer	J. Harold Cragin
Maywood, Ill.	Charles Fredenburg S	Eugene Humphreville	R. H. Bailey	C. E. Wiley	John Kuhlmeyer R	Louis Ancel
Meadville, Pa.	A. W. Ellsworth S	Charles Smalenberger	Edward C. Gibson	John Laley	George Francis	A. D. Andrews
Medford, Mass.	James C. Gillis S	Thomas A. Qualey	William J. McLaughlin	Walter T. Burke	John F. Howard	Mark Gallagher, Jr.
Medford, Ore.	F. W. Scheffel	Roy Elliott	Clatous McCredie	L. D. Inskeep	Thomas Higgins	F. R. Farrell
Melrose, Mass.	Fred E. Ellis	Sidney C. Field	Louis B. Heaton	Albert E. Small	George E. Rogers	Thomas McKie
Melrose Park, Ill.	Frank Schulewitz	Anthony Prignano	Robert Wigglesworth	A. P. Vincenti	None	Guy C. Guerine
Memphis, Tenn.	O. P. Williams	Irby Klinck	Carrol Seabrook	L. M. Graves	Dave Renfrew	John Exby
Menasha, Wis.	Peter Kasell S	Paul Theimer	Alex Slomski	H. O. Haugh	C. H. McDaniels	Edward C. McKenzie
Menominee, Mich.	James I. Corbett S	John P. Erdlitz	Frank Parsek	H. T. Sethney	(Vacancy)	William J. Clancy
Merced, Calif.	G. E. Winton S	George Lady	W. S. Garrett	A. S. Parker	R. A. Jones	H. K. Landram
Meriden, Conn.	C. Perry Prann	John F. Moroney	Michael B. Carroll	John E. Stoddard	None	Carl H. Mueller
Meridian, Miss.	J. W. Goodwin S	W. F. C. Partin	W. B. Francis	C. T. Burt	W. Vernon Rush	Howard Westbrook
Methuen t, Mass.	John V. Austin S	Thomas Dow	Cyril Feugill	Albert Slack	Elmer E. Young	Matthew A. Cregg
Miami, Fla.*	William Sydow	Henry R. Chase	H. Leslie Quigg	George N. MacDonell	Gerald L. Ash	Lewis Twyman
Miami Beach, Fla.*	M. N. Lipp E	J. S. Stephenson	H. V. Yocum	G. H. Withers	M. N. Lipp	J. Harvey Robillard
Michigan City, Ind.	William W. Swart S	Henry Scholl	Julian Warner	M. Baird	Frank Sadenwater	Theron F. Miller
Middlesborough, Ky.	I. M. Slusher	R. M. Knipp	Charles H. Minton	None	(Board of 3)	James W. Smith
Middletown, Conn.	Samuel C. Cannon	Michael W. Lawton	Charles A. Anderson	M. L. Palmieri	P. M. Kidney	Aaron J. Palmer
Middletown, N. Y.	Justin F. Gates	Francis E. O'Boyle	Otto H. Petersen	Nicholas P. Cosco	Justin F. Gates	Walter E. Deisseroth
Middletown, Ohio*	W. S. Conklin	Elmer Reed	Hugh King	Dr. Spitler	Matt Ryan	Fred Schatzman
Midland, Mich.	Merrill Hunter S	Henry Ross	Fred Sayles	Kalman Haitinger	Lawrence Brown	Joel H. Kahn
Milford t, Mass.	J. Frank Cahill S	John F. Adams	John J. Moloney	E. E. Allen	Benjamin Consoletti	William A. Murray
Millburn tp, N. J.	Clarence A. Hill	J. David Hayes	C. Norbert Wade	E. H. Macpherson	Harry Campbell	R. J. Wortendyke, Jr.
Millville, N. J.	Howard Zimmerman	Thomas Corson	Thomas Breeden	Richard Knowles	A. M. LaDow	Harry R. Waltman
Milton t, Mass.	Forrest Maynard S	James F. Hanna	John B. Shields	None	John F. Kerrigan	Lincoln Bryant
Milwaukee, Wis.	Walter Swietlik	Peter Steinkellner	Joseph T. Kluchesky	Edward R. Krumbiegel		Walter J. Mattison

Table XXI—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor [1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Mineola, N. Y.	Joseph Nohowec 4-41	Dwight G. Hunt	Dwight G. Hunt K	Harry Katz†‡	Harlan B. Allen	Ada Drury
Minneapolis, Minn.	George E. Leach 7-41	Charles C. Swanson	O. J. Turner C	Edward A. Gould	Carroll B. Reed	Carl Vitz
Minot, N. D.*	V. E. Sandberg 4-42	J. B. Schmidt	J. B. Schmidt A	M. J. Engeseth	L. A. White	Barbara Williams
Mishawaka, Ind.	Carl J. Castleman 1-43	Joseph M. Canfield	Cyriel A. Himschoot M	Glenn Carpenter‡	P. C. Emmons	Ella Hodges
Missoula, Mont.	Dwight N. Mason 5-41	J. I. McDonald	Dwight N. Mason F	Harvey Johnson‡	Ira B. Fee	Nina M. Ford
Mitchell, S. D.	Walter J. Dixon 5-42	Chris Hirning	Chris Hirning A	G. W. Carlson	John C. Lindsey	Lora Crouch
Moberly, Mo.	Thomas J. Tydings 4-43	George H. Mitchell	Ambrose Rucker T	Ralph N. Blake	M. F. Beach	Virginia R. Connell
Mobile, Ala.	Cecil F. Bates 10-41	S. H. Hendrix	Cecil F. Bates F	H. M. Touart†‡	W. C. Griggs	Mrs. Emma C. Harris
Modesto, Calif.	Carl W. Shannon 4-43	Elmer J. Blum	W. B. Devlin T	Elmer J. Blum	J. H. Bradley	Bessie Silverthorn
Moline, Ill.	A. Henry Arp 5-41	Mrs. A. N. Brissman	Mrs. A. N. Brissman K	Paul A. Dahlen‡	E. P. Nutting	Alice Williams
Monessen, Pa.	James Gold 1-42	John C. Lermann	Peter Ratica F	Joseph Saladiak	A. John Goetz	Hazel L. Hart
Monroe, La.	H. H. Benoit 7-44	P. A. Poag S	W. D. H. Rodriguez F	Bert Coverdale‡	E. L. Neville	Mrs. J. M. Townes
Monroe, Mich.	Charles L. Haas 1-42	D. A. Soleau	Arthur J. Jennings M	Roy J. Liedel	George Cantrick	Mary Crowder
Monrovia, Calif.	George H. Williams 4-42	F. R. Schallert	A. K. Petrie T	John R. Quinn‡	D. M. Lydell	Anne L. Crews
Montclair, N. J.	William E. Speers 5-44	Joseph D. McKee	Bayard H. Faulkner F	David Mabey	A. L. Threlkeld	Marjorie Quigley
Monterey, Calif.*	Emet McMenamin 5-41	Clyde A. Dorsey	Stanley Douglas A	Clyde A. Dorsey	J. R. Croad	Bertha Hellum
Montgomery, Ala.	Cyrus Brown 10-43	Silas D. Cator	Cyrus Brown F	J. J. Flowers‡	Clarence M. Dannelly	Mrs. Betty Aldridge
Morgantown, W. Va.*	Marvin R. Kiger 7-41	Russell K. Bolton	Russell K. Bolton K	C. W. Perrine‡	Robert Clark	Betty Berry
Morristown, N. J.	Clyde Potts 1-43	Nelson S. Butera	Thomas H. Wiss T	John W. Simms†	J. Burton Wiley	Grace D. Rose
Moultrie, Ga.*	Evans Reynolds 10-41	G. A. Shaver	G. A. Shaver, Act. M	H. P. Plair†	J. L. Yaden	Hazel Austin
Moundsville, W. Va.	W. W. Wilson 6-41	O. S. Chambers	O. S. Chambers K		Louis R. Potts	Ida M. Hankins
Mount Carmel, Pa.	Elmer J. Delcamp B12-42	Emeriggio J. Fincato	Richard Morgan F	P. A. Dechan‡	Gerald Beierschmitt	None
Mount Clemens, Mich.	D. R. Westendorf 5-41	Joseph H. Matthews	F. Breitmeyer, Jr.	F. Harold Lindsey	L. W. Fast	Ann S. Crocker
Mount Lebanon tp, Pa.*			Dan W. Baker F	James Rae†‡	H. V. Herlinger	Mrs. Ella E. Daub
Mount Vernon, Ill.	C. C. Satterfield 5-41	John M. Ayers	C. W. B. Pavey T	Harry E. Warren‡	J. L. Buford	Mrs. Margaret Baird
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	William H. Hussey 1-44	Thomas John Dooling	John Lynn C	Edward F. Hallahan	William Martin	Alice L. Jewett
Mount Vernon, Ohio	Forrest L. Sparks 1-42	Maude Appleton	Maude Appleton A	Arthur H. McMillan‡	A. W. Elliott	Bess Bennett
Muncie, Ind.	Ira J. Wilson 1-43	J. Clyde Dunnington	John D. Lewis C	Wilbur Van Arsdol‡	B. F. Allman	Walter H. Kaiser
Munhall, Pa.	Albert Williams 1-42	Harry Percival	Clayton McClure T	James Rae†‡	Earl Liggett	W. F. Stevens
Muscatine, Iowa	S. G. Bronner 3-42	H. H. Hanson	C. E. Graebner F	R. P. Jacobs	A. A. Johnson	Cornelia Rhynsberger
Muskegon, Mich.*	Charles C. Johnson 1-43	Rynard F. Cooper	Fred A. Backstrom F	Robert H. Marsh	John A. Craig	C. Tefft Hewitt
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.*	F. P. Rockenbach 4-41	R. J. Miles	George F. Liddle M	Henry Seng	William Booker	None
Muskogee, Okla.*	S. B. Hudson 4-42	R. L. Davis	R. L. Davis K	Carl Pate‡	J. R. Holmes	Cora Case Porter
Nampa, Idaho	B. H. Waigand 5-41	G. H. Shellaberger	Elva G. Miller T	L. L. Young‡	John E. Walsh	Blanche VanSlyke
Nanticoke, Pa.	Stanley Ostroski 1-42	Anthony Pilarek	Frank Stugenski F	John G. Williams	A. P. Diffendaffer	None
Nashua, N. H.	Eugene H. Lemay 1-42	Irenee D. Ravenelle	Alfred O. Poulin T	Joseph M. Levesque†	Earle T. Tracey	Clara E. Smith
Nashville, Tenn.	T. L. Cummings 6-43	P. L. Woodward	William F. Burton C	W. E. Steger	W. A. Bass	F. W. Drury
Natchez, Miss.	W. J. Byrne 1-43	Audley B. Conner	Silas Simmons A	Mrs. J. L. Waggener	W. H. Braden	Mrs. Florence H. Kelly
Natick t, Mass.	C. Ray Bennett C	James H. Fleming	Thomas J. Shea N	Patrick H. Donnelly†	Clifford R. Hall	Ada C. Adams

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Mineola, N. Y.	Stanley Downs	Howard Cornwall	(County)	(County)	None	Charles H. Flesch
Minneapolis, Minn.	Elmer Lund S	Earl A. Traeger	Frank P. Forestal	F. E. Harrington	C. A. Bossen	R. A. Wiggin
Minot, N. D.*	S. K. Svenkeson	J. J. O'Leary	W. E. Slaybaugh	W. R. Sorenson	Dave Hovey	O. B. Herigstad
Mishawaka, Ind.	Carl J. Castleman	William C. Roggeman	Charles F. Montine	Clyde Lanphear	Fred C. Waidner	E. Spencer Walton
Missoula, Mont.	Roy F. Hamilton	Arthur L. Quinn	Harry M. Smith	F. D. Pease	Roy F. Hamilton	Fred W. Schilling
Mitchell, S. D.	Clarence Black S	Asa Wheeler	L. W. Casey	E. M. Young	Herbert Munroe	Fred A. Tinan
Moberly, Mo.	Milton Bradley S	Mose Alexander	C. S. Riley	C. C. Smith	None	Sam Sample
Mobile, Ala.	Charles A. Baumhauer	E. S. Tapia	E. V. Warren	O. L. Chason	C. E. McLean	Harry Seale
Modesto, Calif.	Y. G. Barnell	George E. Wallace	E. E. Arington	E. F. Reamer	Frank J. Rossi	Robert B. Fowler
Moline, Ill.	Robert M. Benell S	John H. Polchow	Ben DeJaeger	Harry Vance	Raymond DeRycke	Fred Railsback
Monessen, Pa.	Patrick J. Reilly	William B. Laird	David Canova	F. C. Duvall	Daniel Reamer	Vincent R. Smith
Monroe, La.	W. D. H. Rodriguez	F. J. Roddy	F. V. Reitzell	Douglas Williams	Lucile Godwin R	S. L. Digby
Monroe, Mich.	Nick J. Rohan S	Edmund Dubois	Jesse Fisher	James Humphrey	Gerald Aldrich	William F. Haas
Monrovia, Calif.	G. H. Duell S	R. C. Cassity	F. L. Scott	(County)	Fred W. Cole	Paul F. Garber
Montclair, N. J.	Louis K. Comstock	John H. Graham	James Lennon	Carl Pomeroy	Raymond D. Shepard	George S. Harris
Monterey, Calif.*	Manuel Perry	W. E. Parker	Fred H. Moore	(County)	Manuel Perry	Argyll Campbell
Montgomery, Ala.	J. M. Garrett E	C. L. Ingram	Seth G. Pruett	J. L. Bowman	W. J. Toole	John L. Goodwyn
Morgantown, W. Va.*	Elmer W. Prince M	John R. Hare	Clete W. Smith	E. G. McGavran	Elmer W. Prince M	John D. Downes
Morristown, N. J.	Thomas Dolan S	John J. Cullinan	Fred A. Roff	John J. Kilkenney	Thomas Dolan	N. C. Toms
Moultrie, Ga.*	E. P. Pinson	G. B. Hunt	L. L. Smith	T. H. Chessnutt	M. L. Tucker	P. Q. Bryan
Moundsville, W. Va.	C. Leroy Bonar S	Charles Cunningham	Jacob V. Underdonk	W. C. C. Hill	None	Thomas E. Wilkinson
Mount Carmel, Pa.	William Hancock, Sr. S	Joseph Goliash	Abe Morgan	William Toy	None	Louis V. Cohen
Mount Clemens, Mich.	Arthur G. Hinz	C. Edward Willert	Arthur I. Rosso	William J. Kane	August Klackow	B. V. Nunneley
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.*	(not reporting)					
Mount Vernon, Ill.	W. E. Williford E	Paul Partridge	Verner Pigg	C. O. Hamilton	M. E. Miller	John A. Kirk
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	August Stolz	J. Frank Hand	Frank B. Kurtz	Theodore A. Jost	R. Walter Cammack R	Arthur H. Ellis
Mount Vernon, Ohio	Charles Phillips E	U. G. Pickard	Laurel McDonald	J. B. Sensel	R. J. Hookway	Barton Blair
Muncie, Ind.	C. V. Rector S	Archie McCabe	Joseph M. Stipp	Henry E. Bibler	Tracy Wolfe	William H. Bales
Munhall, Pa.	John Fertig	Edward Doyle	Earl K. Gable	O. E. McNaughton	John A. Fertig	J. B. McAdoo
Muscatine, Iowa	Ralph Figg S	J. J. Brown	Mark Taylor	E. H. Carlson	J. D. Diercks	R. K. Stohr
Muskegon, Mich.*	Harry J. Lewis M	Christ M. Smith	Peter Hansen	M. E. Stone	Ernest W. Hollman	E. C. Farmer
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.*	George F. Liddle M	Harry L. Ridout	Chester Derby	O. M. LaCore	None	William J. Balgooyen
Muskogee, Okla.*	Earl Brewer S	Gerald Goodin	Carl Niblock	C. L. Oglesby	George W. Palmer	C. A. Ambrister
Nampa, Idaho	Frank L. Hickox	Louis T. Lessinger	V. K. Jeppesen	Clyde Hicks	Harold White R	Earl Garrity
Nanticoke, Pa.	James Cooke S	Peter Vedor	John Smereski	Judd Abbott	Andrew Modla	R. A. Livingston
Nashua, N. H.	William H. Tolles S	Anthony J. Molloy	Ralph A. Stearns	Leon A. Sylvestre	William R. Kirkpatrick	Edward J. Lampron
Nashville, Tenn.	William Peebles S	J. A. Scruggs	John F. Griffin	John Overton	Ewell M. Costello	William C. Cherry
Natchez, Miss.	W. H. Wilson S	None	E. M. Thomas	Andrew Hedmeg	R. H. Ferguson	Gerard H. Brandon
Natick t, Mass.	Benjamin G. Sargent	Edward P. Brennan	Thomas P. Evans	Joseph P. Foley	John A. Drew	Edward P. Connolly

Table XXI—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor¹	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
National City, Calif.	Fred J. Thatcher 4-42	Dale Smith	Dale Smith K	Dale Smith	Fred Tonge	Rachel Dent
Naugatuck, Conn.	John J. Sheridan 5-41	Charles F. Daly	E. C. Lingenheld A	Rocco Mariano	Harold E. Chittenden	Jessie F. DeShong
Needham t, Mass.	Rodney S. Adams C3-41	E. Bertha Behnke	Arnold MacIntosh T	Arthur W. Godfrey†	Harry A. Brown	Mary Leona Huber
Neenah, Wis.	E. A. Kalfahs 4-42	H. S. Zemlock	H. S. Zemlock K	John Blenker	C. F. Hedges	May Hart
Neptune tp, N. J.	R. R. Gracey C1-42	John W. Knox	Arthur H. Pharo T	Alvin E. Bills‡	Onsville J. Moulton	Mrs. Clara Youmans
New Albany, Ind.	Noble F. Mitchell 1-43	James G. Ferrell	James G. Ferrell K	Mrs. M. Ashabranner‡	Charles B. McLinn	Annette L. Clark
Newark, N. J.	Meyer C. Ellenstein 5-41	Harry S. Reichenstein	Vincent J. Murphy F	W. M. Untermann†	Stanley H. Rolfe	Beatrice Winser
Newark, Ohio	Glenn Wright 1-42	Stanley O. Coyle A	Stanley O. Coyle A	Jesse T. Rees‡	Paul B. Edwards	Mrs. Mary Pierce
New Bedford, Mass.	Matthew A. Glynn 1-43	Charles W. Deasy	William Martin A	Eugene F. Phelan†	Allen P. Keith	William T. O'Rourke
New Bern, N. C.	Ray Henderson 7-41	William C. Barfield	William C. Barfield T	B. O. Jones‡	H. B. Smith	Margaret Chapman
New Britain, Conn.	George J. Coyle 4-42	Harry E. Scheuy	William H. Day C	William D. Boyle†	Carlyle C. Ring	Greta E. Brown
New Brunswick, N. J.	Richard V. Mulligan 5-43	John F. Boyce	John L. Snitzler T	Samuel G. Cohen†	Frederick J. Sickles	Roger H. McDonough
Newburgh, N. Y.*	Herbert A. Warden 12-43	Annie P. Templeton	Archie B. Slaughter C	William H. Kohl	Snyder J. Gage	Sarah Corwin, Act.
Newburyport, Mass.	James F. Carens 1-42	William D. Kelly	Norbert A. Carey A	John Shea†	Frank Sweeney	Irving S. Cole
New Castle, Ind.	Sam J. Bufkin 12-42	John Rutlidge	John Rutlidge T	Charles Carpenter‡	Roy H. Valentine	Feryl Sipe Goar
New Castle, Pa.	Charles B. Mayne 11-44	C. Ed Brown	J. L. Fink F	J. W. Cartwright	Clyde C. Green	Alice M. Sterling
New Haven, Conn.	John W. Murphy 12-41	Abraham Zweigbaum	Cecil J. Marlowe C	A. S. McWilliams†	Joseph A. Fitzgerald	Lindsey Brown
New Iberia, La.	William Lourd 6-44	G. O. Pharr	G. O. Pharr T	Cesaire LaBauve‡	L. G. Porter	Thelma Broussard
New Kensington, Pa.	Dick M. Reeser 12-41	L. G. Heinle	Dudley H. Anderson F	Norman Brown‡	E. T. Chapman	Mary Rostelli
New London, Conn.*	Robert B. Chappell 9-41	Edward S. Neilan	Carey Congdon F	Joseph C. Collins	Warren A. Hanson	Frederick W. Edgerton
New Orleans, La.	Robert S. Maestri 5-42	George S. Weaver	Jess S. Cave F	Henry N. Umbach†	Nicholas Bauer	John Hall Jacobs
New Philadelphia, Ohio	A. H. Williams 12-41	Lester B. Stonebrook	Lester B. Stonebrook A	Robert L. Frazier‡	H. S. Carroll	Mildred A. Mercier
Newport, Ky.*	Leo G. Broering 1-43	A. C. Joseph	Clem A. Voet F	Henry Maher	A. D. Owens	Henrietta Litzendorff
Newport, R. I.	Herbert E. Macauley 1-43	W. Norman Sayer	Benjamin F. Downing T	John B. Sullivan†	Harold T. Lowe	A. Louise Cottrell
Newport News, Va.*	T. Parker Host 9-42	A. M. Hamilton	J. C. Biggins M	W. C. Taylor	Joseph H. Saunders	Gwendolyn Evans
New Rochelle, N. Y.*	Stanley W. Church 12-43	Charles U. Combes	Walter J. Brennan F	Anthony J. Rizzardi	Herbert C. Clish	Aubry Lee Graham
Newton, Iowa	A. M. Miller	H. J. Lammers	M. G. Addicks T	C. E. Kendall	B. C. Berg	Blanche Maytag
Newton, Kan.*	J. L. Cadle 4-41	E. D. Raffety	E. D. Raffety K	Oscar Jones‡	John B. Heffelfinger	Mrs. Mary Roberts
Newton, Mass.	Paul M. Goddard 1-42	Frank M. Grant	Daniel A. White C	John W. Murphy†	Julius E. Warren	Julius Lucht
New York, N. Y.	Fiorello H. LaGuardia	W. Warren Hubbard	Joseph D. McGoldrick	F. J. H. Kracke†	Harold G. Campbell	H. M. Lydenberg
Niagara Falls, N. Y.*	E. W. Mirrington, Jr. 12-43	George J. Rickert	C. H. Brown, Jr. C	John C. Palumbo	James F. Taylor	Bertha Cudebec
Niles, Mich.	William F. Morgridge 4-42	Walter Enger	Walter Enger K	(4 Supervisors)	F. W. Crawford	Orril Coolidge
Niles, Ohio	William P. Kearney 1-42	Homer Thomas	Homer Thomas A	David H. Wick‡	S. H. Bonham	Ida E. Sloan
Norfolk, Neb.	A. S. Mitchell 5-41	A. O. Hazen	Bertha Cooper T	A. O. Larson‡	Allen Burkhardt	Mrs. Alice Butterfield
Norfolk, Va.*	Joseph D. Wood P	John D. Corbell	Charles B. Borland M	C. Q. Nugent†	C. W. Mason	Mary D. Pretlow
Norman, Okla.*	Sylvester Grim 5-41	Maurice Crownover	W. K. Newton A	J. L. Martin‡	G. M. Roberts	Goldia Barnett
Norristown, Pa.	Anson B. Evans B1-42	William S. Bowen S	William P. Sutch T	J. Norman Zendt†‡	H. O. Dietrich	Helen A. Bomberger
North Adams, Mass.	Faxon Bowen 12-42	Albert L. Fuller	Adrien Bonvouloir T	James F. Burns†	Justin E. Barrett	Elizabeth H. Furst
Northampton, Mass.	Charles J. O'Connor 1-42	John P. Foley	Horace C. LaFleur A	Michael J. FitzGerald†	William J. Barry	Joseph L. Harrison
N. Attleboro t, Mass.	James F. Brennan C3-41	John A. Rose	August R. Funke T	Francis J. Kelley†	George W. Morris	Ethel Rix
North Bergen tp, N. J.	Paul F. Cullum 5-43	Joseph Kelly	Gabriel A. Machetto F	Anthony Monahan†‡	Robert Madden	Mrs. Rose Cowler

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
National City, Calif.	Floyd Finnerty S	James A. Bird	Leslie E. Knapp	Alex M. Lesem	B. J. Gautereaux	Merideth L. Campbell
Naugatuck, Conn.	Harold Murtha S	John J. Sheridan	John J. Gorman	Walter I. Baker	Harold E. Chittenden	James P. Sweeney
Needham t, Mass.	Lester C. Hollis	Richard M. Salamone	Thomas H. Welch	G. Donald Buckner	Philip Claxton R	Gilbert W. Cox
Neenah, Wis.	Al Anderson	L. M. Rausch	Irving Stilp	F. O. Brunckhorst	Edgar Patterson	None
Neptune tp, N. J.	Harry Whitlock	None	S. William Maas	W. Stanley Applegate	Ralph W. Johnson	Richard W. Stout
New Albany, Ind.	Lewis Thorn S	George W. Hanen	Frank E. Kelley	Kenneth H. Brown	Carson Bard	Chester V. Lorch
Newark, N. J.	Pearce R. Franklin	Peter Kiernan	John J. Harris	Charles V. Craster	Joseph M. Byrne, Jr.	James F. X. O'Brien
Newark, Ohio	Royal Keyes	Stanley Shaw	Gail Christman	Paul C. Keller	None	Charles B. Holtsberry
New Bedford, Mass.	Edward T. Hodson	Edward F. Dahill	Samuel D. McLeod	Archibald N. Senesac	William P. Hammersley	John B. Nunes
New Bern, N. C.	T. G. Godfroy	M. L. Bray	Edward Belangia	R. S. McGeachy	Frances Ferebee R	Wilson H. Lee
New Britain, Conn.	Edward A. McCarthy	William J. Noble	William C. Hart	Louis J. Dumont	George L. Chesley	Samuel S. Googel
New Brunswick, N. J.	Frederick F. Richardson	Arthur C. Jaques	George T. Cox	E. I. Cronk	Thomas F. Baker	Paul W. Ewing
Newburgh, N. Y.*	Robert Todd S	George W. M. Brown	Fred G. Brown	C. W. Barth	Walter Haible	Raphael A. Egan
Newburyport, Mass.	Elmer Hanson S	C. Frank Creeden	James Sullivan	Wilbur O'Brien	Charles Crowley	Thomas S. Murray
New Castle, Ind.	Coleman Sutton S	George Van Zant	Thomas E. Lockhart	William C. Lawless	Hamilton Craft	Malcolm M. Edwards
New Castle, Pa.	William Fleming S	James Thomas	William McMullen	W. L. Steen	J. D. Alexander	Robert McK. White
New Haven, Conn.	W. Vincent Barry, Act.	Paul P. Heinz	Philip T. Smith	Joseph I. Linde	Walter L. Wirth	Philip R. Pastore
New Iberia, La.	Phil Broughton S	Gilbert Kahn	Andrew Viator	C. L. Mengis	None	James L. Helm
New Kensington, Pa.	R. J. Sinclair S	Edward Clawson	Dan J. Zeloyle	John Evans	R. V. Hartman	Victor B. Bouton
New London, Conn.*	Courtland R. Darrow S	Thomas H. Shipman	William T. Babcock	Benjamin N. Pennell	George T. Cronin	Thomas E. Troland
New Orleans, La.	Joseph P. Skelly	John M. Evans	George Ryer	James M. Batchelor	Joseph P. Skelly	Francis P. Burns
New Philadelphia, Ohio	James B. Rankin S	T. W. Ferris	Emery Gintz	Kirkwood Glauser	W. E. Geiser	E. N. Fair
Newport, Ky.*	A. H. Root	Edward Miles	Leo Livingston	E. R. Schnake	Fred Lampe R	C. H. Ebert
Newport, R. I.	Harry R. Hamilton	Joseph S. Lawton	(Vacancy)	Norman M. MacLeod	Jeremiah J. Sullivan	Jeremiah A. Sullivan
Newport News, Va.*	J. A. McCarthy, Asst.	G. A. Powers	J. M. Peach	G. Colbert Tyler	None	S. R. Buxton, Sr.
New Rochelle, N. Y.*	Albert J. Fearing	Oscar A. Grab	Walter L. Kirchoff	Bertrand F. Drake	Charles J. Broder	Aaron Simmons
Newton, Iowa	Grant Carney	William Koppin	L. A. McCall	J. W. Billingsley	None	Lawrence Brierly
Newton, Kan.*	R. M. Dick E	F. P. Moore	E. A. Matthews	M. L. Dietrich	W. O. Cuthbertson M	J. Rodney Stone
Newton, Mass.	John D. Haughey S	Clarence W. Randlett	Michael T. Hughes	Ernest Morris	F. Ewing Wilson R	Joseph W. Bartlett
New York, N. Y.	Irving V. A. Huie	John J. McElligott	Lewis J. Valentine	John L. Rice	Robert Moses	William C. Chanler
Niagara Falls, N. Y.*	Charles H. Banks	James H. O'Neill	Thomas J. Holohan	Edward E. Gillick	Edward R. Werner	Clarence W. Greenwald
Niles, Mich.	E. F. Crabill	C. S. Collins	L. O. Bates	J. E. Ames	Willard Weimer R	C. R. Grathwohl
Niles, Ohio	O. C. Evans	James H. Swager	Charles Nicholas	Larry Eleston	John Wilder	David Clayman
Norfolk, Neb.	Arnold Pasewalk S	R. H. Wolff	E. N. Anderson	V. L. Siman	N. P. Johnson	George W. Dittrick
Norfolk, Va.*	Walter H. Taylor III	Edward J. Cannon	John F. Woods	J. C. Sleet	Frederic Huette	Alfred Anderson
Norman, Okla.*	Dan Graves S	Boise Fulkerson	W. W. Jennings	Ralph Reed	J. A. Andrews	J. D. Holland
Norristown, Pa.	Samuel Hart E	Miles A. Riley	George Bausewine	J. C. Cassel	S. Cameron Corson	Julian W. Barnard
North Adams, Mass.	Irving H. Call	John E. Saulnier	Michael W. Conlon	Douglas G. Hyde	None	Harry A. Glovsky
Northampton, Mass.	Wallace A. Howes S	Thomas H. Hurley	George J. Bernier	E. E. Thomas	None	James P. Mahoney
N. Attleboro t, Mass.	Nathan B. Phipps S	Ralph C. Robertson	Peter J. McKeon	Daniel J. Kiley	William E. Young	Paul F. Armstrong
North Bergen tp, N. J.	Harry Buesser	Joseph J. McLaughlin	John Simmen	Edward Cumiskey	Anthony Fugman, Jr.	Nicholas S. Schloeder

Table XXI—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor [1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
North Braddock, Pa.	P. J. McLeigh	John O. Jones		(Board of 3)‡	F. DeWitt Zuerner	
Northbridge t, Mass.				(Board of 3)		
N. Little Rock, Ark.	O. W. Neely 4-43	Percy H. Machin	Percy H. Machin K	Bruce Huddleston‡	R. A. Cox	None
N. Plainfield, N. J.	Edgar F. Sheppard 12-41	Frederick A. Martin	Julius J. Stahl T	Justus H. Cooley	Beekman R. Terhune	None
North Platte, Neb.	George B. Dent, Jr. 4-41	S. W. Throckmorton	L. E. Mehlmann T	Virgil D. Lewis‡	W. J. Braham	Elnora Wheeler
N. Providence t, R. I.	None	Louis A. Sweet	A. Robert Black T	(Board of 3)	James L. McGuire	Veronica Hurley
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	John E. Wallace 1-42	J. M. Zimmerman	Elmer S. Hering T	Glen W. Treichler	Bernard A. Leonard	Pauline Van Voorhees
Norwalk, Conn.	Frank T. Stack 10-41	LeRoy D. Downs	William F. Brunicardi C	Charles T. McGovern	Philip A. Jacob	Margaret S. Wilson
Norwich, Conn.	William J. Fitzgerald 6-42	Eli L. Cramer	Alexander Jordan T	F. C. Prothero†	J. E. Murphy	Mrs. R. S. Hamilton
Norwood t, Mass.*	Charles E. Houghton C	Walter A. Blasenak	Edmund F. Sullivan T	Edward A. Flaherty†	Lincoln D. Lynch	Edna A. Phillips
Norwood, Ohio	A. C. Roudebusch 12-41	Ray J. Griffin	A. M. Schoeneberger A	G. Guckenberger‡	Harold Bates	Alice Isphording
Nutley, N. J.	Charles A. Sherwood 5-44	Simon Blum	Raleigh S. Rife F	Henry Conover	John Spargo	Irene C. Phillips
Oakland, Calif.*	W. J. McCracken 6-41	Frank G. Colbourn	Harry G. Williams A	Louis J. Kennedy‡	William F. Ewing	John B. Kaiser
Oak Park, Ill.	James A. Howe P4-41	H. N. Leadaman	T. R. Leth C	John S. Clark‡	William J. Hamilton	Elsie McKay
Ogden, Utah	Fred M. Abbott 1-42	Mrs. M. C. Peterson R	M. L. Critchlow A	George E. Brown‡	W. Karl Hopkins	Mrs. Elva L. Wattis
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Francis B. Burns 12-41	E. J. W. Crawford	M. M. Morse T	Edward Whalen	Frank C. Roda	Sophronia Dewey
Oil City, Pa.	J. G. Payne	C. S. Hetrick	E. R. Gnade F	B. N. Sutley	Vaughn R. DeLong	Florence Trosh
Oklahoma City, Okla.*	R. A. Hefner 4-44	Earle M. Simon	F. G. Baker A	Jim Bodine‡	H. E. Wrinkle	Mabel H. Peacock
Okmulgee, Okla.	M. F. Maroney 4-41	Arthur Jones A	Harry DeVinna F	Ural Simmons‡	Max Chambers	Mrs. Jennie Elrod
Old Forge, Pa.	James Tedesco B1-42	Anthony Cammarota	William M. Evans C	James F. Lally†‡	Benjamin T. Harris	
Olean, N. Y.	Fred W. Forness, Jr. 1-42	F. C. Kamler A	F. C. Kamler A	E. B. McGranaghan	P. M. Keagle	James Dunn
Olympia, Wash.	J. F. Frullinger 1-44	O. U. Tatro	M. Y. Haskett F	R. W. Salter‡	Leland P. Brown	Lillian Collins
Omaha, Neb.	Dan B. Butler 5-42	Martin J. Dineen, Jr.	Harry Knudsen F	Joe Stolinski‡	Hobart M. Corning	Bertha Bauman
Oneida, N. Y.	A. K. Zellner 1-42	C. M. Kingsbury, Jr.	Robert H. DeWitt C	Charles L. Willis†	Albert H. Covell	Nellie Mirick
Oneonta, N. Y.	Daniel Franklin 12-41	W. Arthur Holley	Charles H. Bowdish T	Lavern Palmer†	George J. Dann	Rosanna Bagg
Ontario, Calif.	George P. Weldon 4-44	C. C. Peabody	Mrs. Lulu F. Lyle T	Max A. Cranmer‡	Bruce Miller	Alberta Schaefer
Orange, N. J.	Ovid C. Bianchi 5-42	William F. Christiansen	Ovid C. Bianchi F	Frank M. Reynolds	W. Burton Patrick	John B. Fogg
Orangeburg, S. C.	J. M. Brailsford, Sr. 10-41	L. F. Theiling	L. F. Theiling T		A. J. Thackston	May J. Riggs
Orlando, Fla.	William Beardall 12-43	J. A. Stinson	W. C. Lanier C	F. D. Hardaway	J. B. Walker	Olive Brumbaugh
Oshkosh, Wis.	George F. Oaks	James S. Chase	Rudolph F. Kriz C	John Hackbarth	Charles C. Bishop	Natalie T. Huhn
Oskaloosa, Iowa	Lake M. Crookham 4-41	Bert L. Bunker	Ed L. Butler T	Harry J. Glen	R. J. Carroll	Elizabeth Michener
Ossining, N. Y.	Howard Dunscomb 1-43	Lewis H. Acker	Ralph Roberts T		Harold V. Loomis	Blanche Davis
Oswego, N. Y.	Willard J. Hall 12-41	Nelson B. Hall	Leonard T. Gadwood T	George V. Joy†	Charles E. Riley	Juanita Kersey
Ottawa, Ill.	Fred N. Spurgin 5-43	Howard W. Farnsworth	Wallace T. Rippey F	Fred J. Hart‡	C. J. Byrne	Vilda P. Beem
Ottawa, Kan.	E. V. Gibson 4-41	L. I. Crater	O. L. Hankins F	David J. Price‡	G. H. Marshall	Mrs. Flossie Davis
Ottumwa, Iowa	C. A. Hill 4-41	Alvah C. Orvis	Harry E. Swenson F	C. F. Bales	Frank Douma	May B. Ditch
Owensboro, Ky.	Harry C. Smith 1-42	E. J. Rhodes	E. J. Rhodes K	Mrs. Lucy Gabbert	J. L. Foust	Mrs. Keith McCulloch
Owosso, Mich.	John N. Axford 4-41	George VanEpps	John N. Axford F	John Cameron	E. J. Willman	Mrs. Maude Thompson

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
North Braddock, Pa.	Alex Hutchinson E	John C. Flygare	John J. Duhon	Michael Pastor	None	Leo Kostman
Northbridge t, Mass.	(not reporting)					
N. Little Rock, Ark.	W. I. Roe S	Roy Nichols	J. H. Anderson	Val L. Eason	None	Glenn G. Zimmerman
N. Plainfield, N. J.	Alfred S. DeNise S	Frank S. Reynolds	Martin J. Kane	Walter W. Debele	None	Charles M. Dolliver
North Platte, Neb.	W. J. O'Connor	C. E. Hines	Walter Roberts	J. B. Redfield	W. L. Wood	William D. Deakins, Jr.
N. Providence t, R. I.	Emilio Ricci S	None	William J. Donovan	Joseph J. St. Angelo	Telesphore Octeau	John A. Notte, Jr.
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	Theodore H. Werth	Fred F. Knight	Frederick A. Hoefert	Henry C. Lapp	William L. Ramsay	Henry W. Schmidt
Norwalk, Conn.	John O'Donnell	Charles A. Volk	Jeremiah Dorney	Robert E. Perdue	Edward J. Kelley	Paul R. Connery
Norwich, Conn.	Thomas Delaney S	Joseph P. Tracy	Thomas P. Murphy	Clarence G. Thompson	F. W. Krohn	Orrin Carashick
Norwood t, Mass.*	Joseph E. Conley	Alonzo N. Earle	William H. Sullivan	Charles L. Lynch	Joseph E. Conley	George F. James
Norwood, Ohio	Edgar H. Kelley	Thomas G. Fisher, Act.	Charles W. Fritz	None	None	R. Edward Tepe
Nutley, N. J.	Dudley R. Shepard	Andrew J. Hutch	William J. Brown	Richard Fellers	James Gilmour	William Gorman
Oakland, Calif.*	Walter N. Frickstad S	William G. Lutkey	B. A. Wallman	N. N. Ashley	Lee Kerfoot	F. Bert Fernhoff
Oak Park, Ill.	C. A. Walls	W. C. Watters	Benjamin Barsema	Gilbert P. Pond	Gustaf A. Lindberg	Robert C. Barney
Ogden, Utah	William J. Rackham	Owen A. Owens	Charles H. Taylor	Wendell Noall	Edward T. Saunders	Lewis J. Wallace
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Charles Lord E	Francis Cadieux	Herbert Myers	Frederick Clark	None	William B. O'Connell
Oil City, Pa.	W. H. Crosby S	A. G. Dolby	E. Nugent	W. J. Lewis	J. A. Angove	S. N. Mogilowitz
Oklahoma City, Okla.*	Ralph Lee E	G. R. McAlpine	Frank S. Smith	R. C. Mills	Donald Gordon	Austin L. Jeffrey
Okmulgee, Okla.	Walter Wheatley	Frank Beal	Kay L. Alexander	Paul Riley	R. C. Elrod	W. C. Alley
Old Forge, Pa.	Rodger Notari	Jack Fries	Nicholas Salerno	Nicholas Salerno	None	Saverio Rosato
Olean, N. Y.	S. J. Biracree S	F. W. Wallen	J. C. Dempsey	J. A. Johnson	None	J. A. Nevins
Olympia, Wash.	Otis F. Murray	R. E. Holcomb	John M. Walker	S. P. Lehman	James McGuigan	A. E. Anderson
Omaha, Neb.	Harry Trustin	A. W. Olson	John J. Psanowski	A. S. Pinto	Roy N. Towl	Harold Linahan
Oneida, N. Y.	George F. Wilcox	Fred Kopple	J. Allie Murphy	J. Frederick Rommel	Howard Eggleston	A. G. Gambitta
Oneonta, N. Y.	John A. Miller S	Michael H. Stapleton	(Vacancy)	E. P. Hall	Joseph A. McCarthy	Julian B. Jackson
Ontario, Calif.	Neal D. Smith E	J. H. Gordon	J. C. Smith	C. L. Emmons	None	A. D. Mitchell
Orange, N. J.	Russell A. Riley	George J. Gmeiner	Joseph P. McGonnell	William M. Brien	Ralph E. Giordano	Edmond J. Dwyer
Orangeburg, S. C.	H. H. Wannamaker	G. H. Fischer	J. W. Gillam	V. W. Brabham	Andrew C. Dibble	Hugo S. Sims
Orlando, Fla.	A. B. Herndon E	M. G. Bennett	Roy E. Larson	A. C. Kirk	A. T. Coith	Jack Hays
Oshkosh, Wis.	Carl Strey	George Reveland	William Golz	W. P. Wheeler	Charles Nolan	Harry Meyer, Jr.
Oskaloosa, Iowa	Don B. Russell E	Marion C. Whitmore	G. Owen Crispin	G. W. Bennett	None	L. R. Carson
Ossining, N. Y.	Ernest C. Strait S	Andrew Giese	Spencer Purdy	Robert R. Bloom	Ernest C. Strait	John P. Powers
Oswego, N. Y.	J. Francis Gill	Monte Lass	Thomas Mowatt	George A. Marsden	None	Harry C. Mizen
Ottawa, Ill.	Joseph Megaffin	Joseph Boissenin	Frank Frazier	E. P. Hathaway	Fred N. Spurgin	G. Harold Wiley
Ottawa, Kan.	C. M. Sheldon	Willis Rodgers	F. H. Bullock	None	None	R. R. Redmond
Ottumwa, Iowa	Fred W. Prosser	Samuel D. Russell	Wilbourn Hicks	William S. Thompson	Fred W. Prosser	Herman J. Schaefer
Owensboro, Ky.	Arthur Bollington S	Frank L. Taylor	Vernie Bidwell	Eston R. Eaty	None	E. B. Anderson
Owosso, Mich.	Walter Bennet	Claud Craig	Ted Rice	Dr. Watts	John N. Axford	Van R. Pond

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor[1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Paducah, Ky.*	Pierce E. Lackey 1-44	Rudy Stewart	Bess B. Washam T	Mabel Troutman, Act.	H. L. Smith	Harriett Boswell
Painesville, Ohio*	J. W. Joughin C1-42	J. H. Murray	J. H. Murray A	H. Z. Pethtel‡	C. C. Pierce	Mrs. Ruth Pierce
Palestine, Tex.	R. H. McLeod 4-41	Mrs. Irma L. Campbell	Tom Willison F	H. J. Sutton	Bonner Frizzell	Georgia McMeans
Palo Alto, Calif.	J. B. Blois 6-41	Winifred Kidd	F. V. Pering A	L. E. Taylor	J. R. Overturf	Anne Hadden
Pampa, Tex.*	Fred Thompson 3-42	W. M. Craven	Mabel Davis T	W. M. Craven	L. L. Sone	Mrs. Evelyn Todd
Panama City, Fla.*	H. G. Fannin 3-42	J. S. Newbern	J. S. Newbern A	J. S. Newbern	A. L. Hardy	
Paris, Tex.	J. Morgan Crook 4-42	Mrs. T. D. Wells	Ed H. McCuistion T	Mrs. T. D. Wells	A. H. Chamness	Nina Shelton
Parkersburg, W. Va.	John S. Dunn 4-41	Myrtle L. Hoffman	Andy Swearingen F	Peter Jackson‡	John A. Davis	None
Park Ridge, Ill.	Arthur L. Jones 4-41	C. F. Nast	Robert D. Hams T	John S. Clark‡	Harry D. Winslow	Frances E. Holbrook
Parma, Ohio	Roland E. Reichert 1-42	Samuel S. Nowlin A	Samuel S. Nowlin A	John A. Zangerle‡	Frank S. Shields	None
Parsons, Kan.	Earl Minton 4-41	D. M. Raymond	E. R. Gould F	William A. Dearth‡	R. H. Hughes	Mrs. Belle Curry
Pasadena, Calif.*	A. I. Stewart	Bessie Chamberlain	Miner B. Phillipps C	S. F. Cheshire	John A. Sexson	Doris Hoit
Passaic, N. J.	Thomas J. Kennedy 5-43	A. D. Bolton	Henry C. Whitehead F	Edward J. Levendusky†	Arthur D. Arnold	Maud I. Stull
Paterson, N. J.	William P. Furrey 1-42	Edward DuPree	William Sheps C	William C. Leach	John R. Wilson	Leo R. Etzkorn
Pawtucket, R. I.	Thomas P. McCoy 1-43	James M. Donovan	Vincent J. McAloon T	James M. Garvey†	Frank A. R. Allen	Richard T. Garland
Peabody, Mass.	Joseph B. O'Keefe 12-42	Edward J. Dowd	Daniel J. Conroy A	Cornelius J. Flynn†	William A. Welch	Nathan B. Masterson
Peekskill, N. Y.	William T. Horton 12-41	Harry B. Foshay	Vincent J. Barnes C	W. J. Donovan†	J. E. Scott	Ella F. Fowler
Pekin, Ill.	J. Norman Shade 5-43	William D. Jansen	F. J. Moenkemoeller F	William Scheidekat‡	C. B. Smith	Mrs. Helen Haase
Pennsauken tp, N. J.	E. A. L. Cox C12-41	Robert V. Peabody	W. Leslie Rogers T	Harry A. Willson	George B. Fine	None
Pensacola, Fla.*	L. C. Hagler 6-41	J. E. Frenkel	George J. Roark M	L. W. Wells	A. S. Edwards	Lucia Tryon
Peoria, Ill.	D. H. McClugage 5-41	Francis D. Nash	F. G. Bruninga C	Elsie B. Arend‡	J. Fisher	Earl W. Browning
Perth Amboy, N. J.	John A. Delaney 5-42	Philip P. Costello	Edward J. Dalton C	Sol Kelsey†	William C. McGinnis	Anna L. Cladek
Peru, Ind.	W. H. Long 1-43	H. E. Worl	H. E. Worl T	Leroy Shively‡	J. Paul Crodian	Inez Colby
Petersburg, Va.*	A. Hamilton, Jr. 8-42	William F. Spotswood	Hugh R. Smith F	Hugh R. Smith	Henry G. Ellis	Theresa D. Hodges
Phenix City, Ala.	E. E. Reese	J. S. Bird	A. L. Gullatt F	G. B. Pittman, Jr.‡	H. B. Hamner	None
Philadelphia, Pa.	Robert E. Lamberton 1-44	William W. Felton	Robert C. White C		Alexander J. Stoddard	Franklin H. Price
Phillipsburg, N. J.	William P. Watson 5-42	Harvey G. Wismer	George L. Hartman F	Matthew B. Bercaw	Clarence V. Sloan	Edna Woodruffe
Phoenix, Ariz.*	Reed Shupe 5-41	Joseph C. Furst	Joseph S. Thurman T	F. C. Corbitt	John D. Loper	Jane Hudgins
Phoenixville, Pa.*	A. H. Tompkins B1-42	Norman G. Young M	John T. Bush T	(Board of 6)‡	Martin L. Peters	Alta Kreibel
Pine Bluff, Ark.	G. L. Blackwell 4-43	R. E. Lee	Emmett Sanders F	Sam F. Vaulx‡	H. W. Dial	Mrs. C. W. Pettigrew
Piqua, Ohio*	Harry E. Croner 12-41	Cloyd Smith	W. J. Baldwin F	D. D. Kessler‡	George Dietrich	Gertrude L. Irvin
Pittsburg, Kan.	Wilbur O. Myers 4-41	Agnes M. Young	D. W. Decker F	Ira L. Harper‡	M. M. Rose	Mrs. Ruth H. Nevin
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Cornelius D. Scully 1-42	Edward W. Lindsay	Edward R. Frey C	Percy R. Williams†	Benjamin G. Graham	Ralph Munn
Pittsfield, Mass.	James Fallon 1-42	Harold F. Goggins	H. Edward Hayn T	Roy A. Vincent†	Edward J. Russell	Francis H. Henshaw
Pittston, Pa.	Kenneth J. English 1-42	Joseph P. Fitzpatrick	S. C. Andaloro F	Joseph P. McCanna	Elizabeth G. Battle	Charlotte I. Mason
Plainfield, N. J.	Harvey R. Linbarger 1-43	Fred Toegel	Arthur E. Crone T	Charles A. Peterson†	Frederic W. Cook	Florence Bowman
Plains tp, Pa.				Ambrose Langan†‡		
Plattsburg, N. Y.	Leander A. Bouyea 12-41	Walter J. Arbenger	Susan E. Arthur T	Frank Bourdeau†	George M. Elmendorf	Helen E. Hale
Pleasantville, N. J.	W. Scott Ireland 1-43	Nehemiah Andrews	H. W. Helfrich, Jr. T	James J. Palmer†	Simon M. Horstick	Catherine Boice
Plymouth t, Mass.	James A. White C3-41	Herbert K. Bartlett	Elmer R. Harlow N	Thomas J. Cassidy†	Anson B. Handy	Charlotte Haskins
Plymouth, Pa.	Samuel Berkenshire B1-42	George Trebilcox S	Kenneth Guest C	Ambrose Langan†‡	H. S. Jones	None

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Paducah, Ky.*	W. F. Anderson S	Ray R. Wilkins	W. E. Bryant	C. E. Reddick	L. L. Nelson	Adrian H. Terrell
Painesville, Ohio*	C. S. Fullerton M	L. J. Elliott	W. G. Carrig	Clara C. Wilder	C. S. Fullerton M	Seth Paulin
Palestine, Tex.	A. W. Elrod S	H. H. Padon	J. W. Neel	J. H. Barrett	A. W. Elrod	V. Melvin Johnston
Palo Alto, Calif.	Samuel B. Morris	William Clemo	H. A. Zink	Louis Olsen	John Linder	Arnold Rumwell
Pampa, Tex.*	L. B. Haggard S	Ben R. White	John B. Wilkinson	N. L. Nicholl	J. V. Andrews	R. F. Gordon
Panama City, Fla.*	E. B. Barnett S	R. L. Caswell	G. W. McCall	J. O. Barfield	None	Roll & Isler
Paris, Tex.	Walter F. Hicks	Jodie Moss	W. A. Walters	Clarence Gilmore, Act.	J. Hilbert Luther	Herbert L. Jones
Parkersburg, W. Va.	Earl Stephens S	Lloyd Layman	Clarence W. Hylbert	F. R. Knight	None	I. M. Adams
Park Ridge, Ill.	J. W. Cuthbert	R. Bishop	H. Johnson	Irvin J. Pascoe	None	R. J. Monahan
Parma, Ohio	Frank Latimer S	None	Garry Burczyk	None	Vince Douglass R	Herschel G. Holland
Parsons, Kan.	Nay Parker S	W. A. Buel	Blanche Bolander	L. A. Proctor	None	Stuart T. McAlister
Pasadena, Calif.*	H. W. Hincks S	E. F. Coop	C. H. Kelley	W. L. Halverson	William H. Nicholas	Harold P. Huls
Passaic, N. J.	Nicholas Martini	William H. Coffey	Charles J. Monks	Henry E. Dwyer	Benjamin F. Turner	Thomas E. Duffy
Paterson, N. J.	William Toll	Thomas L. Coyle	James Walker	Frederick Lee	Robert McCrae	John Evans
Pawtucket, R. I.	Albert J. Lamarre	Napoleon Taupier	Leonard Mills	Albert L. Vendale	Lawrence A. Corrente	John A. O'Neill
Peabody, Mass.	Frank J. McCarthy	William C. Mahoney	Edward F. Pierce	Percy A. Murray	None	James A. Liacos
Peekskill, N. Y.	James P. Whiskerman	J. Albert Sloat	Joseph A. Lillis	Alexander D. Langmuir	Lawrence Gallo	Pines & Sterling
Pekin, Ill.	William G. Fair	Roy C. Weinheimer	William Grant	C. G. Muehlmann	Ben Dirksen	T. N. Smith
Pennsauken tp, N. J.	Edward A. L. Cox	John Lynch	Thomas Thorpe	Fred C. Metzger	None	Thomas F. Salter
Pensacola, Fla.*	George J. Roark M	W. R. Bicker	William O'Connell	A. L. Stebbins	J. O. Olsen R	Ernest E. Mason
Peoria, Ill.	J. F. McKiernan	Frank Rushman	Leo F. Kamins	Sumner Miller	Walter Martin R	William L. Eagleton
Perth Amboy, N. J.	Stephen F. Balinski	Herbert Lorentzen	John F. Murray	Charles Thompson	James L. Tooker	Francis M. Seaman
Peru, Ind.	H. E. Norris S	Carl Ahrnet	E. R. Hobbs	F. M. Lynn	R. H. Sutherly	H. P. Lawrence
Petersburg, Va.*	W. T. Mulcaha S	W. T. Miller	Charles A. Ryburn, Jr.	Mason Romaine	W. G. Bulifant	J. Gordon Bohannan
Phenix City, Ala.	Homer D. Cobb S	John Newsome	J. W. Perry	P. L. Musick	None	Roy L. Smith
Philadelphia, Pa.	John H. Neeson	George Ferrier, Act.	Howard P. Sutton	Hubley R. Owen	John V. Smith R	Francis F. Burch
Phillipsburg, N. J.	William Potts S	Elsworth E. Koscher	Theodore Booth	F. A. Woolf	John F. O'donnell	S. C. Smith, Jr.
Phoenix, Ariz.*	William Jamieson	L. B. Barnum	L. J. Holtzendorff	H. D. Ketcherside	George H. Hillis	Hess Seaman
Phoenixville, Pa.*	Norman G. Young M	Leo J. Cosgrove	Fred K. MacInnis	Russell E. Deery	John Magyol R	Fred W. Deininger
Pine Bluff, Ark.	H. T. Rudder S	George Alford	M. L. Galligher	W. H. Bruce	None	Jay W. Dickey
Piqua, Ohio*	F. R. Buechner M	Joseph A. Caulfield	Frank Strickling	F. R. Buechner M	Elmer Wells	Bernard S. Keyt
Pittsburg, Kan.	John W. Gore	Walter C. Campbell	T. N. Stowers	W. G. Rinehart	Ed Zimmerman	B. W. Weir
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Frank M. Roessing	Nicholas Phelan	Harvey Scott	I. Hope Alexander	Ralph Griswold	William A. Stewart
Pittsfield, Mass.	Leon H. Reed	Thomas F. Burke	John L. Sullivan	Willys M. Monroe	(Board of 5)	James M. Rosenthal
Pittston, Pa.	Roy A. Mead S	Howard Owens	Edward A. Moran	Thomas Newcomb	Joseph A. Walsh	William H. Gillespie
Plainfield, N. J.	H. Edwin Bush E	Wesley J. Dunn	George Leorch	Andrew J. Krog	Roy O. Schlenter R	Salvador Diana
Plains tp, Pa.	(not reporting)					
Plattsburg, N. Y.	Thomas G. Burke	Eli Z. Seymour	Clifford Fleming, Act.	Leo F. Schiff	Thomas G. Burke	Allen M. Light
Pleasantville, N. J.	Jesse B. Hackney S	W. J. Hudson	Belleville Naylor	Robert M. Grier	None	Louis D. Champion
Plymouth t, Mass.	Elmer C. Chandler S	Everett B. Wood	Russell P. Dearborn	Harold E. Giles	Clifton C. Wood	A. Perry Richards
Plymouth, Pa.	Adnah Kostenbauder E	Raymond Jenkins	Lawrence L. Kendig	John Harrison	Charles Ranefeu R	Thomas M. Lewis

Table XXI—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor [1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Pocatello, Idaho	Robert M. Terrell 5-41	J. Ward Green	J. Ward Green T	Mark Manley‡	E. Norman Vaughn	Annette Crogster
Pomona, Calif.	Charles Short 4-41	H. A. Leigh	H. A. Leigh A	John R. Quinn‡	Emmett Clark	Sarah M. Jacobus
Ponca City, Okla.	W. W. Vance 5-41	C. E. Norton	C. E. Norton K	Sid Spore‡	Charles P. Howell	Gertrude Sterba
Pontiac, Mich.*	George W. Booth 4-42	Harry A. Maurer	Oscar Eckman F	W. R. Ransom	Robert B. French	Adah Shelly
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	Ira Bradley 4-43	R. P. Sullivan	Clyde Richardson F	Wade White	George R. Loughead	Mrs. Caine
Port Arthur, Tex.*	L. C. Heare 3-41	F. K. Steussy	Bill N. Taylor M	E. B. McSwain	G. M. Sims	Lucy Stiefel
Port Chester, N. Y.	W. Burdell Banister 5-42	Baldwin H. Schupp	William H. LeCount T	John J. O'Neill	Evan Jones	Clara S. Merritt
Port Huron, Mich.	John F. Cassin 1-42	Mrs. Isabel Ballentine	Harry C. Schuberth F	Joseph Beatty	Laurens A. Packard	Leila B. Wilcox
Portland, Me.*	Edward C. Berry C12-41	A. Edwin Smith	A. Edwin Smith A	Leo P. Hinds†	William B. Jack	Jane L. Burbank
Portland, Ore.	Earl Riley 1-45	Will E. Gibson A	Kenneth L. Cooper F	Thomas Watson‡	Ralph E. Dugdale	Nell Avery Unger
Portsmouth, N. H.	Stewart E. Rowe 1-43	Edward J. Hopley	Remick H. Leighton A	Sherman P. Newton†	Harry L. Moore	Hannah G. Fernald
Portsmouth, Ohio*	Harold Clayton 1-42	Evangeline Justice	James D. Williams F	Carl Smith‡	Frank Appel	Mrs. F. W. Moulton
Portsmouth, Va.*	John P. Leigh 8-44	L. C. Brinson	Charles F. Harper M	R. L. Hutchins	H. A. Hunt	Esther M. Wilson
Pottstown, Pa.	Jesse R. Evans B1-42	Edmond W. Critchley S	B. Frank Christman T	William J. Boden†	Frank M. Haiston	Freda E. Gloss
Pottsville, Pa.	Claude A. Lord 1-42	G. A. Berner	Aaron Moore F	Burt J. Hasenauer	L. A. DuDahn	Edith Patterson
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	William H. Schrouth 1-42	William V. Welch	Jesse D. Wetsel T	Howard M. Sherwood	Fox D. Holden	John J. Morrow
Providence, R. I.	Dennis J. Roberts 1-43	W. Earl Dodd	Thomas F. A. Flynn A	Michael N. Cardarelli†	James L. Hanley	Clarence E. Sherman
Provo, Utah	Mark Anderson 1-42	Iren G. Bench	Mary F. Smith A	Lawrence T. Atwood‡	J. C. Moffitt	Maline S. Bandley
Pueblo, Colo.	B. L. Beaty P1-44	Mary E. Weaver	Charles E. Saxton F	Sam P. McCoun‡	James H. Risley	Claire Knox
Quincy, Ill.	Leo W. Lenane 5-41	Duke Schroer	Leo F. Amen C	Ben Heuer‡	R. O. Evans	Eleanor B. Manning
Quincy, Mass.	Thomas S. Burgin 12-42	(Vacancy)	Leo E. Mullin A	Nathan G. Nickerson†	James N. Muir	Galen W. Hill
Racine, Wis.	Gleason T. Morris 4-41	Frank J. Becker	James C. Peterson C	Walter E. Hood	W. C. Giese	Martha B. Merrell
Rahway, N. J.	John E. Barger 1-43	Samuel R. Morton	James J. Kinneally T	George W. Goodwill†	Arthur L. Perry	Ruth L. Peters
Raleigh, N. C.	Graham H. Andrews 5-41	J. E. Sawyer	Graham H. Andrews F	D. B. Harrison‡	Claude F. Gaddy	Mrs. J. S. Atkinson
Rapid City, S. D.*	Robert S. Hill 5-41	C. I. Leedy A	C. I. Leedy A	W. D. Henegar	E. B. Bergquist	Marjorie Smith
Reading t, Mass.	Newell H. Morton C	Norman P. Charles	Leon G. Bent N	George E. Horrocks†	Elbridge C. Grover	Grace J. Abbott
Reading, Pa.	Harry F. Menges 1-45	Daniel F. McKenna	Charles A. Hofses, Jr. F	Milton E. Bortz	Thomas Ford	Richard L. Brown
Red Bank, N. J.	Charles R. English 12-42	Amy E. Shinn	Julia M. Keough T	George W. Bray	Edwin C. Gilland	H. Gertrude Capen
Redlands, Calif.	F. S. Gunter 4-42	C. P. Hook	Gus A. Peterson F	C. P. Hook	John Branigan	Mabel Innes
Redondo Beach, Calif.	Colfax Bell 4-41	C. C. Mangold	C. C. Mangold K	John R. Quinn‡	H. P. McCandless	Miriam N. Burney
Redwood City, Calif.*	Harold F. Anderson 4-42	C. W. Eltringham	C. W. Eltringham T	N. L. Miramontes	Andrew Spinas	Wilhelmina Harper
Reidsville, N. C.*	John N. Hester 7-42	E. P. Nichols	J. L. Womack M	Eugene Irvin‡	L. J. Perry	Mrs. E. H. Wrenn
Reno, Nev.	August C. Frohlich 5-43	J. B. Reese	C. H. Knox F	Frank Campbell‡	E. Otis Vaughn	Edwin Castagno
Rensselaer, N. Y.	Marshall C. Rose 12-41	Harvey C. Younghans	Katherine Sanderson T	Clarence A. McNally	Walter S. Clark	Kathleen Millis
Revere, Mass.	Raymond E. Carey 1-44	Joseph F. McChristal	Loretta M. Burke A	(Board of 3)	Carl F. Lindstol	Nina E. Cross
Richmond, Calif.*	S. S. Ripley 7-41	A. C. Faris	B. K. Peterson A	J. O. Ford	W. T. Helms	Coit Coolidge
Richmond, Ind.	John R. Britten 12-42	Lester Meadows	Winfield H. Urban C	Elmer Crull‡	William G. Bate	Ada Bernhardt

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Pocatello, Idaho	R. C. Lowrie	A. A. Girard	R. M. Pugmire	J. H. Lynn	W. L. Raymond	Ralph H. Jones
Pomona, Calif.	Charles Short	A. Earle Cooke	J. B. Ashurst	None	J. C. Hunt	Turner M. Garr
Ponca City, Okla.	Guy Conner	Steve McCarty	Joe McFadden	C. C. Gardner	Wayne Moler	Charles B. Duffy
Pontiac, Mich.*	Lewis M. Wrenn E	Frank W. Kuhn	Charles F. Rhodes	Charles A. Neafie	Arthur E. Genter R	William A. Ewart
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	E. C. Thomes	Fred Kirpatrick	Earl Porter	William T. Thomes	None	John S. Phillips
Port Arthur, Tex.*	H. H. Poole E	D. P. Rachal	H. F. Baker	F. J. Beyt	M. C. Creswell	B. T. McWhorter, Jr.
Port Chester, N. Y.	Walter Brennan S	Fred Hartlich	A. Leo Brogan	Bernard J. Gioffre	George Craig	Samuel LaRosa
Port Huron, Mich.	Charles D. Rettie	George Hisscock	Thomas Davidson	A. L. Callery	William N. Powell	S. D. Pepper
Portland, Me.*	Edward M. Hunt	Oliver T. Sanborn	E. R. Dodwell, Act.	Thomas Tetreau	William J. Dougherty	W. Mayo Payson
Portland, Ore.	William A. Bowes	Edward Grenfell	Harry M. Niles	Adolph Weinzirl	C. P. Keyser	L. E. Latourette
Portsmouth, N. H.	Nat. S. Stevens	George Cogan	Leonard H. Hewitt	George Tredick	None	Leo Liberson
Portsmouth, Ohio*	L. M. Cowdrey S	Robert Leedom	Harry Sheets	Lois Bardt	None	Ernest Littleton
Portsmouth, Va.*	M. E. Haug	W. B. Sykes	J. M. Broughton	J. T. Miller	None	R. C. Barkley
Pottstown, Pa.	Donald Maurer S	Charles F. Yocum, Jr.	James A. Langhead	A. John Andre	Gustave W. Weber R	C. Edmund Wells
Pottsville, Pa.	James A. Lynaugh S	George A. Smith	Leo S. Deegan	Alex Huntzinger	William J. Lewis	Elwyn Jones
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Harold R. Dean	Chris W. Noll	George E. Leadbitter	William H. Conger	Frank M. Berry	Charles O'Donnell
Providence, R. I.	Charles F. McElroy	Thomas H. Cotter	James J. Cusick	Michael J. Nestor	Martin F. Noonan	William A. Needham
Provo, Utah	J. P. McGuire	Earl Finlayson	Guy Christensen	Charles M. Smith	W. M. Andrew	I. E. Brockbank
Pueblo, Colo.	S. F. Elliot E	L. P. Willis	J. Arthur Grady	W. E. Buck	Ray H. Talbot	Charles M. Rose
Quincy, Ill.	Henry W. Middendorf S	George Simon	J. A. Connery	H. O. Collins	Hy Juette	Henry W. Pollock
Quincy, Mass.	Ezekiel C. Sargent	William J. Sands	John J. Avery	Richard M. Ash	William J. Spargo	John D. Smith
Racine, Wis.	Henry A. Nelson	Thomas R. Hartnett	Arthur Muhlke	Ira Thompson	Irving B. Farmer	B. A. Solbraa
Rahway, N. J.	Sebastian Godfrey	Walter Ritzman	Clifford W. Dunphy	Fred Williams	None	Eugene Mainzer
Raleigh, N. C.	Roy L. Williamson S	E. D. King	Al H. Young	A. C. Bulla	R. L. Williamson	P. H. Busbee
Rapid City, S. D.*	William O. Cabot S	George A. Engler	N. J. Hendrickson	F. P. Bestgen	Leslie H. Kiel	Boyd S. Leedom
Reading t, Mass.	Philip P. Welch	Hugh L. Eames	Jeremiah Cullinane	E. M. Halligan	None	Samuel H. Davis
Reading, Pa.	Charles M. Stoner	Harry J. Brown	George Schuck	Ira J. Hain	Paul A. Wenrich	John P. Wanner
Red Bank, N. J.	Ensley M. White	Thomas Brasch	Harold A. Davison	Robert L. Ticehurst	None	John S. Applegate
Redlands, Calif.	George S. Hinckley	Perrin G. Trowbridge	William H. Morrison	F. H. Folkins	W. T. Ferguson	Paul B. Wilson
Redondo Beach, Calif.	Delos L. Bundy S	Earl Wiltse	Harry M. Petersen	H. C. Smiley	Thomas Durning R	Frank L. Perry
Redwood City, Calif.*	C. L. Dimmitt M	M. E. Ryan	C. L. Collins	Charles C. Gans	Roger Walsh	Albert Mansfield
Reidsville, N. C.*	R. L. Goolsby S	H. W. White	J. M. Gold	M. P. Cummings	None	P. W. Glidewell, Jr.
Reno, Nev.	James Glynn E	George M. Twaddle	Andy M. Welliver	J. J. Sullivan	James Glynn	Douglas A. Busey
Rensselaer, N. Y.	Monte Barnard S	Terrence Barney	Richard S. Goode	Thomas M. Aldrich	None	Thomas Delaney
Revere, Mass.	Michael O'Donnell	T. J. McCarrick	Edward J. Tighe	Patrick Bruno	Michael O'Donnell	Louis B. Sensale
Richmond, Calif.*	Edward A. Hoffman S	W. P. Cooper	L. E. Jones	C. R. Blake	R. Tcherassy	Thomas M. Carlson
Richmond, Ind.	Charles B. Hart S	Harry Williams	Ellis H. Puckett	George B. Hunt	None	Earl Keisker

Table XXI—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor[1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Richmond, Va.	Gordon B. Ambler 8-44	William T. Wells	J. Maurice Miller C	Robert L. Saville†	Jesse H. Binford	Thomas P. Ayer
Richmond Hgts, Mo.	B. W. LaTourette 4-44	Lee M. Duggan	F. W. Keene F	Eugene Darst		Marguerite Norville
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	Herbert I. Lowe 5-43	Elwood G. Hoyt	Herbert I. Lowe F	Axel O. Dixon	M. Hervieux	Muriel Kern
Ridgewood, N. J.	William J. Tonkin 5-43	Wilbur Morris	William J. Tonkin F	Albert D. Brooks	Irwin B. Somerville	Esther M. Baker
River Rouge, Mich.	Edmund T. Higgins 4-41	Raymond J. Peters	Raymond J. Peters K	Lee L. Rivard	Alexander McDonald	Jane Hartsig
Riverside, Calif.	Walter C. Davison 1-45	G. Albert Mills	Herbert W. Pierson A	George V. Claytor‡	Ira C. Landis	Charles F. Woods
Roanoke, Va.*	Walter W. Wood 9-42	L. D. James	Harry R. Yates A	John M. Hart	D. E. McQuilkin	Pearl R. Hinesley
Rochester, Minn.	Paul A. Grassle 4-41	F. R. Finch	F. R. Finch K	Ralph I. LaPlant	G. H. Sanberg	Grace M. Stevens
Rochester, N. H.	Charles H. Felker 1-42	D. Arlene Baker	J. Stacy Tripp N	William E. Jacobs†	Arthur S. Rollins	Lillian E. Parshley
Rochester, N. Y.*	Samuel B. Dicker	Thomas P. O'Leary	Raymond V. Ellis C	William H. Woodward	James M. Spinning	John A. Lowe
Rockford, Ill.	Charles F. Brown 5-41	Elmer O. Strand	Elmer O. Strand K	Albert Nelson‡	Selmer Berg	Jane Hubbell
Rock Hill, S. C.*	Erwin Carothers 1-41	Ben R. Neely	Ben R. Neely T	W. W. Miller†	W. C. Sullivan	Nan Weller
Rock Island, Ill.	Robert P. Galbraith 5-41	Martin T. Rudgren	Martin T. Rudgren C	Paul A. Dahlen‡	E. H. Hanson	Elsie Schocker
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	Horace L. Allen 4-41	James H. Patten	James H. Dalziel T	George H. Wetjen	Floyd B. Watson	Mrs. Alice Decker
Rocky Mount, N. C.*	J. Q. Robinson 5-41	L. B. Aycock M	M. Williamson T	M. C. Laughlin‡	R. M. Wilson	Mrs. Nell Battle
Rome, Ga.*	John E. Yarbrough C1-45	F. L. Sammons S	S. S. King M	Hugh Given	B. F. Quigg	Helen Eastman
Rome, N. Y.	E. H. Ethridge 12-41	James A. Doyle, Jr.	G. Arthur Mickle T	James D. Casey†	George R. Staley	Helen Salzmann
Roselle, N. J.	Francis V. Lowden 1-42	J. F. Ostrander	George H. Burt F	A. J. Williams	Joseph L. Bustard	Sarah E. Fralich
Roswell, N. M.*	Thomas J. Hall 4-42	J. H. Dekker	J. H. Dekker T	C. M. Cooper‡	J. D. Shinkle	Louise Hamilton
Royal Oak, Mich.*	Fletcher L. Renton 12-41	Gladys Holmes	Minnie N. Reeves T	Duncan McRae	N. J. Quickstad	Elizabeth V. Briggs
Rutherford, N. J.	Martin P. Nelson 1-42	Harold J. Landshof	Scott D. Staples T	Hubert J. Franklin†	Guy L. Hilleboe	Dorothy Burrows
Rutland, Vt.	Henry B. Carpenter 3-41	H. P. Battles	T. P. Roberts T	Edward W. Curtis†	William W. Fairchild	Cynthia M. Gorton
Sacramento, Calif.*	Tom B. Monk	Harry G. Denton	A. O. Hoover C	E. H. Nelson	Charles C. Hughes	Grace R. Taylor
Saginaw, Mich.*	John W. Symons, Jr. 4-41	Shirley W. Corrigan	Rollin F. Agard F	Arthur Carman	Chester F. Miller	Beatrice Prall
St. Augustine, Fla.*	Walter B. Fraser 12-41	Charles E. Kettle	Charles E. Kettle T	Elliott S. Ashton	D. D. Corbett	Erma G. Pattison
St. Charles, Mo.	Adolph Thro 4-43	Clarence G. Wessler	Clarence G. Wessler K	Herman D. Zumbehl	Stephen A. Blackhurst	Kathryn Linneman
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	A. A. Lingemann P1-44	Walter F. Pratt	Walter F. Pratt K	Walter F. Pratt	Loa S. Lindsey	Ina Hanson
St. Cloud, Minn.	Phil H. Collignon 4-44	Andrew J. Haberkorn	William R. Burkhard F	Frank Jung	Harry B. Gough	Alma M. Penrose
St. Joseph, Mo.	Phil J. Welch 4-42	Thomas J. Lysaght	Logan Huffman T	R. F. Walter	Tracy Dale	Irving R. Bundy
St. Louis, Mo.	B. F. Dickmann 4-41	H. W. O'Brien	Louis Nolte C	Ralph W. Coale	Homer W. Anderson	Charles H. Compton
St. Paul, Minn.	John J. McDonough 6-42	Harry T. O'Connell	John S. Findlan F	William E. Haveland‡	Paul S. Amidon	Perrie Jones
St. Petersburg, Fla.*	Ian V. Boyer 7-41	T. L. Crossland	T. L. Crossland F	Phil E. Lang	G. V. Fuguitt	Mary Bright
Salem, Mass.	Edward A. Coffey 1-42	John J. Connelly	John V. Cook A	Omer P. Theriault†	George M. Bemis	Ralf P. Emerson
Salem, Ohio	Norman Phillips 1-42	Paul B. Myers	K. L. Webster A	Ross Tisher‡	E. S. Kerr	Mrs. Frank W. Lease
Salem, Ore.	W. W. Chadwick 12-42	Hannah Martin R	Paul H. Hauser T	Tad Shelton‡	Frank B. Bennett	Hugh M. Morrow
Salina, Kan.*	Ed Morgenstern 4-41	Charles E. Banker	Charles E. Banker K	M. E. Ford‡	Charles E. Hawkes	Delia Brown
Salinas, Calif.*	Edmund J. Leach 7-41	F. E. Heple	F. A. McCollum T	F. E. Heple	R. D. Case	Amanda Andersen
Salisbury, Md.	I. Virgil Hitchens 6-42	Richard C. Insley	Richard C. Insley T	George S. Johnson‡	James M. Bennett	Iris Tull White
Salisbury, N. C.*	D. C. Dungan 7-41	Elizabeth L. Massey	H. C. Holmes F	J. E. Haynes‡	J. F. Knox	Edith Clark

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Richmond, Va.	Gamble M. Bowers	A. F. Taylor	E. Hutson Organ	B. B. Bagby	J. Malcolm Pace	Horace H. Edwards
Richmond Hgts, Mo.	A. H. Schuette S	George Hawkins	Thomas H. Brown	Sam Bassett	H. Neuwoehner R	Philip A. Foley
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	E. G. Alberque, Jr.	Otto Latzko	Robert Benson	Erwin Goemann	Edward Hoeverman	Lloyd Morrison
Ridgewood, N. J.	Frank D. Livermore	Arthur J. DeMouth	Floyd R. Tremper	Joseph F. Benjamin	Henry Leuning	T. L. Zimmerman, Jr.
River Rouge, Mich.	John A. MacLeod	Joseph Benoit	Thomas Verellen	Claude A. Smith	John A. MacLeod	Henry Messimer
Riverside, Calif.	Lee Hylton S	William J. Taylor	Nestor N. Brule	R. L. Kauffman	George Rash	Miguel Estudillo
Roanoke, Va.*	W. P. Hunter M	W. M. Mullins	James F. Ingoldsby	C. B. Ransone	K. Mark Cowen	C. E. Hunter
Rochester, Minn.	A. C. Smith E	C. E. Ginther	H. N. Tompkins	T. B. Magath	Ralph B. Compton	Irving L. Eckholdt
Rochester, N. H.	John H. Shepard S	Gordon G. Cushing	James Bowering, Jr.	Charles E. Goodwin	None	Guy Smart
Rochester, N. Y.*	William A. Roberts	George N. Fletcher	Henry T. Copenhagen	Arthur M. Johnson	Patrick J. Slavin	William H. Emerson
Rockford, Ill.	A. E. Stenstrom S	T. D. Blake	Charles Manson	N. O. Gunderson	E. Elliott	C. Nelson
Rock Hill, S. C.*	J. D. Hoke S	W. H. Hope	J. V. Porter	S. T. Frew	None	C. W. F. Spencer
Rock Island, Ill.	W. J. Gallagher	August Schmid	Herman Sehnert	Walter Kittilsen	John G. Evans	Leo Herbert
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	Frank J. Lyons S	Andrew Clausen	Thomas A. Eibler	None	Samuel Barasch	Irwin T. Longworth, Jr.
Rocky Mount, N. C.*	A. S. Lyon	J. R. Sorsby	J. R. Thomas	J. A. Whitaker	Mrs. J. M. Bandy R	Thorp & Thorp
Rome, Ga.*	Ed R. Harris S	W. T. McKinney	C. I. Harris	Claude Carver	None	Chastine Parker
Rome, N. Y.	Ernest Rosenburgh	Harry W. Piggott	Joseph T. Owens	Laurence S. MacMillan	William Koch R	William J. Powers, Jr.
Roselle, N. J.	Emil Schumann	George S. Wright	Burt M. Avery	P. A. Proudfoot	None	G. W. Gordon
Roswell, N. M.*	Lea Rowland	Rue Chrisman	H. L. Eller	C. R. Covington	C. D. Fulton M	Ross L. Malone, Jr.
Royal Oak, Mich.*	E. M. Shafter M	Charles Henning	Ray Hayward	D. A. Cameron	M. W. Harris	W. C. Hudson
Rutherford, N. J.	Fred H. Hackenburg	George A. Brightman, Jr.	Horace S. Campbell	Marine Dunn	Ralph I. Kauffman	Oliver T. Somerville
Rutland, Vt.	W. K. Nichols	A. H. Koltonski	W. P. Fox	A. H. Bellerose	None	Peter A. Bove
Sacramento, Calif.*	Fred J. Klaus E	Michael J. Dunphy	Alec K. McAllister	Herbert F. True	Frederick N. Evans	Hugh B. Bradford
Saginaw, Mich.*	Alfred Eckert	Frank W. Bender, Jr.	Fred H. Genske	Frank A. Poole	Russell O. Koenig	F. Roland Sargent
St. Augustine, Fla.*	George Center S	W. B. Parkhill	William Lindsey	H. E. White	W. L. Cooksey	E. N. Calhoun
St Charles, Mo.	Louis Hachtmeyer S	Earl Bricker	Arthur C. Smith	A. A. Gossow	Norbert Wappelhorst	Robert V. Niedner
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	Clarence Anderson	Harold Lanstra	Harold Lanstra	J. M. Earnhardt	None	George Francis
St. Cloud, Minn.	Nat. B. Fish S	J. J. Gillis	Edward J. Brick	Math Hamilton	Joseph Munsinger	Ray J. Quinlivan
St. Joseph, Mo.	A. J. Branum	Leo J. Urbanski	James E. Kelley	J. M. Allaman	Martin Thomas	Homer C. King
St. Louis, Mo.	Baxter L. Brown	Lawrence Cornoyer	John H. Glassco	Joseph M. Darst	Joseph J. Mestres	Edgar H. Wayman
St. Paul, Minn.	Milton Rosen	William J. Sudeith	Clinton A. Hackert	R. B. J. Schoch	W. Lamont Kaufman	Harry W. Oehler
St. Petersburg, Fla.*	Frank O. Lee	C. W. Nesbit	E. D. Vaughn	F. F. Kumm	A. C. Beers	Carroll R. Runyon
Salem, Mass.	Thomas Hever	Arthur L. Flynn	John W. Harkins	John J. McGrath	Henry Cunningham	James Kinsella
Salem, Ohio	Charles Kennedy	Vincent Malloy	Ralph N. Stoffer	R. T. Holzbach	Ed. Sheen	Henry Reese
Salem, Ore.	J. H. Davis S	Harry Hutton	Frank A. Minto	V. A. Douglas	Cleve W. Shields	Lawrence N. Brown
Salina, Kan.*	Leland Srack S	J. E. Travis	D. K. Fitch	R. S. Fassnacht	Irvin Ricklefs	W. S. Norris
Salinas, Calif.*	Donald Davies S	George Von Soosten	M. A. Lapierre	John Sharp	Donald Davies	Russell Scott
Salisbury, Md.	W. Clarke Gardner	Walter B. Disharoon	N. H. Holland	Seth H. Hurdle	George H. Williams	Charles J. Potts
Salisbury, N. C.*	J. A. Weant S	Charles L. Burkett	J. D. Soule	F. L. McCanless	None	J. W. Ellis

Table XXI—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor[1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Salt Lake City, Utah	Ab Jenkins 1-44	Ethel McDonald R	Oscar W. McConkie F	Arthur J. Skidmore‡	L. John Nuttall, Jr.	Julia T. Lynch
San Angelo, Tex.*	W. A. Halamicek 4-42	Mamie Barfield	Ed Riedel A	Mamie Barfield	Bryan Dickinson	Doris Wood
San Antonio, Tex.	Maury Maverick 6-41	H. L. Dillashaw	T. N. Tucker C	C. Ray Davis	J. E. Stutsman	Julia Grothaus
San Bernardino, Calif.	H. C. McAllister 5-41	John H. Osborn	C. C. Wood C	Max A. Cranmer‡	A. G. Graves	May Coddington
San Buenaventura, Cal.*	Marcus S. Johnson 4-41	Grace Woodruff	Grace Woodruff C	William M. Reese†	T. G. Grieder	Elizabeth Topping
San Diego, Calif.*	P. J. Benbough 5-43	Fred W. Sick	James S. W. Barber C	Sam A. Claggett‡	Will C. Crawford	Cornelia D. Plaister
Sandusky, Ohio*	C. A. Weingates 1-42	Margie Ann Martin	C. F. Breining A	George J. Oswald‡	Karl Whinnery	Mary McCann
Sanford, Fla.*	W. C. Hill 1-42	H. N. Sayer	H. N. Sayer M	H. N. Sayer	T. W. Lawton	Mrs. E. J. Moughton
San Francisco, Calif.	Angelo J. Rossi 1-44	Herman Van der Zee	Harold J. Boyd C	Russell L. Wolden	Joseph P. Nourse	Robert Rea
San Gabriel, Calif.	Albert J. Grieb 4-42	Carl E. Gruendler	Carl E. Gruendler K	John R. Quinn‡	Rolland H. Upton	None
San Jose, Calif.*	Harry A. Young P7-42	John J. Lynch	Roy E. Walter A	Hayden W. Pitman‡	W. L. Bachrodt	Edith Daley
San Leandro, Calif.*	Mark N. DuTiel 4-42	E. F. Hutchings	E. F. Hutchings K	E. F. Hutchings	A. J. Cartwright	Marie Tinsley
San Mateo, Calif.*	Frank P. Simmen 4-43	Belton Rhodes	Charles Peterson A	Belton Rhodes	Leil L. Young	Kathleen M. Bartle
Santa Ana, Calif.	Plummer W. Bruns 4-43	E. L. Vegely	Lloyd H. Banks A	James Sleeper‡	Frank Henderson	Ethel Walker
Santa Barbara, Calif.	Patrick J. Maher 6-41	Faye Canfield	Faye Canfield A	W. W. Smith	Muriel Edwards	Frances B. Linn
Santa Cruz, Calif.	C. D. Hinkle 7-41	S. A. Evans	F. R. Howe C	W. A. Horton‡	Homer H. Cornick	Minerva H. Waterman
Santa Fe, N. M.	Alfredo Ortiz	R. L. Thornton	R. L. Thornton T	Antonio Padilla‡	R. P. Sweeney	Salome Anthony
Santa Monica, Calif.	Claude C. Crawford 12-43	R. A. Krueger	Dwight C. Freeman F	D. C. Freeman	Percy Davis	Kathryn Whelan
Santa Rosa, Calif.*	Robert Madison 4-42	Agnes S. Farquar	John Hawkes A	John Hawkes	Jerome O. Cross	Ruth Hall
Sapulpa, Okla.*	Otis Humes 5-42	A. H. Chapman	W. C. Kohlenberg A	Howard Seay‡	James L. Prince	Mayme B. Clark
Sarasota, Fla.	E. A. Smith 1-42	J. E. Richards	E. A. Smith	C. H. Pickett	T. W. Yarbrough	Betty Wooden
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Addison Mallery 1-42	John Reilly	Mrs. Mary Mulqueen F	Robert Gass	Harris Crandall	
Saugus t, Mass.	Edward Gibbs, Jr. C3-41	Viola G. Wilson	Ralph Quirk N	George H. Mason†	Vernon W. Evans	Margaret L. Cameron
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.*	Paul L. Adams 5-42	S. M. Stephenson	S. G. Carlton A	S. G. Carlton	Foss Elwyn	Alice Clapp
Savannah, Ga.	Thomas Gamble 1-43	J. F. Sullivan	Henry F. Meyer F	Cary W. Anderson†	Ormond B. Strong	Ola M. Wyeth
Scarsdale, N. Y.	Arthur F. Driscoll 4-41	Edward H. Jackson	Anson McLoud T	George F. Smith†	Vernon G. Smith	Anne J. Rymer
Schenectady, N. Y.*	Mills Ten Eyck 12-43	Simon Etkin	Harold A. Root F	(Board of 2)	W. H. Pillsbury	Harold L. Hamill
Scottsbluff, Neb.	A. T. Howard 4-41	H. E. Brown	Charles H. Blackburn F	C. A. Emery‡	J. E. Shedd	Alma Wickman
Scranton, Pa.	Fred J. Huester 1-42	John C. Rader	Foster W. Nauman C	James F. Lally†‡	John H. Dyer	Harold A. Wooster
Seattle, Wash.	John E. Carroll 3-41	W. C. Thomas	W. C. Thomas C	R. B. Misener‡	Worth McClure	J. T. Jennings
Sedalia, Mo.	Julian H. Bagby 5-42	J. M. Bailey	Julian H. Bagby	Edwin L. Gorman	Heber U. Hunt	Mrs. Grace M. Young
Selma, Ala.	L. P. Burns 10-44	R. M. Watters	R. M. Watters T	J. S. Pollard‡	W. M. Jackson	Bettie Keith
Seminole, Okla.	J. L. Fife 5-41	Herman C. Sullivan	Jack Moore T	R. E. Wallace‡	John G. Mitchell	Winifred Cox
Shaker Heights, Ohio	William J. VanAken 12-43		E. P. Rudolph F	John A. Zangerle‡	Arthur K. Loomis	None
Shaler tp, Pa.				James Rae†‡		
Shamokin, Pa.	George W. Shade 12-41	John Wary	John Wary K	(Board of 10)‡	Paul E. Witmeyer	None
Sharon, Pa.	Thomas J. Dougherty 1-44	Fred S. Williams	E. O. Biggin F	William B. Nightwine	W. D. Gamble	Dorcas Hall
Shawnee, Okla.*	K. P. Murphy 5-42	J. C. Coleman	Cora M. Stevens T	Ben F. Hunter‡	A. L. Burks	Mrs. R. W. Funk
Sheboygan, Wis.	Herman C. Runge 4-41	Joseph E. Leberman	Wilbur Brehm C	Herman E. Steffen	Henry Earl Smith	Marie W. Barkman
Shelby, N. C.	H. S. Woodson 6-43	Reeves Forney	Bess Reinhardt T	J. W. Irvin‡	Walter E. Abernathy	Mrs. Mildred Suttle
Shelbyville, Ind.	J. Ed Shook 1-43	Ralph S. Scofield	Ralph S. Scofield T	Clarence Arnold‡	William F. Loper	Bertha Bowlby

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Salt Lake City, Utah	John B. Matheson S	LaVere M. Hanson	Reed E. Vetterli	T. J. Howells	P. H. Goggin	E. Ray Christensen
San Angelo, Tex.*	J. P. Burden S	Tom Biggs	C. O. Reed	B. T. Brown	A. N. Carlin	Olin Blanks
San Antonio, Tex.	Paul E. Steffler S	C. A. Hart	W. W. Vaughan, Act.	W. A. King	Paul Dobrowolski	J. I. Kercheville
San Bernardino, Calif.	Gordon Stewart S	C. N. Niday	Byron W. Allen	G. Stirling Landon	Owen R. Bristow	H. R. Griffin
San Buenaventura, Cal.*	Noble Bower S	Charles E. Dawley	T. W. Neel	Frank E. Gallison	A. B. Perley	H. F. Orr
San Diego, Calif.*	F. A. Rhodes	John E. Parrish	Clifford E. Peterson	Alex M. Lesem	W. Allen Perry	D. L. Ault
Sandusky, Ohio*	Robert L. J. Wagar M	Wilson McLaughlin	Ronald G. Bravard	F. H. Mahla	Joseph Michels	Clarence E. Moyer
Sanford, Fla.*	James Moughton S	M. N. Cleveland	R. G. Williams	G. L. Duncan	James Moughton	Fred R. Wilson
San Francisco, Calif.	A. D. Wilder	Charles J. Brennan	Charles W. Dullea	J. C. Geiger	John McLaren	John J. O'Toole
San Gabriel, Calif.	William H. Stearns S	Homer Mann	H. Powell Sloan	(County)	None	H. S. Farrell
San Jose, Calif.*	W. L. Popp E	Charles Plummer	J. N. Black	H. C. Brown	L. C. Maynard	Archer Bowden
San Leandro, Calif.*	Ray L. Billings M	Lee Martin	Joseph Peralta	I. O. Church	Ray L. Billings M	Dave K. Gilmore
San Mateo, Calif.*	Harold Porter	Hugh F. Morris	Thomas F. Burke	Charles C. Gans	Stanley Pitcher	Ernest A. Wilson
Santa Ana, Calif.	J. L. McBride S	John Luxembourger	Earl B. Lentz	Lee Russell	Dale Griggs	L. W. Blodget
Santa Barbara, Calif.	C. W. Moore S	C. L. Tenney	Fred Hoelscher	C. T. Roome	Findlay McKenzie	Norris Montgomery
Santa Cruz, Calif.	A. H. Roff	R. S. Tait	Al Huntsman	Mahlon McPherson	M. S. Bibbins	Francis R. Hall
Santa Fe, N. M.	W. S. Henderson E	R. L. Thornton	Armando Larragoite	David Knapp	None	C. R. McIntosh
Santa Monica, Calif.	William W. Milliken	William J. Mohr	C. E. Webb	W. F. Reasner	W. W. Milliken	C. W. McInerney, Jr.
Santa Rosa, Calif.*	Joseph P. Berry M	Lloyd D. Rhoades	Melvin F. Flohr	E. J. Helgren	Joseph P. Berry M	L. G. Hitchcock
Sapulpa, Okla.*	Fred M. Boone M	W. M. Colliers	J. O. Edwards	J. B. Lampton	Fred M. Boone M	Dan Odell
Sarasota, Fla.	E. H. Knight	H. M. Knowles	E. A. Garner	J. C. Patterson	C. L. Herring R	J. J. Williams, Jr.
Saratoga Springs., N. Y.	William J. Graul	John S. Hickey	Patrick Rox	F. J. Resseguie	None	Francis Dorsey
Saugus t, Mass.	Ernest A. Merrithew	William R. Salsman	John T. Stuart	Leroy Furbush	None	Charles E. Flynn
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.*	Henry A. Sherman M	Frank F. Trombley	Matt H. Mitchell	David Littlejohn	Henry A. Sherman M	James Fenlon
Savannah, Ga.	W. B. Scott	W. S. Blanton	John E. Foy	Charles C. Hedges	William H. Robertson	Spence M. Grayson
Scarsdale, N. Y.	John F. Doyle, Act. S	Chester H. Dobbs	William J. Short	None	None	Thorne Baker
Schenectady, N. Y.*	Leroy C. Purdy E	James J. Higgins	Joseph A. Peters	William C. Treder	F. H. Marvin	Arlen T. St. Louis
Scottsbluff, Neb.	Everett Pringle S	Floyd Peck	James A. Hedge	T. H. Vanderhoff	Mrs. Guy Lovell	Straight Townsend
Scranton, Pa.	William A. Schunk	John Griffiths	Gilbert Perry	Earl H. Rebhorn	Herman M. Kerber	Jerome I. Myers
Seattle, Wash.	W. C. Morse	William Fitzgerald	William H. Sears	Frank M. Carroll	None	A. C. Van Soelen
Sedalia, Mo.	Elmer E. Herrmann	John Lueck	H. Anderson	R. R. Fetters	F. Pfeiffer	J. Z. Montgomery
Selma, Ala.	W. P. Phillips S	W. L. Pitts	H. L. Dickerson	L. T. Lee	Paul Grist R	R. Randolph Smith
Seminole, Okla.	Homer M. Montgomery	Everett Brodenax	Jake Sims	L. R. Pace	Mrs. Bess Long R	Dudley Culp
Shaker Heights, Ohio	William E. Arnold	Merle M. Hand	Bert H. Tilson	Paul M. Spurney	None	Ralph W. Jones
Shaler tp, Pa.	(not reporting)					
Shamokin, Pa.	Harry Reinhart	Reynold Bainbridge	William L. Miller	George W. Renn, Jr.		Daniel W. Kearney
Sharon, Pa.	Thomas Bailey	W. Leroy Hall	Charles B. Steger	Joseph B. Hildebrand	None	Fred L. Fruit
Shawnee, Okla.*	A. L. Lyman	W. W. Wicker	F. A. Budd	C. W. Haygood	R. E. Stearns	S. R. Pitman
Sheboygan, Wis.	C. Fred Calhoun	Charles W. Brandt	Walter H. Wagner	G. J. Hildebrand	Gordon Z. Raynor	Edward C. Schmidt
Shelby, N. C.	E. W. Spangler S	Alton Hopper	Knox Hardin	E. L. Hinton	None	B. T. Falls
Shelbyville, Ind.	Everett Rhodes S	Bernard A. Jones	Earl Trees	P. R. Tindall	Mary Meloy	George L. Stubbs

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor 1	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Shelton, Conn.	Ralph C. Booth 1-43	J. Stirling Edwards	Edward L. Miller T	(Board of 3)	Harry E. Fowler	Jessamine Ward
Shenandoah, Pa.	Andrew Baraniak B1-42	Cecil P. James	Frank Lipinski T	(Board of 5)‡	A. J. Ratchford	Helen Danks
Sheridan, Wyo.	Robert W. Orr 12-41			Archie Ewaldson‡	John F. Early	Mrs. Florence Marshall
Sherman, Tex.*	H. G. Tuck 4-41	J. C. Bryant	Lee H. Powell M	Roscoe S. Russell	R. L. Speer	Dorothy Montgomery
Shorewood, Wis.	John J. Cary P4-43	John L. Jones	H. A. Schmitt M	Frank F. Schultz	H. S. Hemenway	Floyd Hanson
Shreveport, La.	Sam S. Caldwell 11-42	Mamie Turner	John McW. Ford F	A. G. Hammett‡	E. Weldon Jones	Bess Vaughn
Sioux City, Iowa	David F. Loepp 4-42	Carl A. Norrbom	D. S. Lewis F	P. C. Cockrell	L. W. Feik	Mildred Pike
Sioux Falls, S. D.	John T. McKee 5-44	C. M. Whitfield A	C. M. Whitfield A	J. W. Timmerman	W. I. Early	Alberta Caille
Somerville, Mass.	John M. Lynch 1-42	Norman E. Corwin	Frederick W. Hale A	Maurice F. Ahearn†	Everett W. Ireland	John D. Kelley
South Bend, Ind.	Jesse I. Pavey 12-42	Marie H. Nelson	Eugene Pajakowski C	Glenn Carpenter‡	Frank E. Allen	Ethel Baker
Southbridge t, Mass.	Wesley K. Cole C3-41	Clare P. Boyer	Joseph E. Desrosier N	Joseph T. Gervais†	Channing M. Greene	Eleanor Shane
S. Charleston t, W. Va.	L. H. Oakes 4-42	J. W. Londeree R	W. C. Moore T	J. H. Abbott‡	R. L. Bryan	
South Gate, Calif.	Earl L. Fike	Herbert C. Peiffer	Herbert C. Peiffer K	H. L. Byram‡	Vierling Kersey	None
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	Charles Plotz 5-42	Herman W. Daehling	Herman W. Daehling K	Louis Mosakowski	J. P. Mann	Elton Fry
South Orange, N. J.	E. Morgan Barradale 4-41	M. A. Fitzsimmons	Howard S. Watkins T	John F. O'Brien†	John C. Bosshart	Mrs. Helen H. Harris
S. Pasadena, Calif.*	Andrew O. Porter 4-42	Nettie A. Hewitt	Nettie A. Hewitt K	John R. Quinn‡	Roy W. Simpson	Georgia A. Diehl
South Portland, Me.*	Ralph W. Leighton C1-42	Harry A. Brinkerhoff	Harry A. Brinkerhoff M	Ernest E. Ryall†	George E. Beal	None
South River, N. J.	John F. Fitzpatrick 11-41	George A. Bowen	Nathan Lipman A	(Board of 3)	Lester A. Rodes	Sara T. M. Brown
South St. Paul, Minn.	A. O. Elder 4-41	John F. O'Donnell	Joseph Jerhoff T	Thomas Canton	I. T. Simley	Grace A. Dorival
Spartanburg, S. C.	T. W. Woodworth 5-40	I. T. Williams	I. T. Williams T	B. J. Gossett†‡	L. W. Jenkins	Mary M. Baugham
Spokane, Wash.	Frank G. Sutherlin 6-41	Alex A. Brown	Otto A. Dirkes F	Herbert L. Kingsland‡	Orville C. Pratt	Mrs. Gladys Puckett
Springfield, Ill.	John W. Kapp, Jr. 4-43	Marie M. Smith	Harry B. Luers F	Walter A. Hoyle‡	R. E. Fildes	Martha Wilson
Springfield, Mass.	Roger L. Putnam 1-42	Clifford F. Smith	Albert E. Neale A	Robert Berry†	John Granrud	Hiller C. Wellman
Springfield, Mo.	Harry B. Carr 4-44	F. E. Rosback	Herschel E. Bennett F	J. Oliver Gideon‡	H. P. Study	Harriet M. Horine
Springfield, Ohio*	John H. Voller 1-42	Lamar W. Foster	John M. Stritch A	Harold M. Fross‡	Homer P. Stephens	Thelma L. Reniff
Stamford, Conn.	Edward A. Gonnoud 11-42	John F. Connolly	John F. Connolly T	Joseph A. Boyle	Leon C. Staples	Alice M. Colt
Statesville, N. C.	J. Wesley Jones 5-41	A. E. Guy	A. E. Guy T	L. N. Mills‡	T. Ward Guy	Mrs. D. S. Conway
Staunton, Va.*	George A. Cottrell	Earl McF. Taylor	H. E. Baylor T	S. D. Holsinger	L. F. Shelburne	Mrs. O. L. Denton
Steelton, Pa.	John C. Craig 1-42	Charles E. Newbaker	Charles E. Newbaker K	(Board of 5)‡	O. H. Aurand	None
Sterling, Ill.	Frank E. Birch 4-43	Fred P. Jones	Fred P. Jones T	O. J. Chamberlain‡	H. U. Challand	Mrs. E. Brucker
Steubenville, Ohio	James T. Welsh 12-41	J. A. Cartledge A	J. A. Cartledge A	E. Y. McDougal‡	Russell E. Schafer	Alma Huggins
Stevens Point, Wis.	Frank J. Blood 5-41	Michael B. Liss	Alois L. Jacoboski C	Joseph E. Peck	Paul M. Vincent	Aileen MacGeorge
Stillwater, Okla.	M. J. Bradley 5-43	Lee Hall	Lee Hall K	J. H. Blankenship‡	E. D. Price	Orva Henkins
Stockton, Calif.*	Lawrence L. Ventre 1-42	Bessie L. Trahern	J. P. Campbell A	J. P. Campbell	Ansel S. Williams	Ida E. Condit
Stoneham t, Mass.	Harry R. Dockam C3-41	Winthrop A. McCarthy	W. A. McCarthy N	Lawrence E. Doucett†	Charles E. Varney	Martha A. Jackson
Stowe tp, Pa.	William G. Blumling P	Edward T. Irwin	J. D. Sarandrea T	James Rae†‡	Gale F. Stroup	None
Stratford t, Conn.*	V. S. Morehouse C10-41	W. Howard Wilcoxson	William H. Shea F	John O. Ostberg	Virgil H. Barker	Frances Russell
Streator, Ill.	T. R. Halfpenny 5-43	Paul E. Uebler	Richard Hendrickson F	Fred J. Hart‡	H. K. Whittier	Alice E. Arthur
Struthers, Ohio	William A. Strain 12-41	John F. Pearce	John F. Pearce A	George W. Jones, Jr.‡	H. E. Zuber	Mary Zink
Suffolk, Va.*	Jack W. Nurney 6-41	Charles L. Hutchins	George S. Swain T	Claude E. Eley	Stanley T. Godbey	Nannie Birdsong
Summit, N. J.	Guido F. Forster 1-42	Frederick C. Kentz	Herbert G. Fuchs T	Norman S. Garis†	A. Bartholomew, Act.	Emily Hill

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Shelton, Conn.	V. B. Clarke E	Frank W. Cramer	William Donovan	William S. Randall	Michael West	John B. Dillon
Shenandoah, Pa.	James J. Doyle S	John Finnerman	Frank Alinsky	John Bell	None	Martin V. McGuire
Sheridan, Wyo.	Frank J. Scullen S	Guy Webb	Fred James	L. G. Booth	D. A. Ruff	Maurice Cone
Sherman, Tex.*	A. A. McMillan	J. M. Andrews	G. L. Tribble	W. I. Southerland	Lee H. Powell M	J. P. Cox, Jr.
Shorewood, Wis.	John G. Deppisch	E. F. Bartels	E. F. Bartels	Jerome M. Jekel	W. D. Stockwell	H. O. Wolfe
Shreveport, La.	H. Lane Mitchell S	S. J. Flores	Grady Williamson	W. J. Sandidge	C. C. Huffman	Joseph H. Jackson
Sioux City, Iowa	M. E. Follis	Charles B. Kuhl	Ray Mahr		H. C. Kingsbury	Ralph C. Crary
Sioux Falls, S. D.	B. T. Yeager S	Carl E. Hunt	Guy E. Geelan	Emil G. Erickson	Elmer H. Anderson	Roy G. Burns
Somerville, Mass.	James J. Corbett S	John C. McNally	Thomas Damery	Charles F. McCrossan	Thomas E. Hegarty	Robert J. Muldoon
South Bend, Ind.	Anthony Zmudzinski S	Charles DeVleeshower	William K. Ingram	F. R. N. Carter	Paul S. Hays	George Beamer
Southbridge t, Mass.	Adelard LaPorte S	Oswald J. Meunier	Ulric A. Brault	Marguerite Houle	Hector LeClair	R. S. Normandin
S. Charleston t, W. Va.	C. R. McCune S	J. D. Barrett	A. Brabban	B. V. Blagg	Thomas Roper, Jr.	John E. Amos
South Gate, Calif.	Frank E. Alderman E	William F. Carleton	Willard D. Bretz	(County)	Frank E. Alderman	Clyde Woodworth
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	Hy Wink S	Raymond Gee	Frank Briesemeister	R. D. Moray	(County)	John McCarrier
South Orange, N. J.	Thomas F. Fitzsimmons S	John C. Loughran	Thomas L. McGuire	A. C. Benedict	Charles A. Piper	Howard R. Cruse
South Pasadena, Calif.*	Frank H. Clough M	John H. Smith	Frank B. Higgins	Darius Eshoo	Glenn W. Garwood	Braeme E. Gigas
South Portland, Me.*	Donald L. Giddings	Harry A. Brinkerhoff M	Harry A. Brinkerhoff M	Waldo T. Skillins	None	George E. Hill
South River, N. J.	Gustav Winkler S	Walter Swinski	Charles Van Deventer	Abraham A. Pansy	Thomas De Angelo R	George L. Burton
South St. Paul, Minn.	Lloyd McNulty E	Harry E. Rund	Lewis Fuller	O. S. Ely	None	Walter T. Ryan
Spartanburg, S. C.	L. McD. Kennedy	W. O. Blackwell	Claude Bobo	W. O. Wrightson	E. C. Bell	Harvey W. Johnson
Spokane, Wash.	Hugh English	W. P. Payne	Ira A. Martin	Ralph Hendricks	John W. Duncan	George M. Ferris
Springfield, Ill.	W. J. Spaulding	Ernest Albertson	Frank Healey	J. A. Van Nattan	John McWherter R	Hugh Graham, Jr.
Springfield, Mass.	Cornelius W. Phillips S	Herbert C. Root	John L. Maloney	L. Jackson Smith	Theodor R. Geisel	James M. Carroll
Springfield, Mo.	Otis L. Barbarick S	W. R. Price	Warren J. Hayes	W. E. Handley	O. L. Knocke	Paul W. Barrett
Springfield, Ohio*	S. Van Bird, Jr., Act.	Grover L. Frock	George A. Abele	Oscar M. Craven	E. O. Hartmann	Martin T. Burnham
Stamford, Conn.	James H. Harvey	Victor H. Veit	John B. Brennan	Paul H. Brown	Gilbert Mead	Joseph J. Rinaldi
Statesville, N. C.	R. L. Crawley	L. M. Gaither	W. S. Thomas	Lonnie Little	R. L. Crawley	John A. Scott
Staunton, Va.*	George B. Fretwell S	E. H. Dabney	J. M. Webb	C. W. Rodgers	E. H. Stockdon	Peyton Cochran
Steelton, Pa.	Claude W. Baskin	James F. Thompson	Joseph N. Sostar	E. G. Butler	Charles S. Davis	J. Paul Rupp
Sterling, Ill.	William Krohn	Connel Nichol	Curtis Bucher	W. H. Perry	None	None
Steubenville, Ohio	George O. Reeves	Edward J. Green	R. H. Cunningham	J. A. Pizzoferrato	R. B. McClintock	James S. Kimble
Stevens Point, Wis.	N. L. Kitowski S	Paul Tuszka	William A. Risch	Paul N. Sowka	William Dagneau	N. L. Jenkins
Stillwater, Okla.	G. E. Gates S	Ray Pence	John Black	C. P. Peck	Harry Ransom	Leon J. York
Stockton, Calif.*	Al Chevisech S	Ralph E. Thompson	Harold A. Vogelsang	J. J. Sippy	V. G. Anderson	Joseph C. Tope
Stoneham t, Mass.	Albert E. Casey	William F. McCall	J. Clarence Nelson	Gordon F. May	Percival H. Wardwell	Orvis H. Saxby
Stowe tp, Pa.	Guy A. Reed E		Max Homer			Henry V. Bair
Stratford t, Conn.*	Daniel N. McLeod	Allen D. Judson	William B. Nichols	Harold T. Oesau	Daniel N. McLeod	Pullman & Comley
Streator, Ill.	J. Eddie Hall S	Frank A. Owens	Ray Eutsey	Thomas Langan	Gus B. Baars	Daniel McMullen
Struthers, Ohio	Stephen Ondra	Alfred E. Hull	Harry D. Davis	Charles Scofield	Charles F. Mohr	Theodore T. Macejko
Suffolk, Va.*	R. H. Brinkley M	James H. Bangley	Lawrence B. Butler	B. Randolph Allen	R. H. Brinkley M	William M. Birdsong
Summit, N. J.	Francis A. Murray S	Thomas Murray	Michael J. Finneran	Henry P. Dengler	Harlan Kennedy R	Frederick C. Kentz

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Sumter, S. C.*	F. B. Creech 8-44	S. K. Rowland	S. K. Rowland T	J. B. Duffie‡	William Henry Shaw	Mrs. T. C. Reed
Sunbury, Pa.	Morris R. Michaels 12-41	Mary E. Holsapple	Grover B. Reichley F	Charles F. Romberger	Oliver C. Kuntzelman	Mrs. Martha Dodson
Superior, Wis.*	Bryn Ostby 4-41	R. E. McKeague	W. B. Howard C	William H. Forsyth	Angus Rothwell	Lucille May
Swampscott t, Mass.	Robert G. Byrne C 2-41	M. F. MacLean, Jr.	James W. Libby T	Frank E. Morrison†	Frank L. Mansur	Arthur H. Parsons, Jr.
Sweetwater, Tex.*	H. T. Marshall 4-41	W. H. Whaley	Roy Duckett, Act. M	W. H. Whaley	Ross S. Covey	Mrs. L. C. Vinson
Swissvale, Pa.	Christy Cariher B12-41	Benjamin B. Caldwell S	Benjamin B. Caldwell S	James Rae†‡	Carl S. Bailey	Juliette Campbell
Syracuse, N. Y.	Rolland B. Marvin 1-42	George K. Hancock	Thomas Kennedy F	William F. Canough	G. Carl Alverson	Paul M. Paine
Tacoma, Wash.	Harry P. Cain 6-42	Genevieve Martin	C. V. Fawcett F	Fred A. Smith‡	Howard R. Gould	Jacqueline Noel
Tallahassee, Fla.*	S. A. Wahnish 2-41	B. H. Bridges	B. H. Bridges A	B. H. Bridges	F. A. Rhodes	Maggie Williams
Tamaqua, Pa.	William J. Weston 12-41	F. F. Seidel	G. A. Gebert T	(Board of 4)‡	F. G. Horner	F. J. Reeser
Tampa, Fla.	R. E. L. Chancey 11-43	P. R. Bourquardez	George V. Booker C	Walter H. Campbell	E. L. Robinson	Helen V. Stelle
Taunton, Mass.	John E. Fitzgerald 1-42	Henry L. Galipeau	Howard A. Briggs T	Joseph P. McKenna†	Wendell A. Mowry	Maydelle A. Murphy
Teaneck tp, N. J.*	Milton C. Voteé 5-42	Henry Diehl	William Haeker, Act. T	Edward Young	Lester Neulen	Agnes Norton
Temple, Tex.*	H. B. Mason 4-42		W. B. Hoyle C	C. H. Cale	J. R. Humphrey	Mrs. Charles H. Black
Terre Haute, Ind.	Joseph P. Duffy 1-43	Ralph Tucker	George W. Kruzan C	William Bell‡	George C. Carroll	Florence P. Crawford
Terrell, Tex.*	J. O. Livingston C4-41	J. T. Riley	A. H. Boyd T	J. T. Riley	J. E. Langwith	Mrs. T. P. Armfield
Texarkana, Ark.	W. M. Elrod 4-41	H. H. Clements	W. C. Kuhl T	Elmer Freeman‡	W. E. Gann	Mrs. Jennie W. Smith
Texarkana, Tex.	William V. Brown 4-42	G. D. Garrett S	O. Colaw A	Walter E. Braumiller	H. W. Stilwell	Mrs. Jennie W. Smith
Thomasville, Ga.	John W. White 1-43	C. C. Pittman	C. C. Pittman C	H. W. Hopkins†	N. M. Huckabee	Fannie Evans
Thomasville, N. C.*	D. A. Long, Jr. 5-41	B. H. Harris	M. L. Bales F	Ira Brinkley‡	J. N. Hauss	Miss Eller
Tiffin, Ohio	Charles S. Yingling 12-41	Robert L. Beals A	Robert L. Beals A	John C. Harriman‡	Paul V. Brown	Jessie D. Hershiser
Toledo, Ohio*	John Q. Carey 1-42	Lawrence W. Davis	Rudy Klein A	Charles H. Austin‡	E. L. Bowsher	Russell J. Schunk
Tonawanda, N. Y.	Christ S. Warren 1-42	Moss W. Simson	Albert F. Hubman T	George Hutchison	Henry L. Cecil	Katherine Kohler
Topeka, Kan.	John F. Scott 4-41	F. W. Knapp	Martin P. Jones F	O. B. Eddy‡	A. J. Stout	Mrs. Julia K. McCarty
Torrington, Conn.	William A. Patten 10-41	Anthony W. Telesca	Timothy J. Lyons T	Daniel Ryan†	George S. Vogel	Dorothea Cramer
Traverse City, Mich.*	Orr E. Mead 4-43	O. C. Moffatt	Milo Dearing T	Charles Alley	Glen E. Loomis	Alice M. Wait
Trenton, N. J.	Leo J. Rogers 5-43	Thaddeus Burns	Edward W. Lee F	Roland C. Billingham	Paul Loser	Howard L. Hughes
Trinidad, Colo.	James G. Espey, Sr. 4-41	James Ingles	Alice E. Moore T	Isaac Sandoval‡	William R. Ross	Ruth A. Justin
Troy, N. Y.	Frank J. Hogan 12-43	James M. McGrath	Edward J. Ronan C	Stanton P. Lee	George H. Krug	Fanny C. Howe
Tucson, Ariz.*	Henry O. Jaastad 5-41	Charles C. Irvin	James T. Manders A	Charles M. Taylor‡	C. E. Rose	Mary D. Breathitt
Tulsa, Okla.	C. H. Veale 5-42	M. W. Davis	D. H. Pratt F	Dan Rowe‡	Harry W. Gowans	James E. Gourley
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Luther Davis 9-41	F. G. Hocutt	F. G. Hocutt K	F. M. Shamblin‡	H. G. Dowling	Mrs. Lucy Cowan Pou
Twin Falls, Idaho	Joe K. Koehler 4-41	W. H. Eldridge	C. M. McElwain T	George A. Childs‡	Homer Davis	Jessie Fraser
Two Rivers, Wis.*	Arthur J. Luebke P4-41	John P. Hoffman, Jr.	John P. Hoffman, Jr. A	William Halberg	Fred G. Bishop	Mrs. B. H. Knight
Tyler, Tex.*	S. Pledger Burke C4-41	G. V. McNallie	Jack Hairston C	S. A. Shelton	J. M. Hodges	Sophie Loftin
Union City, N. J.	Harry J. Thourot 5-42	Wilfred G. Turner	Thomas A. Nolan F	Joseph Haas†	Albert C. Parker	Kalman J. Littauer
Union tp, N. J.	F. E. Biertuempfel C1-42	William W. Friberger	Ernest A. Winters T	A. William Bruckert†	Charles T. Hassard	Mrs. Justina Hunt

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Sumter, S. C.*	F. K. Ellis	R. E. Wilder	W. C. Kirven	G. R. Kitchen	Mrs. J. L. Dillon	S. K. Nash
Sunbury, Pa.	Franklin R. Klase S	E. S. Snyder	Madison W. Beers	Carl P. Inkrote	Robert M. Auten	W. J. B. Bloom
Superior, Wis.*	Ernest Waite S	James Sweeney	Arthur Buchanan	C. H. Mason	C. O. Gradin	Maynard Berglund
Swampscott t, Mass.	Timothy J. Ryan S	Charles H. Lampard	Walter F. Reeves	Clarence W. Horton	Frederick C. Burk	Lester B. Morley
Sweetwater, Tex.*	Roy Duckett, Act. M	A. C. Forgay	J. A. Bland	J. E. Peavy	Roy Duckett, Act. M	Carl M. Anderson
Swissvale, Pa.	Allen F. Koch	Lawrence Mulkerin	R. W. Wagner	M. A. Fisher	None	John R. Dierst, Jr.
Syracuse, N. Y.	George H. Ballantyne	Edward Gieselman	William A. Rapp	H. Burton Doust	William A. Barry	James C. Tormey
Tacoma, Wash.	A. R. Bergersen	Emory N. Whitaker	Einar Langseth	L. E. Powers	None	Howard Carothers
Tallahassee, Fla.*	M. N. Yancey M	Earl Levy	G. Powledge	Ford Thompson	George D. Stout	James Messer, Jr.
Tamaqua, Pa.	John Main S	Frank H. Behr	Claude Brecker	Charles Hodgkins	None	B. J. Duffy
Tampa, Fla.	R. H. Cason E	A. J. White	C. J. Woodruff	J. R. McEachern	Marco M. Penn	Alonzo B. McMullen
Taunton, Mass.	Charles T. Alger S	Edward F. Gorey	T. Edward Young, Act.	Everett Hogan	Howard M. Briggs	William S. Woods
Teaneck tp, N. J.*	Charles A. Wild, Jr.	Francis A. Murray	Cornelius J. Harte	Francis B. Elder	Charles A. Wild, Jr.	Donald M. Waesche
Temple, Tex.*	A. E. Taylor M	George Hoherd	Frank Bouldin	Dr. Wiedeman	Earl Fuller	J. B. Talley
Terre Haute, Ind.	George W. Kruzan	Ralph Dinkel	Cary M. Thompson	Harley Elliott	Frank P. Elder	Winfield M. Fox
Terrell, Tex.*	P. I. Austin M	K. D. Orr, Jr.	Zeb Henry	D. E. Riley	None	Frank H. King
Texarkana, Ark.	W. M. Elrod S	W. J. Springer	R. M. Giles	H. E. Morry	None	A. G. Sanderson, Jr.
Texarkana, Tex.	A. D. Lanier S	H. J. Schlink	J. N. Runnels	C. A. Smith	None	Ed B. Levee, Jr.
Thomasville, Ga.	T. B. Dobbins	J. E. Porter	J. M. Hancock	H. F. Readling	Tom N. Dollar	W. W. Alexander
Thomasville, N. C.*	J. R. Blair	Robert J. Tomlinson	E. R. Richardson	G. C. Gambrill	H. L. Lambeth	H. R. Kyser
Tiffin, Ohio	Herman Kuhn E	Floyd J. Ash	Charles J. Mutchler	John A. Gosling	None	Eugene E. Mount
Toledo, Ohio*	John H. Jewhurst	Fred T. Schlorf	Roy E. Allen	John L. Lavan	Ralph C. Girkins	Martin S. Dodd
Tonawanda, N. Y.	Harvey Bluckhorn	C. Grover Rech	George C. Marohn	R. H. Wilcox	Harvey Bluckhorn	Roland Baxter
Topeka, Kan.	W. A. Lawson S	William J. Cawker	E. W. Kaul	C. B. Stephens	Harry C. Snyder	Mark Bennett
Torrington, Conn.	George J. Rossi S	Edward F. Goodman	Hugh E. Meade	Elias Pratt	William J. Donahue	Harry Ossen
Traverse City, Mich.*	C. E. Sawyer, Jr. E	J. Fifarek	W. J. Rennie	Dr. Van Leuven	None	C. H. Menmuir
Trenton, N. J.	John A. Hartmann	Thomas J. Phelan	William A. Dooling	A. S. Fell	George W. Page	John Brieger
Trinidad, Colo.	J. Joe Cox	David J. Thompson	Mike Fondy	W. L. Newburn	Ferris Vinson	John N. Mabry
Troy, N. Y.	Thomas F. Fitzgerald	Cornelius F. Casey	John B. Conroy	James H. Flynn	Philip H. Draper	Frank S. Parmenter
Tucson, Ariz.*	George B. Houston S	Henry L. Hilles	H. C. Wheeler, Act.	Lewis H. Howard	Claude C. Haynes	John D. Lyons
Tulsa, Okla.	S. R. Smith S	C. C. Jennings	R. H. Colvin	R. M. Adams	O. A. Zeigler	E. M. Gallaher
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	A. C. Parker E	E. L. Mathews	H. D. Billingsley	A. A. Kirk	None	S. H. Sprott
Twin Falls, Idaho	Charles P. Larsen S	L. Z. Bartlett	H. W. Gillette	None	S. Claud Stewart	Harry Benoit
Two Rivers, Wis.*	Ernst Sonntag S	Arthur J. Rahn	John J. Rebman	A. P. Zlatnik	Leonard Birr	F. W. Dicke
Tyler, Tex.*	J. P. Ferrill	Henry Ginn	J. J. Ray	R. L. Cherry	C. C. Bunnenberg	Troy Smith
Union City, N. J.	Henry Specker	Charles Friedel, Jr.	Harry A. Jenkins	Frank A. Campana	Frederick F. Berke	James C. Agnew
Union tp, N. J.	Harry E. King	Walter J. Bond	Jacob F. Denk	Percy de Stanley	F. E. Biertuempfel	Charles Wagner

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor[1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Uniontown, Pa.	William J. Crow 1-44	Elmer H. Baker	Thomas B. Jaquette F	Smith F. Nabors	J. Nelson Mowls	Mrs. H. D. Hutchinson
University City, Mo.	Matt C. Fogerty 4-41	Arthur J. Schopp	Claude Ellis C	Phillip Dueser‡	Charles Banks	Mrs. Esther Cope
University Park, Tex.	Elbert Williams 4-42	Ralph E. Hamman S	Ralph E. Hamman T	Ralph E. Hamman	H. E. Gable	None
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	M. J. Connelly P1-42	James E. Malone	V. E. Bond T	Harry M. Burney†‡	William B. Sansome	Isabelle Entrikin
Urbana, Ill.	George F. Hurd 5-41	Bess M. Holmes	C. A. Moyer F	Harry A. Little‡	T. H. Cobb	Anne Benner
Utica, N. Y.	Vincent R. Corrou 12-41	Anthony Sisti, Jr.	Thomas R. Nelson C	(Board of 4)	John A. DeCamp	Mrs. T. D. Watkins
Valdosta, Ga.	James D. Ashley 3-42	A. S. Myddelton	T. A. Baker F	Abial Winn†	A. G. Cleveland	Elizabeth Havenkotte
Vallejo, Calif.	John Stewart 7-43	H. W. Mitchell	A. L. Wanger A	A. L. Wanger	Elmer L. Cave	Gertrude Doyle
Valley Stream, N. Y.	Henry Waldinger 2-41	F. G. Chalmers	Fred A. Clemenz T	Eugene F. Wright†	Harry W. Gross	Mrs. E. F. Kelly
Vancouver, Wash.	A. N. Stanley 1-45	C. A. McDonah	John A. Hogg T	John Spurgeon‡	Paul F. Gaiser	Eva Santee
Vandergrift, Pa.	J. A. Grimm B1-42	F. L. Young S	F. L. Young S	Calvin Turner‡	John R. Kurtz	Rose McCandless
Ventura, Calif.		(see San Buenaventura)				
Vicksburg, Miss.	J. C. Hamilton 1-45	Margaret Clack	J. C. Hamilton F	F. E. Shanahan	H. V. Cooper	Mahala Birchett
Victoria, Tex.	Ben T. Jordan 4-41	J. P. Daly	Helen Winkelman T	E. C. Vogt	J. H. Bankston	Mrs. Hal Ashworth
Vincennes, Ind.	A. B. Taylor 1-44	Joseph J. Frey	Joseph J. Frey T	Maurice Hoffman‡	Virgil Eikenberry	Jane Kitchell
Virginia, Minn.	Oscar Tamte 4-42	J. G. Milroy, Jr.	J. G. Milroy, Jr. K	Martin Nelson	L. A. Lavine	Edythe Rechcygl
Waco, Tex.*	L. T. Murray 4-41	Otis W. DeHay S	John H. Strange M	N. B. Brown	R. H. Brister	Ethel Simmons
Wakefield t, Mass.	Orrin J. Hale C 3-42	Charles F. Young	John I. Preston T	George E. Blair†	Willard B. Atwell	Helen Carleton
Walla Walla, Wash.	Val Jensen 12-41	Ray Appling	P. M. Winans F	Stanley R. Wright‡	W. A. Lacey	Ida Slawson
Wallingford, Conn.	James V. Lee	John A. McGuire	J. E. Wrinn F	P. F. Gallagher†	Charles Elkema	Dorothy Chase Nunn
Waltham, Mass.	Arthur A. Hansen 1-42	William J. Lanagan	C. Ralph Dow A	Frank Gallagher†	William H. Slayton	Leslie T. Little
Warren, Ohio	Robert H. Roberts 12-41	Elizabeth Jones	B. M. Hillyer A	Daniel H. Wick‡	H. B. Turner	Josephine Lytle
Warren, Pa.	R. W. Steber 1-42	Mrs. M. L. Dougherty S	W. W. Beaty T	(Board of 9)‡	John G. Rossman	L. C. Jones
Warwick, R. I.	Albert P. Ruerat 1-43	Arthur S. Burlingame	G. Conrad Anderson T	Edward V. Doyle†	Warren A. Sherman	Mrs. Helen S. Jerrett
Washington, D. C.	Melvin C. Hazen C	Geoffrey M. Thornett S	A. R. Pilkerton, Act. A	Edward A. Dent	Frank W. Ballou	Clara W. Herbert
Washington, Pa.	J. Brady Marble 1-44	John Griffiths	R. E. Goodridge F	Mabel B. McBurney	Myer B. Horner	Janet M. Clark
Waterbury, Conn.	Vincent A. Scully 10-41	Joseph M. Shea	Thomas M. Conlon C	John Kilduff	Thomas J. Condon	Emelyn M. Barrett
Waterloo, Iowa	Ralph B. Slippy 4-42	Knapp F. Matthews	Knapp A. Matthews A	Fred L. Northey	Charles Kittrell	Blanche Stewart
Watertown t, Mass.	B. S. McHugh C3-41	George B. Wellman	W. W. Norcross, Jr. A	James J. Vahey†	Frank A. Kelley	Lydia W. Masters
Watertown, N. Y.*	Charles A. Winslow 1-44	Minnie E. Carnes	Datus C. Ayers T	Chester P. Hoyt	Charles E. Sabin	Karl George
Watertown, S. D.	John E. Low 5-42	F. J. Hubbard A	F. J. Hubbard A	J. H. Selmser	D. D. Miller	Bertha E. Buelow
Watertown, Wis.	Walter A. Nack 4-42	A. W. Duffy	A. W. Duffy C	Fred Hinze	R. A. Buell	Elizabeth Faber
Waterville, Me.	Paul A. Dundas 3-42	Jerome G. Daviau	Albion Blake T	S. E. Whitcomb†	Charles E. Glover	Mary E. Tobey
Watervliet, N. Y.*	James F. Donlon 1-44	William F. Fennelly	Thomas A. Mahoney F	James F. Donlon	William Richmond	None
Waukegan, Ill.	Mancel Talcott 4-41	Frank G. Wallin	Frank G. Wallin K	Garfield Leaf‡	John Clark	Ruth Gregory
Waukesha, Wis.	George W. Coutts 5-42	Nonie E. Crowley	Charles E. Hughes C	Leo Martin	Russell F. Lewis	Mrs. Eva M. Landis
Wausau, Wis.	August C. Polster 4-42	Jay L. Brown	W. D. Merrill A	E. J. Ziebell	E. C. Hirsch	Helen Anderson

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Uniontown, Pa.	Charles F. Bierer	William H. Raffle	Alfred W. Davis	J. R. West	I. Wendell Rider	W. Frank Lane
University City, Mo.	James Leahy S	Michael Lyons	George F. Ward	O. P. Hampton, Jr.	Osmond Kropp	Marvin Boisseau
University Park, Tex.	R. B. Metcalf	C. W. Trammell	C. W. Trammell	Edward P. Leeper	Ralph Stames R	P. C. Fewell
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	Clark Wooding	T. Clawson Beswick	Joseph LeStrange	M. M. Allan	J. Frank McCloskey	Harold L. Ervin
Urbana, Ill.	Elmer H. Johnson	C. W. Pittman	Walter Fulton	Walter Earle	William Grant	O. L. Browder
Utica, N. Y.	George P. Hodges	Joseph N. Sullivan	John Jones	Hugh H. Shaw	William Gray	Bartle Gorman
Valdosta, Ga.	C. A. Dunbar E	T. M. Cook	R. L. Kemp	E. D. King, Jr.	R. J. Drexel	O. W. Franklin
Vallejo, Calif.	Frank Brew	W. Jacobson	E. Dierking	G. O'Brien	Frank Brew	Rolland L. Pope
Valley Stream, N. Y.	Percy C. Sprague	Willis Keller	(County)	None	None	Lyman D. Hall
Vancouver, Wash.	J. L. Henderson S	Pierre E. DuPaul	John Blaker	Cecil Fargher	None	Everal Carson
Vandergrift, Pa.	S. K. Hunger S	E. K. Kinkead	Ralph W. McIntire	J. D. Remaley	E. F. Hepler	H. R. Bair
Ventura, Calif.	(see San Buenaventura)					
Vicksburg, Miss.	F. M. Garvey S	J. T. Hoseman	G. E. Hogaboom	F. M. Smith	Charles Wilkerson	R. M. Kelly
Victoria, Tex.	F. B. Lowry E	V. Fritz	John Vogt	Joseph V. Hopkins	E. H. Neilsen	J. Barney Daniel
Vincennes, Ind.	A. B. Taylor	Mitchell LaCoste	Jesse L. Sullivan	R. M. Anderson	Azzie Cox	Lyle E. Miller
Virginia, Minn.	Major Smith	Nels F. Quist	Charles Gronberg	R. P. Pearsall	Carl M. Hawkinson	M. H. McMahon
Waco, Tex.*	H. I. Pierce S	J. R. Meers	C. C. Maxey	H. J. Germany	None	George W. Morrow
Wakefield t, Mass.	Harry H. Denning S	Fred D. Graham	John G. Gates	David Martin	Arthur G. Abbott	John J. Preston
Walla Walla, Wash.	C. W. Martin S	William Davis	A. L. Jefferis	(Vacancy)	C. W. Martin	T. P. Gose
Wallingford, Conn.	William A. Mackenzie E	John Czine	George Abbott	Mark T. Sheehan	F. M. Cowles	William F. Wrynn
Waltham, Mass.	Henry F. Beal	Bertram A. Neal	Asa E. McKenna	C. Benjamin Fuller	Henry L. Turner	Alexander R. Smith
Warren, Ohio	C. E. Inman	Edwin Oldacres	B. J. Gillen	L. A. Biddlestone	Gould Stewart	B. P. Henderson
Warren, Pa.	C. W. Barwis E	Douglas Kropf	George F. Haehn	R. N. Brown	C. W. Rogers	S. D. Blackman
Warwick, R. I.	Robert C. Barker S	None	William C. Kindelan	Raymond Luft	None	Edward L. Godfrey
Washington, D. C.	David McCoach, Jr.	Stephen T. Porter	Ernest W. Brown	George C. Ruhland	Lewis R. Barrett R	Richmond B. Keech
Washington, Pa.	Fay K. Eakin	A. Lawrence Loar	Joseph Verderber	C. E. Houston	Frank C. Lewis	Meyer Goldfarb
Waterbury, Conn.	Herbert Scott-Smith S	Thomas Cavanaugh	William J. Roach	Edward J. Godfrey	James J. Curtin	J. Gregory Lynch
Waterloo, Iowa	A. C. Behrens S	Ray Tiller	H. R. Crumrine	R. W. Driver	A. C. Sherwood	W. L. Beecher
Watertown t, Mass.	Pierce P. Condon S	John W. O'Hearn	John F. Milmore	John A. Colbert	Arthur Mosman	Wilfred J. Paquet
Watertown, N. Y.*	Fred E. O'Brien E	William E. Gaffney	Edward Curtin	George B. Van Doren	Grover H. Brenon	Lawrence R. Ormiston
Watertown, S. D.	D. H. Pulscher S	O. B. Kinsman	M. R. Downs	H. T. Kenney	Owen Palmer	D. K. Loucks
Watertown, Wis.	George Shephard S	Robert Kerstell	Albert N. Quest	H. Mallow	Ewald Brumm	Harold W. Hartwig
Waterville, Me.	Harry E. Green E	Grover D. Lovejoy	Alfred Poirier	Arthur Daviau	Charles B. Vigue	Edmund M. Sweeney
Watervliet, N. Y.*	Frank T. Mahar M	James J. Corbett	Maurice J. Kennan	C. A. Birmingham	Frank T. Mahar M	Joseph D. Foley
Waukegan, Ill.	Andrew Thomsen, Jr.	Adolph Francke	William Blaylock	R. M. Ekstrand	Karl Daydif R	George S. McGaughey
Waukesha, Wis.	Walter E. Dick	Peter Wild	Theodore R. Kolster	Paul Campbell	Steve Pretozni	John C. Love
Wausau, Wis.	Walter Kluever S	Arthur Buss	Walter English	L. F. Bugbee	I. S. Horgen	E. P. Gorman

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor [1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Wauwatosa, Wis.	A. C. Loose 4-42	W. T. Whipp	Fred Prudisch T	William G. End	George Watson	Grace Loveland
Waycross, Ga.*	M. M. Monroe 1-42	C. O. Parker	L. V. Bean M	C. V. Stanton†	Ralph Newton	Rachael Mays
Waynesboro, Pa.*	J. W. Croft B1-42	A. Stover Fitz M	A. Stover Fitz M	(Board of 3)‡	Walter C. Richter	Grace Hildebrand
Webster t, Mass.		Pearl C. Mahon	Joseph P. LaPlante A	Frederick J. Manzi†	James A. Lobban	Ruth Dickinson
Webster Groves, Mo.	Edwin F. Chapman 4-41	George E. Waite	T. Herbert Heath F	Fred Norris	Willard E. Goslin	Sofia Jackson
Weehawken tp, N. J.				(Board of 3)		
Wellesley t, Mass.	Harold C. Wiswall C3-41	John T. Ryan	Arthur K. Wells T	Francis S. Cutting†	Edwin H. Miner	Kathleen A. Kennedy
Wenatchee, Wash.	J. V. Rogers 12-43	Edna Johnson	E. R. Gahringer F	John DeLaney‡	W. B. Smith	Alta A. Irwin
West Allis, Wis.	Delbert Miller 4-44	Fred A. Sanlader	Irvin F. Knoebel C	Joseph Brady	Harry B. Nash	Grace Atherton
Westbrook, Me.	Roscoe F. Libby 1-42	Harold N. Lord	George M. Sullivan T	George E. Moreau†	Guy V. Sinclair, Sr.	Jennie G. Andrews
West Chester, Pa.	George S. Dewees 1-42	John S. Groff S	George Newlin, Jr. C	William J. Wetherill‡	G. A. Stetson	Sara Bedford
Westerly t, R. I.	A. M. Cottrell, Jr. P11-41	W. Russell Dower	Lewis Stanton T	Charles R. Oppy†	Willard H. Bacon	Sallie E. Coy
Westfield, Mass.	Mrs. Alice D. Burke 1-42	Harold Whittemore	R. P. McCarthy T	Archie J. Agan†	Chester D. Stiles	Harold T. Dougherty
Westfield, N. J.	Shelby G. Fell 1-43	Charles Clark	Dennis N. Lever T	Frank L. Reed†	Charles A. Philhower	Virginia Gale
West Frankfort, Ill.	Carl Barker 5-43	R. J. Todd	Joe Upchurch F	S. B. Vaughn‡	Charles A. Waller	Cora Griffin
W. Hartford t, Conn.*		Carlyle C. Thomson	Harry H. Barton C	Louis W. Slocum†	Lloyd H. Bugbee	Vera R. Tracy
West Haven t, Conn.	Charles F. Schall C11-41	Franklin A. Lum	George C. Warner T	Henry J. Conlan†	Seth G. Haley	Ora M. Mason
W. New York, N. J.	Joseph Stilz 5-43	Charles Swensen	William J. Boquist F	George Pinyuh	Harry L. Bain	Jennie Thompson
West Orange, N. J.	Bernard M. Degnan 5-42	Ronald C. Alford	Frederick C. Erwin F	William Kerr	Solomon C. Strong	None
W. Palm Beach, Fla.*	Ronald V. Ware 4-41	Mrs. J. R. Gardner	Francis B. McGarry M	S. G. Trownsell	John I. Leonard	Maude E. Clarke
W. Springfield t, Mass.	James R. Dearden C2-42	Henry E. Schmuck	Henry E. Schmuck T	Myron L. Brown†	Frederick Hawkes	Marion Bowler
W. Warwick t, R. I.	John J. Flynn P11-42	Ernest J. Mailloux	Madeline F. Duffy T	John Cassidy†	Maisie E. Quinn	Edith Barton
Wewoka, Okla.	J. A. Ligon 5-42	M. M. Sebastian	Jim Reding F	R. E. Wallace‡	Harry D. Simmons	Mrs. Ella Mae Platz
Weymouth t, Mass.	Sandy Roulston C	Julian R. Merchant	George E. Curtin T	(Board of 5)	Parker T. Pearson	Christine E. Evarts
Wheeling, W. Va.*	John J. Mathison 7-43	Howard C. Lane	Nicholas H. von Berg A	Karl G. Sailer‡	J. P. McHenry	Eleanor Hamilton
White Plains, N. Y.	C. T. S. Fish 12-41	George Zechiel	Gustav E. Olson F	Bernard A. Stock	H. Claude Hardy	Isabel N. Douglas
Whiting, Ind.	J. T. McNamara 11-42	John Klen, Jr.	John Klen, Jr. T	Tom Kennedy‡	W. W. Borden	Margaret Smith
Whittier, Calif.	Frank B. Chandler 4-42	Guy N. Dixon	Wilmer Pyle T	Guy N. Dixon	Will E. Wiley	Ruth Ellis
Wichita, Kan.*	Elmer R. Corn 4-41	C. C. Ellis	E. S. Worrell F	C. P. Hale‡	L. W. Mayberry	Ruth Hammond
Wichita Falls, Tex.*	W. E. Fitzgerald 4-42	Joe H. Crouch	J. Bryan Miller M	H. J. Anderson	H. D. Fillers	Lucia F. Powell
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Charles N. Loveland 1-44	Lucius K. Eldridge	Tom A. Evans F	Louis Ellowitch	Allan E. Bacon	Mary N. Baker
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	William P. Yocum 1-42	John C. Deal S	C. J. Heyne C	James Rae†‡	William C. Graham	Fred S. Evans
Williamsport, Pa.	Leo C. Williamson 1-42	Byron C. Houck	Eugene A. Shaffer F	S. J. Webster	A. M. Weaver	O. R. H. Thomson
Willimantic, Conn.	Pierre J. Laramee 12-41	Arthur L. Clark	Arthur L. Clark T	Arthur L. Clark	Egbert A. Case	Sophie Safin
Wilmette, Ill.*	Harry C. Kinne P4-41	Nicholas P. Miller	William B. Robinson T	John S. Clark‡	J. R. Harper	Ann Whitnack
Wilmington, Del.	Albert W. James 7-41	Homer C. Simmons	W. E. Skellenger F	H. Ellsworth Vernon†	S. M. Stouffer	Harland A. Carpenter
Wilmington, N. C.	T. E. Cooper 7-41	J. R. Benson	W. Louis Fisher F	Addison Hewlett†‡	H. M. Roland	Emma Woodward
Wilson, N. C.*	William M. Daniel 6-41	A. C. McKinnon	A. C. McKinnon K	K. J. Herring‡	S. G. Chappell	Nancy Gray
Winchester t, Mass.	Elliott F. Cameron C3-41	Mabel W. Stinson	John W. Downs F	John F. Cassidy†	James J. Quinn	Corinne Mead
Winchester, Va.*	C. R. Anderson 8-44	Peyton J. Marshall	W. A. Baker T	C. P. McVicar	Garland R. Quarles	Vernon Eddy
Winnetka, Ill.*	W. B. Moulton P4-42	Stella Winslow	H. W. Gillies F, Act.	John S. Clark‡	C. W. Washburne	Mary Hewes

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Wauwatosa, Wis.	John Krafczyk S	Fred Hartel	Louis Wrasse	Roy T. Hansen	John Iverson	R. R. Stauff
Waycross, Ga.*	G. W. Mayo	H. C. Thackston	W. A. Yawn	G. E. Atwood	E. R. Sapp	Q. L. Garrett
Waynesboro, Pa.*	A. Stover Fitz M	Charles E. Shoemaker	John H. Dodson	Mrs. Verne Snowberger	None	N. F. Keller
Webster t, Mass.	Steve Bardy S	Arthur Belmore	John C. Templeman	Wilfred P. Bazinet	Arthur Bigelow	Joseph C. Genereux
Webster Groves, Mo.	J. Ralph Eddie S	J. Ralph Eddie	Andrew McDonnell	Carl Irick	Clarence Appel	John Nolan
Weehawken tp, N. J.	(not reporting)					
Wellesley t, Mass.	George W. N. Fisher	Thomas H. Slaman	William J. Fleming	Frederic A. Stanwood	William E. Butler	Arthur L. Stevenson
Wenatchee, Wash.	John A. Goodfellow	H. W. Bryson	Carl H. Hansen	Paul West	James Dunstan	Raymond D. Kendall
West Allis, Wis.	A. L. Wichner	Edwin Bryant	Thomas Kastello	Frank H. Russell	E. C. Pynn	John Doerfer
Westbrook, Me.	Alfred D. Farley	Edward A. Reny	Lendall Goff	Patrick H. Welch	Edwin J. Laverty	Grover Welch
West Chester, Pa.		William Finegan	Abner F. Glisson	Warren T. Garrett	Edward B. Ritter	G. W. Knauer
Westerly t, R. I.	C. Palmer Chapman S	Columbus Pasetti	George L. Madison	Samuel C. Webster	None	Herbert W. Rathbun
Westfield, Mass.	Oren E. Parks	William W. Clark	Allen H. Smith	Charles D. Shaw	Mrs. E. B. Fowler	Joseph P. Ferriter
Westfield, N. J.	H. L. Holcomb	William Linden	John R. Schreiber	Andrew Carney	None	William T. Long
West Frankfort, Ill.	J. C. Kirk S	Alta McGhee	W. T. Clark	Alta McGhee	Joe Boner	Leonard Dunn
W. Hartford t, Conn.*	Rodney L. Loomis M	Thomas H. Donnelly	Walter A. Sandstrom	Charles E. McPartland	Jacob W. Feldman R	Walfrid G. Lundborg
West Haven t, Conn.	Charles F. Schall	Lloyd J. Cameron	Harry W. Tuttle	Eugene N. Cozzolino	Harry W. Noyes	Walton E. Cronan
W. New York, N. J.	George W. McDonald	Ernest G. Beckert	John Rooney	Robert Genduso	Arthur F. Perrone	Irwin Rubenstein
West Orange, N. J.	Frank A. O'Connor	Martin T. Kennedy	Harry H. Hain	K. W. Thum	William E. Boland	Gerald T. Foley
W. Palm Beach, Fla.*	D. D. Howard	A. P. Sadler	R. W. Milburn	W. E. Van Landingham	D. D. Howard	Paul W. Potter
W. Springfield t, Mass.	T. Frederick Roche	Frederick Sibley	John B. O'Brien	Charles Mace, Jr.	Sidney Sweet	Whitfield Reid
W. Warwick t, R. I.	William A. Rathbun S	None	William Mailloux	John A. Mack	None	Patrick H. Quinn
Wewoka, Okla.	John P. Thomas	E. E. Shiflett	Grover Harrison	Earl Reid	Thomas J. Horsley	J. M. Huser
Weymouth t, Mass.	Thomas Kelly	T. G. McCarthy	Edward F. Butler	T. J. MacDonald	E. J. McIntosh	Kenneth L. Nash
Wheeling, W. Va.*	Jay E. Henry	Edward T. Rose	Alonzo Hixenbaugh	Harry A. Smith	Homer Fish	Charles P. Mead
White Plains, N. Y.	Eugene Halpin, Jr.	H. Abbott Griffen	William Miller	(County)	Eugene Halpin, Jr.	William R. Condit
Whiting, Ind.	Don Spurrier	Clyde C. Lampman	Richard Springgate	J. A. McCarthy	Don Spurrier	James S. McCarthy
Whittier, Calif.	M. R. Bowen	H. M. Topping	O. C. Smith	(County)	William Groen	Thomas W. Bewley
Wichita, Kan.*	H. P. Musick S	H. H. McCall	L. E. Bowery	J. E. Wolfe	Alfred MacDonald M	Vincent F. Hiebsch
Wichita Falls, Tex.*	G. S. Dobson S	J. L. McClure	S. A. Williams	F. R. Collard	Frank Collier	T. A. Hicks
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	William B. Houser	Ambrose Saricks	J. Russell Taylor	Edward Pugh	William B. Houser	Howard Kennedy
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	John C. Deal	Samuel Jeffries	James Harris	F. H. Rotthoff	John C. Deal	Herbert Patterson
Williamsport, Pa.	R. R. Rall	M. E. Clark	J. G. Good	William Mollenkopf	S. S. Wendle	C. Bidelspacher, Jr.
Willimantic, Conn.	Alexis Caisse, Jr. S	Charles A. Reynolds	Grant Bombria	George E. Roch	Alexis Caisse, Jr.	Arthur T. Kelley
Wilmette, Ill.*	Charles C. Schultz	Walter H. Zibble	Cloyd C. McGuire	Martin H. Seifert	Gordon Wallace	William M. James
Wilmington, Del.	Frank C. Sparks S	William J. Lutz	Frank J. Mahoney	Roger Murray	Edward R. Mack	R. Satterthwaite, Jr.
Wilmington, N. C.	J. E. L. Wade	J. L. Croom	J. C. Rourk	A. H. Elliott	J. E. L. Wade	W. B. Campbell
Wilson, N. C.*	J. D. Blount S	A. L. Lancaster	C. P. Hocutt	Wade Anderson	Pattie Ruffin R	(Firm)
Winchester t, Mass.	Parker Holbrook S	David H. DeCourcy	William H. Rogers	Roger M. Burgoyne	Thomas P. McGowan	Addison R. Pike
Winchester, Va.*	J. R. Brandon E	Taylor L. Barr	C. W. Hollis	L. M. Allen	None	James P. Reardon
Winnetka, Ill.*	Robert L. Anderson	George M. Houren	W. M. Peterson	Howard A. Orvis	George B. Caskey	Frederick Dickinson

Table XXI—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor[1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Winona, Minn.	Floyd R. Simon 4-41	Roy G. Wildgrube	Otto P. Pietsch T	H. M. Scherer	Harold Bauer	Ethel Binney
Winston-Salem, N. C.	J. R. Fain 5-41	Ralph L. Dixon	Ralph L. Dixon F	V. Joyce‡	John W. Moore	Janet C. Berkeley
Winthrop t, Mass.	Walter G. Baker C3-41	Donald S. McLeod	S. E. Blandford F	Oliver F. Green	Arthur E. Boudreau	Dorothy L. Kinney
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	W. T. Nobles 4-42	Nels M. Justeson	Joe Norton T	George Germanson	Floyd Smith	Jessie Sanford
Woburn, Mass.	William E. Kane 2-42	Margaret G. Fitzgerald	Hugh F. Gilgun A	John T. O'Neil	Daniel P. Hurld	William D. Goddard
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	A. F. Greiner 1-42	B. Joseph Dunigan	F. Spencer F	John Hunt†	Victor C. Nicklas	Norma Chase
Woonsocket, R. I.	Henri R. Roberge 1-43	Raymond A. Jarret	Joseph Pratt A	Louis T. Roucheleau†	Leon M. Farrin	Grace Hall
Wooster, Ohio	Ralph E. Fisher 1-42	Elsie A. Williams A	Elsie A. Williams A	Dan S. Yoder‡	C. M. Layton	Eugenia W. Glenn
Worcester, Mass.	William A. Bennett 1-42	Malcolm C. Midgley	Henry A. Allen A	John A. Swan†	Walter S. Young	J. E. Greenaway
Wyandotte, Mich.	Louis W. Behm 4-42	Lawrence J. LaCourse	L. J. LaCourse K	Edward W. Kane	F. W. Frostic	Hazel Adair
Xenia, Ohio *	F. M. Chambliss 11-41	A. V. Perrill	A. V. Perrill K	James J. Curlett‡	R. J. Warner	Ruth Dennis
Yakima, Wash.	E. B. Riley 12-43	Pearl Benjamin	Ray Washburn F	A. H. McPhee‡	A. C. Davis	Helen Remsberg
Yonkers, N. Y.*	John J. Condon 12-41	Francis J. Heafy	William A. Schubert C	Timothy Murray	W. W. Ankenbrand	Grinton I. Will
York, Pa.	Harry B. Anstine 1-44	Henry Butler	Harvey N. Werner F	Charles R. Witmyer	Arthur W. Ferguson	Katherine Shorey
Youngstown, Ohio	W. B. Spagnola 12-43	John H. Lemon	Walter W. Mitchell F	George W. Jones, Jr.‡	Pliney Powers	C. W. Sumner
Ypsilanti, Mich.	Ross K. Bower 5-42	Harvey C. Holmes	Harvey C. Holmes K	Donald F. Comstock	Ernest Chapelle	Lottie Combs
Zanesville, Ohio	Tom V. Moorehead 1-42	Joseph B. Wells	Henry M. Allen T	Earl G. Dunn‡	Kenneth C. Ray	Mrs. Mabel Henderson

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[1] In certain states the county official whose name is indicated as assessor has a title other than assessor. In Illinois, except in Cook and St. Clair counties, the official indicated is the county treasurer, who supervises elected township assessors in 83 counties and is ex officio assessor in 17 counties. In Indiana the official indicated is the county assessor who supervises elected township assessors. In Kansas the official indicated in all but five counties is the county clerk who serves ex officio as county assessor and supervises elected township "deputy" assessors and appointed city "deputies." In Maryland the official indicated is the supervisor of assessment except in Baltimore, where the manager of the Bureau of Assessment is shown. In Nebraska the official indicated is the county clerk in nearly half the counties, where he serves as ex officio assessor and supervises elected township and precinct assessors. In North Carolina the official indicated is the tax supervisor, who is in charge of assessment and is also frequently the county accountant or recorder. In Ohio the official indicated is the county auditor who is ex officio assessor in all counties. In Pennsylvania those municipalities whose assessor is indicated as chairman of a county board have original assessment as well as review done by a county board of revision; those boroughs whose assessors or boards are indicated as being county (but not chairman of a board) have elected ward assessors considered to be county officers. In Virginia the city commissioner of revenue is shown except for Norfolk and Richmond where the chairman of the board of realty assessors is listed.

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Winona, Minn.	William J. Speck S	H. G. Putnam	A. J. Bingold	S. Schaefer	John Tillman	H. K. Brehmer
Winston-Salem, N. C.	R. A. Thomas	M. G. Brown	W. F. Anderson	R. L. Carlton	R. A. Thomas	(Firm)
Winthrop t, Mass.	Howard E. Tewksbury S	William A. Floyd	William F. Pumphret	William D. Childress	Arthur M. Floyd	Fred W. Fisher
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	Charles Gurtler S	A. C. Miller	R. J. Exner	F. X. Pomainville	Clarence Spaid	H. D. Billmeyer
Woburn, Mass.	James H. Kelley	Michael J. Kane	Charles R. McCauley	Percy W. Linscott	None	Joseph Gorrasi
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	James F. Schaffrick S	J. Jarsot	George E. Keating	Harold J. Bailey	James F. Schaffrick	Leon McElroy
Woonsocket, R. I.	(Vacancy)	Augustin Cote	Alfred O. Perron	James P. O'Brien	(Vacancy)	Morris Yaraus
Wooster, Ohio	Fred S. Howard	Herbert Young	Walter R. Yost	John J. Sutter	James B. Rahl	Henry Critchfield
Worcester, Mass.	Herbert Green	Carl J. Kiessling	Thomas F. Foley	Peter O. Shea	Herman B. Adams	Walter D. Allen
Wyandotte, Mich.	F. W. Liddle E	Gustav Anselm	William P. Rutledge	N. D. McGlaughlin	Ira Kreger	Frederick J. Gartner
Xenia, Ohio*	M. C. Smith M	Herman Fisher	Stanley Nickell	Gordon E. Savage	None	William A. Miller
Yakima, Wash.	George W. Clark	Ray H. Hare	Harold Robinson	Stanley Benner	George W. Clark	Hally L. Olson
Yonkers, N. Y.*	Christopher J. Sheridan	Daniel E. Carnegie	W. A. Kruppenbacher	Eugene F. McGillian	John Regan	Leonard G. McAneny
York, Pa.	Frank H. Breneman S	L. Ellis Wagner	C. P. Gerber	John D. Yeagley	F. K. Dayhoff	Martin B. Ebbert
Youngstown, Ohio	Ralph W. O'Neill	Michael Melillo	John W. Turnbull	R. G. Mossman	Thomas Pemberton	John A. Willo
Ypsilanti, Mich.	F. H. Nissly	James Dignan	Ralph L. Southard	D. W. Martin	John Gault	John P. Kirk
Zanesville, Ohio	A. S. Herzer	Charles Hatfield	Clifford Courtney	E. R. Brush	Paul V. Kern	John P. Baker

TABLE XXII

DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council or Board
P—President of Council or Village President

Code for Clerk:
A—Auditor
R—Recorder
S—Secretary

These data were reported by municipal officials early in 1941. An asterisk (*) indicates council-manager city.

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Abbeville, La.	J. E. Kibbee 7-42	J. C. Broussard
Abilene, Kan.*	G. W. Rees 4-41	M. E. Calkins
Abington t, Mass.	Howard W. Belcher 3-41	John F. Coughlan
Aiken, S. C.	W. H. Weatherford 12-42	Sarah H. Busch
Alamo Heights, Tex.	R. E. O'Grady 4-41	G. P. Horn
Alamosa, Colo.	Everett Cole 4-41	Howard Fisher
Albany, Ore.	A. G. Senders 1-43	K. R. Horton
Albia, Iowa	Arch P. Graham 4-41	Roy C. Smith
Albion, Mich.	N. H. Wiener 1-43	P. P. Nagle
Alcoa, Tenn.*	J. H. Studley 7-43	A. B. Smith R
Alexander City, Ala.	T. C. Russell 10-44	Jack Nolen
Alexandria, Minn.	A. D. Haskell 3-41	H. S. Campbell
Alice, Tex.	C. D. Jones 4-41	P. S. Anderson
Alliance, Neb.*	George G. Smith 4-41	R. W. Laing
Alma, Mich.*	Earl Walker 5-41	L. I. Honnig
Altus, Okla.	Bert C. Holt 5-41	Mrs. Ila McAnallen
Alva, Okla.	J. A. Renfrew 5-41	Thomas W. Keltch
Americus, Ga.	Thomas L. Bell	A. D. Gatewood, Jr.
Amherst t, Mass.	F. Civille Pray C2-42	Elizabeth W. Hooker
Amityville, N. Y.	Charles R. Duryea, Jr. 4-41	Louis W. Ferris
Anacortes, Wash.	C. A. Peters 1-45	John G. Dorcy
Anadarko, Okla.	F. J. Callahan 5-41	Daisy Campbell
Andalusia, Ala.	J. G. Scherf 9-44	Mrs. H. H. Ellis
Anoka, Minn.*	E. I. Davis 4-41	C. Rudolf Johnson
Antigo, Wis.	C. O. Miller 4-44	S. B. Byrne
Antioch, Calif.	Claude M. Stitt 4-42	C. W. Hornback
Arcadia, Calif.	Albert H. Perkins 4-44	W. H. Nesbitt
Archbald, Pa.	William F. Durkin B1-43	Paul McHale S
Arkadelphia, Ark.	A. T. Goodloe 4-42	D. H. Crawford R
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	J. D. Flentie P5-41	Arthur L. McElhose
Asheboro, N. C.	W. A. Bunch 5-41	A. R. Winningham
Ashland, Pa.	Frank J. Wentzel B1-42	Edwin K. Lessig S
Ashley, Pa.	Walter Gryskewicz B1-42	Stanley E. Christman S
Athens, Ohio	Cliff Cornell 12-41	Robert P. Tompkins A
Athens, Tenn.	Paul J. Walker 7-41	H. M. Roberts
Bowling Green, Ohio	Alva W. Bachman 12-41	Mabel Young A
Bozeman, Mont.*	Frank E. Hoey 1-42	L. G. Shadoan
Brackenridge, Pa.	William A. Fischer B1-41	J. W. Nolf S
Bradenton, Fla.	Charles W. Ward 12-41	Harold F. Siver
Brady, Tex.	Harry L. Curtis 4-42	W. R. Mayse S
Brattleboro, Vt.	(Unincorporated)	
Brazil, Ind.	T. E. Tiffee	E. S. Cox
Breckenridge, Tex.	Floyd Jones 4-42	R. L. Davis S
Brenham, Tex.	Reese B. Lockett 4-42	G. H. Zeiss S
Brentwood, Pa.	A. G. Kaufmann B12-41	F. H. Appenrodt S
Brewer, Me.*	James K. Chamberlain 12-41	Paul E. Clish
Bridgeport, Pa.	James A. Mulvey B1-42	Daniel A. Cannon
Bridgewater t, Mass.	Leo F. Nourse C3-43	Edwin Keith
Brigham, Utah	Alf L. Freeman 1-42	Louise Sorensen
Bristol, Va.*	Thomas W. Preston 9-41	Bland E. Ballard
Bristow, Okla.	O. G. Ross 5-41	Fred Myers
Bronxville, N. Y.	Fred L. Devereux 3-41	Jerry C. Leary
Brookfield, Mo.	J. E. McGowan 4-42	George P. Carpenter
Brookhaven, Miss.	A. E. Moreton 1-44	Eben M. Bee
Brookings, S. D.	H. Dwiggins 5-45	C. B. Herreman A
Brownsville, Pa.	William J. Long B1-42	T. A. Waggoner S
Brunswick, Me.	(Unincorporated)	
Bryan, Ohio	Charles R. Ames 12-41	Charles F. Hester
Bucyrus, Ohio	W. F. Whiteamire 1-42	H. A. Barth
Burley, Idaho	Fred J. Hill 5-41	T. D. Foster
Burrillville t, R. I.	Chester F. Reynolds C11-42	Theodore Tessier
Cadillac, Mich.*	L. B. Donnelly 1-42	H. Lee Worden
Calais, Me.	Guy L. Thomas 4-41	Gerald E. Hill
Caldwell, Idaho	Edgar L. Oakes 4-41	O. E. Fritts
Calexico, Calif.	C. C. Rambo 4-42	Richard S. Emerson
Camden, S. C.	F. N. McCorkle	Louise W. Boykin
Camden, Ark.	D. W. Harrell 4-41	F. P. Benson
Cameron, Tex.	C. C. Smith 4-41	Dan Tyson
Canandaigua, N. Y.	George McG. Hayes 1-42	Guy M. Raines

Atlantic, Iowa	Joseph Burnea 4-41	George H. Alexander
Auburn, Ind.	Lodie E. Potter 1-43	Forrest Potter
Auburn t, Mass.	Frank H. Allen C2-41	John E. Riley
Audubon, N. J.	Andrew F. Ganser 5-41	Charles R. Dietz, Jr.
Avalon, Pa.*	P. L. Jarrett B1-42	W. H. Oakley
Azusa, Calif.	V. A. Owens 4-42	M. A. Hynes
Bainbridge, Ga.	J. G. Kwilecki 1-42	H. B. Funderburk
Baker, Ore.	Henry McKinney 11-42	Mrs. Mabel Nelson
Bangor, Pa.	Allen Frederick B1-42	William J. Sleeman S
Baraboo, Wis.	C. R. Hornung 4-42	P. L. Stewart
Barnesville, Ohio	D. A. Laughlin 12-41	J. C. Wells
Barnstable t, Mass.	Chester A. Crocker C3-41	Clarence M. Chase
Barrington t, R. I.	Pasquale Oliva P11-42	Henry E. Fowler
Bartow, Fla.*	C. E. Williams 1-42	George H. McNamee
Bastrop, La.	A. B. Andrews 7-41	S. E. Turpin
Batavia, Ill.	T. E. Davis 5-41	LaVerne Woodard
Batesville, Ark.	C. C. Walbert 4-42	N. A. Longley R
Bay City, Tex.	W. C. Lloyd 4-41	Myrtle Smith S
Beardstown, Ill.	Fred I. Cline 5-41	R. B. Maslin
Beaver, Pa.	D. A. Moore B1-42	James W. Baker S
Bedford, Ohio *	Walter T. Bowen 1-42	O. E. Hutchinson
Beeville, Tex.	E. M. Quinn 4-42	Dorothy A. Marsh
Belfast, Me.*	George Thompson 3-42	Ralph Southworth
Bellefontaine, Ohio	Robert B. Cook, Sr. 1-42	Harry E. Travis A
Bellefonte, Pa.	H. P. Harris B1-42	Marie Doll S
Bellevue, Ky.	Fred C. Klett 1-42	Frank X. Braun
Bellevue, Ohio	Jess Buckingham 12-41	K. A. Yundt A
Bellwood, Ill.	William J. Mink P5-42	William Miller
Belvidere, Ill.	Perry A. Cratty 4-41	Frank L. Shattuck
Bemidji, Minn.	Earl W. Bucklen 3-41	Belle Denley
Bennington, Vt.	J. Halsey Cushman P3-41	William P. Hogan
Benton, Ill.	C. Edwin Hair 5-43	J. F. McCollum
Berea, Ohio	John J. Baesel 1-42	William H. Parshall A
Berkley, Mich.	Ernest R. Baldwin 12-42	Edwin J. Johnston
Bexley, Ohio	W. A. Schneider 1-44	S. W. Roderick A
Bicknell, Ind.	L. G. Jones 1-43	Myrtle Hollingsworth
Bisbee, Ariz.	William K. Caley 6-42	W. H. Miescher
Blackwell, Okla.	O. A. Raffety 5-42	Carl Randall
Blairsville, Pa.*	G. C. Overdorff B1-42	John Fatora
Blakely, Pa.	John W. Taylor B1-42	P. J. Matthews
Bloomsburg, Pa.	Nathan H. Krauss P1-42	Paul D. Jacobs S
Bluffton, Ind.	Franklin Buckner 1-43	Cleo B. Arnold
Bogota, N. J.	John D. Lynn 12-41	Harlan P. Rosi
Bonham, Tex.	Joe B. Hrdlicka 4-41	W. A. Boyd
Boonton, N. J.	Fred C. McCoy 1-42	Albert P. Smith
Boonville, Mo.	R. A. Johnston 4-42	R. N. Windsor
Bossier City, La.	Hoffman L. Fuller 7-41	E. L. Reding
Bound Brook, N. J.	Charles H. Fetterly 1-42	Everest L. Belli

Canon City, Colo.	C. A. Fredrickson 4-41	E. R. Bancroft
Canton t, Mass.	Richard H. Henley C3-41	Daniel J. Flood
Canton, Miss.	C. N. Harris 1-45	W. F. Prosser
Canton, N. C.	J. Paul Murray 5-41	E. M. Geier
Carbondale, Ill.	Charles Johnson 5-43	H. A. Grater
Carlsbad, N. M.	S. G. Horne 4-42	H. E. McMinn
Carlstadt, N. J.	William H. Nussbaum 1-42	G. Theodore Swenson
Carroll, Iowa	A. N. Neu 4-42	Louise G. Holley
Carrollton, Ga.	Stewart Martin 9-41	Carl B. Stevens
Cartersville, Ga.*	T. W. Tinsley 1-42	Thomas A. Upshaw
Caruthersville, Mo.	D. D. Pinion 4-42	C. W. Essary
Catskill, N. Y.	Arthur B. Haysom P3-41	Mrs. Julia S. McGovern
Cedar Falls, Iowa	C. N. McHugh 4-41	H. B. Philpot
Cedarhurst, N. Y.	Ernest E. Elderd 4-41	John C. Jack
Cedartown, Ga.*	C. C. Bunn C12-45	M. E. Watson
Centerville, Iowa	T. J. McIntire 4-41	Edmund Hanson
Centerville, Pa.	H. H. Hatch B	Harry Fielding
Centralia, Wash.	Ray W. Sprague 12-42	Vernon A. Fear
Chariton, Iowa	G. C. Burgstrum 4-41	John A. Olson
Charles City, Iowa	A. R. Eggert 4-41	J. W. McGeeny
Charleston, Ill.	G. Palmer Stoner	T. E. Walton
Charleston, Mo.	W. R. McCracken 5-43	T. A. Zillafro
Charlotte, Mich.	George L. Bennett 4-41	William F. Powers
Cheboygan, Mich.	Joseph D. Veau 4-41	F. W. Malenfant
Cherokee, Iowa	George R. Hicks 3-41	J. A. Cary
Chester, Ill.	E. J. Uffelman	William J. May
Chester, S. C.	Robert Frazer 5-41	J. H. McLure
Cheviot, Ohio	Clifford H. Hay 1-42	Edward F. Tuetnig
Chico, Calif.*	F. W. Seydel 4-41	H. H. Hume
Childress, Tex.	C. V. Jones 4-42	Whitt Johnson S
Chillicothe, Mo.	Murray N. Windle 5-41	Ila Summerville
Chisholm, Minn.	Ed Wheelecor 1-42	F. W. Hurt
Chula Vista, Calif.	Arthur Done 4-42	Herbert V. Bryant
Circleville, Ohio	William B. Cady 1-42	Fred R. Nicholas
Clearfield, Pa.	C. E. Roseberry B1-42	Roy Kindig
Clifton Forge, Va.	F. H. Wheeler 9-44	H. E. Meeks
Clinton, Ill.	Bernard M. Pugh 5-43	Harry L. Bean
Clinton, Ind.	Clyde M. Zink 1-43	William Gilmour
Clinton, Mo.	J. R. Hampton 4-42	Vance Julian
Clinton, Okla.	V. F. Carleton 4-42	J. O. Wild
Clinton, S. C.	P. S. Bailey 9-42	D. C. Heustess
Cloquet, Minn.	Roy W. Ranum 1-42	J. A. Parks
Coaldale, Pa.	D. P. Shubeck B1-43	John E. Gewehr
Coalinga, Calif.	H. C. Heffner 4-42	W. C. Wallace
Coldwater, Mich.	Alfred G. Morency 4-40	Ethel M. Tillotson
Coleman, Tex.	E. P. Scarborough 4-42	H. M. Collins
College Park, Ga.	G. W. Harris	G. B. Lindsey
Collingdale, Pa.	Samuel L. Neville B1-42	E. C. Rohland S
Collinsville, Ill.	M. Harrison 4-42	Veron Lucas

Table XXII.—Directory of Mayors and Clerks in All Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Colorado, Tex.	J. A. Sadler 5-41	J. F. Merritt
Colton, Calif.	W. F. Sharp 4-42	Olive Phillips
Columbia, Miss.	Hollis C. Rawls 1-45	Mrs. H. W. Hargrove
Columbia Hgts., Minn.*	Louis W. Bassett 7-41	Hazel A. Trucker
Columbus, Neb.	Harry Lohr 4-41	Joseph F. Stanzel
Concordia, Kan.	E. W. Powell	F. V. Hughes
Concord t, Mass.	Hubert M. Wardwell C2-43	Elsie E. Rose
Conneaut, Ohio	Edward T. Kane 1-42	R. C. Lamos
Conway, S. C.	Carl L. Busbee 12-42	C. H. Snider
Conway, Ark.	Alph Hamberg 4-41	J. Wendell Henry
Coral Gables, Fla.*	Paul D. McGarry 7-41	George N. Shaw
Corbin, Ky.	Wade H. Candler 1-42	A. Campbell
Cordele, Ga.*	A. E. Walton	J. C. Dorough
Corinth, Miss.	Frank K. Hughes 10-42	Leslie Horn
Corona, Calif.	Dan Huckins 4-44	Jack L. Crandell
Coronado, Calif.*	C. W. Ince 4-42	A. A. Mathewson
Corry, Pa.	Frank E. Hepler 1-42	C. B. Porter
Corvallis, Ore.	Howard W. Hand 1-43	Ralph P. Schindler
Covington, Va.*	H. W. Robertson 9-41	J. G. Kyle
Crafton, Pa.	Tim F. Dunn B1-42	William A. England
Creston, Iowa	E. L. Carroll 4-41	T. P. Welch
Crookston, Minn.	W. J. Kirkwood 1-42	Loren B. Skogness
Crowley, La.	J. Matt Buatt 7-42	I. B. Broussard
Crystal City, Tex.	B. H. Holsomback 3-41	June Broadhurst
Cuero, Tex.	J. T. Newman 4-42	T. O. Buchel
Cullman, Ala.	J. A. Dunlap 10-44	J. G. Kramer
Culver City, Calif.	Adin A. Randall 4-42	Earl Noack
Cushing, Okla.*	Andrew W. Little C5-43	Loren Crook
Daly City, Calif.	John J. Fahey 4-44	B. C. Ross
Danville, Ky.	Henry L. Nichols 12-41	James H. Letcher
Danville, Pa.	Harry Trumbower B1-42	W. G. Reese S
Darlington, S. C.	G. B. Edwards 1-42	E. W. Fountain
Dartmouth t, Mass.	Frank H. Allen C3-41	Harry C. Bennett
Dayton, Ky.	Alfred H. Reekers 1-42	Frank J. Staab
Decatur, Ind.	Forrest Elzey 1-43	H. Vernon Aurand
Decorah, Iowa	George A. Baker 4-41	Charles Anderson
Defiance, Ohio	Joe C. Krutsch 1-42	John F. Scheuerman
De Kalb, Ill.	Hugo J. Hakala 5-41	Harry D. Hamilton
De Land, Fla.*	Arthur C. Hatch 5-41	R. Crosby
Delaware, Ohio	Paul B. White 1-42	R. E. King A
Delphos, Ohio	Doit M. Swihart 1-42	Frank M. Irick
De Pere, Wis.	A. H. Voelker 5-42	H. J. Danen
Depew, N. Y.	Arthur Prestine 4-41	Albert Simbritz
Ellensburg, Wash.	Edward A. Anderson 1-45	Fred T. Hofmann
Ely, Minn.	John Kapsch 1-43	A. O. Knutson
Emaus, Pa.	Robert J. S. Butz B1-42	Oscar T. Iobst S
Englewood, Colo.	Hugh Graham 4-41	John F. Cameron
Ennis, Tex.	J. P. Clark 4-41	M. B. Moseley S
Ephrata, Pa.*	John M. Royer B1-42	D. C. Wagner
Estherville, Iowa	F. J. Ehlert 3-41	George W. Shadle
Etna, Pa.	J. J. Arenth B1-42	S. L. Marshall
Eufaula, Ala.	L. M. Moore 10-44	Mrs. Ruby D. McEachern
Eunice, La.	Oliver Reed 7-41	Wade J. Guillet
Eveleth, Minn.	Richard C. Floyd 1-42	Arthur F. Rye
Exeter t, N. H.	Maurice D. Cunningham C3-41	Edward N. Richards
Exeter, Pa.	Stephen Skrinak B1-42	Stephen Shoemaker S
Fairbury, Neb.	Homer S. Yeakle 4-41	Elsie Schnuelle
Fairfield, Iowa	Paul S. Junkin 4-41	R. H. Spence
Fair Lawn, N. J.	Theodore K. Ferry 1-43	Ronald S. Spittel
Fairmont, Minn.	E. B. Nelson 4-41	Stanley Stewart
Fairview, N. J.	Henry Jorgensen 1-42	George Ebel, Jr.
Falls City, Neb.	G. S. Lyon 5-42	Russell Pollard
Fayetteville, Ark.	A. D. McAllister 4-41	J. W. McGehee
Ferguson, Mo.	Fred B. Jeske 4-41	C. H. Ballman
Fitzgerald, Ga.	Harvey L. Jay 1-42	J. E. Bailey
Flagstaff, Ariz.	Joseph J. Waldhaus	C. T. Pulliam
Flat River, Mo.	W. A. McGraw 4-41	E. E. Graves
Flora, Ill.	R. E. McCormick 4-43	L. R. Wells
Ford City, Pa.	Ferd Reisger B1-42	Teresa D. Cowdrey S
Forest City, N. C.	J. Worth Morgan 5-41	J. E. Caldwell
Forest Hills, Pa.	Albert L. Koch B1-42	Frank V. Kovalovsky S
Forrest City, Ark.	Charles D. Buford 4-43	T. E. Christopher
Ft. Atkinson, Wis.*	Otto A. Trieloff P5-41	Richard Biehl
Fort Lee, N. J.	Charles Heft 1-42	W. S. Corker
Fort Pierce, Fla.*	P. C. Eldred 1-42	H. M. Horton
Forty Fort, Pa.	Samuel A. Boyd B1-42	C. W. Evans
Frackville, Pa.	George N. Miller B1-42	Earl Fennelly
Franklin, Ind.	L. W. Oliver	Harry H. Kelly
Franklin t, Mass.		Robert H. Doe
Franklin, N. H.	Henry J. Proulx 1-42	Harry F. Davis
Franklin, Pa.	J. G. Bohlender 1-42	J. G. Crawford
Frederick, Okla.	Robert Cull 5-41	John A. Simmons
Fredonia, N. Y.	H. B. Graf	Samuel L. Drayo
Freehold, N. J.	Peter F. Runyon 1-42	C. H. Wilbur
Freeland, Pa.	Thomas J. Lewis B1-42	Paul Tucker S
Frostburg, Md.	Olen Gunnett 5-42	Roland Lamment

Derry t, N. H.	E. R. Rulter C3-41	W. H. Warren
De Soto, Mo.	W. E. Gibson 4-42	A. L. Schwaegerle
Des Plaines, Ill.	Hobart M. Ahbe 5-41	Edgar J. Friedrich
Detroit Lakes, Minn.	Alden Pearson 3-41	E. J. Bestick
Devils Lake, N. D.	W. E. Hocking P4-41	H. W. Swenson A
Dickinson, N. D.	W. K. Johnson P5-43	D. D. Mars A
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	Joseph J. Walker 4-41	Margaret R. Kelly
Dodge City, Kan.	Z. A. Nevins 4-42	R. A. Pittman
Douglas, Ariz.	L. J. Tuttle 6-42	Henry M. Beard
Douglas, Ga.	W. J. Barlow 1-43	R. W. Woodruff
Dover, Del.*	J. Wallace Woodford 1-42	J. O. Willis
Dover, Ohio	Earl S. Leiser 12-41	Treva H. Wallick
Dowagiac, Mich.	George L. Boyce 4-41	Carrie Huff
Downers Grove, Ill.	Carlyle B. Stair 5-42	Charles M. Hitch
Dracut t, Mass.	Walter A. Raney C2-42	Harry M. Fox
Du Quoin, Ill.	Arthur F. Angel 5-41	Samuel R. Clark
Dublin, Ga.	D. Sessions 1-42	M. A. Rogers
Dumont, N. J.	Charles F. Maine 1-42	Henry Bersch
Dunbar, W. Va.	D. L. Salisbury 6-41	C. F. Stewart
Duncan, Okla.*	W. H. Ott 5-41	John L. Davis
Dunn, N. C.	H. B. Taylor 1-41	J. P. Thomas
Dunellen, N. J.	Joseph Morecraft, Jr. 1-42	George J. Bache
Dupont, Pa.	Joseph J. Lukasik B12-41	Ann M. Zaranick S
Durango, Colo.*	Robert McNicholas 4-43	C. L. Russell
Duryea, Pa.	Edward Ostrowski B1-42	William M. Williams S
Eagle Pass, Tex.	H. L. Harper	D. Wueste
Easley, S. C.	H. E. Russell 4-41	C. B. Kirkley
East Aurora, N. Y.	Albert E. Frantz 3-42	David N. Rumsey
East Detroit, Mich.*	Theodore Sherman 4-41	Stephen R. Henderson
East Lansing, Mich.	C. G. Card 11-42	Harry W. Lott
East Palestine, Ohio	W. A. Hunston 12-41	George Archibald A
East Peoria, Ill.	Otto Brauns 5-42	William Mauschbaugh
East Pittsburgh, Pa.	Emil Strittmater B1-42	James L. Oakes
East Rochester, N. Y.	George H. Schreib 4-41	Roland N. Furman
East Rockaway, N. Y.	Edward A. Talfor 4-41	Guy E. Thompson
East Rutherford, N. J.	John W. Petrie 1-42	William E. DeNike
East Stroudsburg, Pa.	G. A. Dunning B1-42	Sterling Cramer S
Edina, Minn.	Earl C. Sharpe	Ben B. Moore R
Edinburg, Tex.	A. A. Aldrich 4-41	H. T. Kirchner
Edwardsville, Ill.	William C. Straube 5-41	Edward H. Poos
Edwardsville, Pa.	Norman James B1-42	Thomas McDonough S
Effingham, Ill.	H. B. Rinehart 5-43	R. E. Henderson
Elberton, Ga.	Ben I. Sutton 12-42	C. L. Smith
El Cerrito, Calif.	Ira E. Scott 4-42	Jack Stoddard
Electra, Tex.	T. Leo Moore 4-42	E. W. Presson S
Elizabethton, Tenn.*	Joe C. Bowers 8-42	R. B. Moreland
Elk City, Okla.*	V. C. Tisdal 4-41	P. E. Baldwin
Elkins, W. Va.	L. C. Irons 4-41	Kent A. Johnson

Fulton, Mo.	J. F. Hensley 4-42	B. Alexander
Gaffney, S. C.	J. Guy Queen 3-42	I. Clyde Peeler
Gainesville, Tex.*	Cecil Murphy 4-41	Joe N. Boozer
Galion, Ohio	W. M. King 1-42	J. Ben Romine
Gallipolis, Ohio*	Lewis C. Bean P1-42	A. W. Carl A
Gallup, N. M.	Frank Petranovich 5-42	John Milosevich
Garden City, Kan.	I. J. Carter 4-42	Simeon M. Moss
Gardena, Calif.	Wayne A. Bogart 4-44	Carolyn A. Gregory
Gardiner, Me.	Philip H. Hubbard 1-42	Charles J. Bragdon
Georgetown, S. C.	H. L. Smith	
Gettysburg, Pa.	C. A. Heiges B12-41	Wilmer Dracha S
Girard, Ohio	Alex Whitford 12-41	P. J. Wilson A
Glasgow, Ky.	Winn Davis 1-42	Roy L. Beatty
Glassport, Pa.	Joseph Faix, Sr. B1-42	John P. Hester S
Glencoe, Ill.*	Frank H. Stowell 4-44	John W. Arthur
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	Herbert S. Cline 5-41	J. R. Stewart
Glen Ridge, N. J.	Alexander H. Elder 1-42	John A. Brown
Glen Rock, N. J.	W. T. Ludlum 1-42	Charles P. Van Allen
Globe, Ariz.	William A. Sullivan 5-42	Bennett Y. Brewer
Goose Creek, Tex.*	J. H. Meek 4-41	John W. Harkins
Grafton, W. Va.	P. F. Gillispie 3-41	J. B. Bradford
Graham, Tex.	A. A. Morrison 4-41	F. F. Parrish
Grand Haven, Mich.*	R. L. Cook 5-41	J. N. Poel
Grandview Hgts., Ohio	John C. Martin 1-44	George B. Welsh A
Grants Pass, Ore.	J. A. Slover 1-43	C. R. Duer A
Grass Valley, Calif.	John R. Thomas 7-41	Everett Deward
Gt. Barrington t, Mass.	James F. Tracy C2-41	Joseph M. Casey
Great Bend, Kan.	Charles Lischesky 5-41	Logan Brown
Great Neck, N. Y.	Willis H. Bryant 7-41	Thomas H. Meade, Jr.
Greeneville, Tenn.	J. S. Bernard 6-41	G. S. Mason R
Greensburg, Ind.	John W. Holcomb 1-43	Louis E. McCormack
Greenville, Ala.	William Hamilton 10-44	J. L. Grant
Greenville, Mich.	Wyman C. Bock 4-41	Margaret Callaghan
Greenville, Ohio	Ernest R. Randall 1-42	John E. Vance A
Greenville, Pa.	S. T. Dean B1-42	J. M. Hittle S
Grenada, Miss.	R. W. Sharp 5-44	Mrs. M. Y. West R
Grinnell, Iowa	George R. Clifton 4-41	Homer B. Lowrey
Grosse Pointe, Mich.	Mason P. Rumney 11-41	Norbert P. Neff
Gr. Pte. Farms, Mich.	Paul H. Deming P3-42	Harry A. Furton
Grove City, Pa.*	H. A. Young B1-42	H. F. Smith S
Guttenberg, N. J.	George R. Wagner 1-42	Peter Heinz
Haddon Heights, N. J.	William J. Dallas 1-42	Frank W. DuBree
Haddonfield, N. J.	G. Barrett Glover 5-41	J. Ross Logan
Haledon, N. J.	J. Irving Watson 1-43	Andrew A. Heller
Hamburg, N. Y.	Raymond J. Emerling 4-41	Ray F. Ueblacker
Hamlet, N. C.	B. W. Williamson 5-41	H. B. Long
Hammond, La.	William B. Jordan 6-41	H. W. Carroll

Table XXII.—Directory of Mayors and Clerks in All Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Hammonton, N. J.	Albert J. Frankenberg 1-42	W. R. Seely
Hampton, Va.*	J. V. Bickford 9-42	J. B. Sinclair, Jr., Act.
Hancock, Mich.	Carl W. Hanke, Jr. 4-41	Fred J. Richards
Hanford, Calif.	E. H. Cassidy 4-44	Lew S. Smith
Hapeville, Ga.	Eugene F. King 12-41	Elvis L. Hopper
Harlan, Ky.	L. O. Smith 1-42	W. J. Wilson
Harriman, Tenn.	Hy. M. Carr 7-41	W. M. Giles
Harrisonburg, Va.*	Ward Swank 9-44	R. G. Heneberger
Hartford City, Ind.	W. H. Gardiner 1-43	Paul Bray
Hartsville, S. C.	L. H. Stokes 2-41	H. G. Du Bose
Hasbrouck Hgts., N. J.	Albert E. Browne 1-42	Joseph P. Breeze
Hastings, Mich.	W. A. Schader 4-42	Sterling C. Rogers
Hastings, Minn.	H. A. Fasbender 5-42	T. A. Brown
Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.	William Steinschneider 4-41	William J. Neely
Haverstraw, N. Y.	Charles D. Engle 4-41	James P. McCabe
Havre, Mont.	H. F. McMaster 5-41	G. W. Patterson
Hawthorne, Calif.	Glenn M. Anderson 4-44	Helen M. Lehne
Hays, Kan.*	Peter P. Smith 4-41	Emily C. Johnson
Hayward, Calif.	Arthur E. Manter 4-42	Irene T. Jamieson
Hazard, Ky.*	William Engle 1-42	Jessie Horn
Helena, Ark.	D. T. Hargraves 4-41	R. G. Howard
Henderson, N. C.	Henry T. Powell 6-41	W. G. Royster
Henderson, Tex.	Pete McNee 4-42	W. E. De Lamar S
Hendersonville, N. C.	A. V. Edwards 5-41	Lillian Perkins
Henryetta, Okla.	T. H. Wilson 5-41	August G. Burzio
Herkimer, N. Y.	Guy C. Marshall 4-41	Mrs. Helen F. Gillette
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	D. Carleton Jones 4-42	Frances C. Wendell
Herrin, Ill.	Fred A. Henderson 5-41	Charles W. Campbell
Highland Park, N. J.	Walter K. Wood 1-42	J. Ford Flagg
Hillsboro, Tex.	S. L. Robertson 4-41	A. M. James S
Hillsdale, Mich.	Richard J. Schmidt 5-41	R. L. Hughes
Hingham t, Mass.	William L. Foster C3-42	William L. Howard
Hinsdale, Ill.	Fred H. McElhone P4-41	R. A. Peet
Hinton, W. Va.	J. G. Fredeking 7-41	Mona G. Cumby
Hobart, Ind.	Fred Rose, Jr. 1-43	Laura R. Bracken
Hobart, Okla.	H. C. Huber 5-41	E. L. Cupps
Holdenville, Okla.	J. E. Davis 4-41	J. I. Givens
Hollidays Cove, W. Va.	Samuel V. Wright 2-42	Mrs. Bernice C. Trushel
Hollidaysburg, Pa.	Robert Cummings B1-42	Harrison C. Snyder S
Hollywood, Fla.*	R. B. Springer 5-41	Blanche E. Mann
Homewood, Ala.	Earl C. Bloom 9-44	Ward Bracken
Honesdale, Pa.	George S. Wendell B1-43	E. A. Lindsey
Hoopeston, Ill.	William M. Beggs 4-41	Jack Goodwine
Hope, Ark.	W. S. Atkins 4-41	T. R. Billingsley
Kulpmont, Pa.	James J. Hanlon B1-42	J. J. Butzsko S
La Grande, Ore.*	J. L. Sinden P1-43	L. B. Moe
La Junta, Colo.	Henry G. Klein 4-41	Hazel Best
Lake City, Fla.	George B. Douglass 5-41	J. L. Edwards
Lake Forest, Ill.	R. H. Mabbatt 5-41	Mrs. Katherine Beauchamp
Lake Wales, Fla.	L. H. Kramer 5-42	J. B. Pefrey
Lake Worth, Fla.*	G. H. Brantley 4-41	E. C. Ewing
Lamesa, Tex.	W. L. Marr 4-42	B. D. Wiggins S
Lancaster, N. Y.	Ralph R. Young 4-42	Alfred J. Pfenner
Lanett, Ala.	C. E. DeLoach 10-44	C. H. Hill
Lansdale, Pa.	Elwood K. Bean B1-42	Nelson C. B. Kriebel S
Lansford, Pa.	E. L. Garland B1-42	Maurice H. Wheldin S
Lapeer, Mich.*	E. E. Congdon	Fred J. Stephenson
Larchmont, N. Y.	Harry E. Goeckler 4-42	Edward I. Graff
Larksville, Pa.	Andrew P. Suppon B1-42	Anthony Bogden S
Las Cruces, N. M.	Samuel Klein 4-42	Minnie Hyland
Las Vegas, Nev.	John L. Russell 5-42	Viola Burns
Las Vegas city, N. M.	Ivan J. Hilton 4-42	Nathan Jaffa
Las Vegas t, N. M.	M. Antonio Romero 4-42	Frank Rubio
Laurens, S. C.		F. H. Caine
Laurinburg, N. C.	D. J. Sinclair 7-42	C. M. Fetter
Lawrenceville, Ill.	J. P. Alexander 5-41	H. E. Talbot
Lead, S. D.	A. J. M. Ross 5-42	Effie Lagg A
Lebanon t, N. H.	Joseph B. Perley C3-41	Joseph C. Smith
Lebanon, Tenn.	Frank Buchanon 1-42	J. S. McClain
Lebanon, Ind.	Stanley E. Jones 12-42	Harold Beck
Lebanon, Mo.	J. E. Millsap 5-42	Ralph A. Shafer
Lehighton, Pa.	William J. Zahn B1-42	E. R. Teets S
Le Mars, Iowa	William Lemke 4-41	L. E. Crowley
Lenoir, N. C.	Earl H. Tate 6-41	M. M. Williams
Leonia, N. J.	Wilber F. Osler, Jr. 1-42	E. S. Gilmour
Lewistown, Mont.	William G. Dissly 5-41	George J. Waltz
Lexington, Mo.	B. M. Little 4-42	W. R. Eckle
Linton, Ind.	E. V. Bull 1-43	Mrs. L. B. Fleetwood
Litchfield, Ill.	John G. Millhouse 5-41	Chris F. Zuber
Little Falls, Minn.	Austin G. Engel 4-41	Otto J. Plettl
Livingston, Mont.	P. L. Greene 5-41	A. T. Petersen, Jr.
Lockhart, Tex.	S. H. Tabor 4-42	A. J. Storey S
Lockland, Ohio	Paul D. Morrow	Alfred E. Banholzer A
Logan, Ohio	Dallas Kinser 1-42	Ward Chase
Logan, W. Va.	W. B. Johnson 5-41	Ruth Montague S
Lombard, Ill.	J. C. Alderman P4-41	Hubert E. Mogle
Long Beach, N. Y.	Theodore Ornstein 1-42	Harold Jacobson

Hopewell, Va.*	D. Lane Elder 9-42	E. Louise Strickland
Houma, La.	Elward Wright 7-42	William J. Drott
Hudson Falls, N. Y.	Roy S. Stone 4-41	John J. Etu
Hudson t, Mass.	Anthony J. O'Malley C3-41	Woodbury G. Parker
Hugo, Okla.	C. A. Kimmons 5-41	F. M. Caldwell
Humboldt, Tenn.	H. J. Foltz 1-42	Myrtle Driver S
Huntingdon, Pa.	George W. Fisher B1-42	H. S. Donelson S
Huntsville, Tex.	R. C. Stiernberg 4-42	Celeste Robinett
Hyattsville, Md.	E. Murray Gover 5-41	W. Carroll Beatty
Ilion, N. Y.	Oliver S. Coleman 3-41	Ray W. Bennett
Inkster, Mich.	Alfred S. Kemp P4-41	Freda K. DePlanche
International Falls, Minn.	C. C. Craig 4-42	F. E. Patterson
Iola, Kan.	W. W. Perham 4-41	T. E. Shanahan
Ionia, Mich.	Foss O. Eldred 4-41	Raymond F. Coon
Ipswich t, Mass.	Brainard C. Wallace C3-43	Edward S. Cogswell
Ishpeming, Mich.	Vining L. Bjork 5-41	Wilfred J. Brewer
Jackson, La.	L. E. Palmer 9-42	
Jackson, Ohio	James H. Darling 1-42	J. F. Jenkins A
Jacksonville, Tex.*	T. E. Acker 4-41	J. B. McKnight
Jamestown, N. D.	Perry V. Johnson 4-42	A. R. Thompson A
Jasper, Ala.	J. G. Burton 10-44	E. E. Evins
Jasper, Ind.	Roman Kunkel 1-43	Robert J. Hoffman
Jenkins, Ky.	S. E. Looney 12-41	E. N. Rutherford
Jenkintown, Pa.	W. M. Cornelius B1-42	A. C. J. Schabacker S
Jennings, La.	L. T. Moses 7-41	R. Moses
Jersey Shore, Pa.	B. F. Francis B1-42	W. G. Price S
Johnston City, Ill.	A. B. Wright 5-41	E. B. Nolen
Junction City, Kan.	Eli Trosper 4-41	Joe M. Kinkade
Kalispell, Mont.	F. O. Williams 5-41	F. J. Robischon
Kane, Pa.	Christian F. Feit B1-42	Thomas Paisley S
Kaukauna, Wis.	William J. Gantter 4-42	Lester J. Brenzel
Kearney, Neb.	Ivan Mattson 4-41	Mrs. Harriette J. Nelson
Kelso, Wash.	W. E. Chinn 1-44	Lora Blackstone
Kendallville, Ind.	Ulysses C. Brouse 12-42	Robert C. Moses
Kennett, Mo.	Ben Cash 4-43	Sam Fisher
Kent, Ohio	Alf. C. Lovell 1-42	Francis J. Kerwin A
Kenton, Ohio	E. H. McFarland	Phil Heldn
Kerrville, Tex.*	W. A. Fawcett 4-42	G. S. Cone
Keyport, N. J.	Robert Rothwell	AdelaideB. Crammer
Keyser, W. Va.	J. C. Freeland 7-41	A. A. Jordan
Kilgore, Tex.	Roy H. Laird 4-41	U. W. Prater S
Kingsford, Mich.*	Claude V. Howard 4-41	Henry L. Wagner
Kings Mountain, N. C.*	J. B. Thomasson 5-41	B. D. Ratterree, Acting
Kingsville, Tex.	J. C. Nolan 5-42	Mrs. Carrie B. Sims
Kittanning, Pa.	Jacob J. Maxeiner B1-42	James H. Merwin S
Knoxville, Iowa	W. J. Wilson 4-41	Frank Crawford
Longmeadow t, Mass.	Edwin S. Munson C-42	Frank E. Smith
Longmont, Colo.	Ray Lanyon 4-41	P. K. Spangler
Loveland, Colo.	George Van Schoiack 5-41	O. W. Vandapool
Ludington, Mich.	E. J. Thompson 5-42	Dean Thompson
Ludlow, Ky.	J. J. Minogue 1-42	E. H. Martin
Ludlow t, Mass.	Aldie J. Latourneau C3-41	David B. Miller
Lufkin, Tex.*	W. M. Glenn 4-41	J. W. Lewis
Lumberton, N. C.	E. M. Johnson 5-41	R. K. Andrews
Luzerne, Pa.	John Adams B1-42	Frank Shivy S
Macomb, Ill.	John Graves 4-41	Harry R. Sapp
McAdoo, Pa.	Michael Pecuch B12-41	William Boyle
McComb, Miss.	Xavier A. Kramer 1-42	E. J. Triche
McCook, Neb.	M. Lawritson 4-41	Charles Skalla
McKinney, Tex.	W. B. Mitchell 4-41	G. Frank Wolford S
McPherson, Kan.	C. E. Booz 4-42	Ellen Lundstrom
Madera, Calif.	John B. Gordon 4-42	George M. Shedd
Madison, Ill.	Robert Dron P5-41	Genevieve McDonald
Madison, Ind.	Frank Schnaitter 1-43	George J. Niesse, Sr.
Madison, N. J.	Samuel A. Gruver 1-42	J. H. Talmadge
Madison, S. D.	P. M. Rensvold 5-42	George H. Simpson, Jr. A
Madisonville, Ky.	Beverly B. Waddill 1-42	Ernest L. Claytor
Malone, N. Y.	L. Stanley Bowker 3-41	Karl H. Walbridge
Malvern, Ark.	K. K. Knight 4-41	R. H. Jones
Malverne, N. Y.	Hamilton Gaddis 4-41	Albert J. Brown
Mandan, N. D.	C. G. Byerly P4-44	S. E. Arthur A
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	Charles K. Blech 4-44	Rudolph F. Wedler
Manistee, Mich.*	Cleveland Sorenson 5-41	John S. Watson
Manistique, Mich.*	Frank Hutt 4-44	L. B. Chittenden
Mansfield t, Mass.*	William P. McDermott C1-42	Harrison A. Morse
Manville, N. J.	Francis S. Polonko 12-41	Peter Menzak
Maple Heights, Ohio	John J. Pekarek 12-41	Gerald E. Mansell A
Marianna, Fla.	B. L. Solomon 1-43	H. A. Bowles
Marietta, Ga.	L. M. Blair 1-42	Mrs. Odene L. Johnson
Marion, Ill.	Harry L. Crisp 4-43	W. S. Burkhart
Marion, S. C.		
Marion, Va.	B. L. Dickinson 8-42	H. P. Gills
Marlin, Tex.	J. M. Kennedy 3-41	C. S. Cousins
Marshall, Mich.	Platt A. Mumaw 4-41	F. F. Williams R
Marshall, Mo.	Homer E. Rich 4-42	Philip Land
Marshfield, Ore.	J. Albert Matson 1-42	John W. Butler R
Martinez, Calif.	C. A. Ricks 4-42	Raymond B. Johnson
Martinsville, Ind.	Ed. C. Collier 1-43	Ray Thomas
Marysville, Calif.	Charles L. Hust 2-42	Chester O. Gates
Maryville, Mo.	L. B. Campbell 4-41	J. B. French
Maryville, Tenn.	A. M. Gamble 9-41	Hugh E. Delozier R
Mayfield, Ky.	J. H. Benjamin 1-42	E. W. Pace
Maynard t, Mass.	Donald A. Lent C3-41	Frank E. Sanderson
Maysville, Ky.	James Buckley 12-41	Hazel Larkin

Table XXII.—Directory of Mayors and Clerks in All Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Mechanicsburg, Pa.	Ray E. Hutter B1-42	George Z. Fishel
Mechanicville, N. Y.	Homer Eckerson 1-42	John S. Moore
Media, Pa.	Crosby L. Smith B1-42	Harry B. Johnson S
Medina, N. Y.	C. P. Slack 3-42	C. H. Arnold
Menomonie, Wis.	Albert Nathness 4-42	Alice Kenney
Mercedes, Tex.	D. L. Heidrick 4-42	H. E. Hager S
Merrill, Wis.	W. H. AuBuchon 4-42	Otto A. Jahnke
Mesa, Ariz.	George N. Goodman 6-42	J. Edwin Miller
Metropolis, Ill.	Arthur Van Hooser 4-41	William E. Wetherington
Metuchen, N. J.	Charles Taylor 1-42	William E. Schultz
Mexia, Tex.*	J. Sandford Smith 4-41	J. R. Truett
Mexico, Mo.	Gus T. Graham 4-42	Howard Summers
Miami, Okla.	W. W. Dobson 5-41	W. C. Glenn
Miamisburg, Ohio	H. E. Beachler 1-42	R. M. Hetzel A
Middleborough t, Mass.*	James F. Shurtleff C1-41	Waldo S. Thomas
Middletown, Pa.	H. V. McNair B12-41	Charles B. Force S
Midland, Pa.	W. I. McInerney B1-42	Mrs. C. K. O'Hara S
Midland, Tex.	M. C. Ulmer 4-41	J. C. Hudman S
Miles City, Mont.	H. E. Riccius 5-41	Ray Addington
Millbury t, Mass.	Robert T. Brown C2-42	Ruth H. Lagerholm
Milledgeville, Ga.	George S. Carpenter 1-42	Lamar F. Ham
Millvale, Pa.	E. B. W. Pfischner B1-42	Harry J. Diller S
Milton, Pa.*	Enos T. Kerr B1-42	Carl W. Fuehrer S
Minden, La.	Floyd D. Culbertson, Jr. 8-42	A. H. Gray
Mineral Wells, Tex.	John C. Miller 5-41	C. P. Scudder, Jr. S
Minersville, Pa.	Edgar Lewis B1-42	Clarence A. Ritzel S
Mingo Junction, Ohio	Stephen Hamrock 1-42	Fred Robertson
Mission, Tex.	Logan Duncan 4-42	R. J. Rome
Monaca, Pa.	E. E. Hicks B1-42	Glen F. Wilson S
Monmouth, Ill.	Earl McKinnon 5-41	Milton Carrier
Monongahela City, Pa.	C. B. Lamp 1-44	M. G. Borland
Monroe, N. C.	V. D. Sikes 5-41	R. S. Houston
Monroe, Wis.	Frank A. Buehler 5-42	Fred W. Wettengel
Montague t, Mass.	Robert G. Allen C3-42	Lawrence M. Killelea
Montebello, Calif.	C. W. Shelley 4-42	Samuel W. Karnes, Jr.
Monterey Park, Calif.	B. Frank Levet, Jr. 4-42	Arthur W. Langley
Montevideo, Minn.	George Stamson 1-43	A. E. Swenson
Montpelier, Vt.	William F. Corry 3-41	William H. Dyer
Mooresville, N. C.	C. A. Mayhew 5-41	G. M. Kipka
Moorhead, Minn.	E. W. Humphrey 3-41	R. G. Price
Morgan City, La.	M. D. Shannon, Sr. 1-43	A. B. O'Brien
Morganton, N. C.*	B. Bristol, Sr. 4-41	L. E. Smith
Morris, Ill.	Roy Benson 5-41	Howard Fread
Morristown, Tenn.	A. Q. Horton 1-42	Gay Clark R
Oakmont, Pa.	W. R. Stopp B1-42	D. J. Lewis S
Oakwood, Ohio*	George Hermann C	Alfred C. Bergman A
Ocala, Fla.*	M. C. Izlar 1-42	Henry C. Sistrunk
Oconto, Wis.	J. B. Chase 5-42	E. C. Krueger
Odessa, Tex.	E. L. Farmer 4-42	L. L. Anthony S
Oelwein, Iowa	J. B. Henderson 4-41	H. J. Finders
Old Town, Me.	Edgar F. Cousins 4-41	Inez I. Priest
Olney, Ill.	W. E. Fritschle 5-41	Charles N. Edmiston
Olyphant, Pa.	Andrew Blaniar B12-41	Harry Metrinko
Opelika, Ala.	John S. Crossley C9-42	T. C. Tollison
Opelousas, La.	David Hollier 4-42	Ed. H. Estorge
Orange, Calif.	Hollis J. Showalter 4-42	T. H. Elijah
Orange t, Mass.	Clarence Hayden C3-41	Robert H. Anderson
Orange, Tex.	Abe Sokolski 12-42	Charles Cottle
Oregon City, Ore.*	W. G. H. Kruger 12-42	J. L. Franzen
Owatonna, Minn.	John Jurgensen 4-42	Roy Phelps
Owego, N. Y.	S. Welles Thompson 1-42	F. J. Davis
Oxnard, Calif.	W. Roy Guyer	Frank B. Pettis
Pacific Grove, Calif.*	E. K. Bramblett 4-41	Elgin C. Hurlbert
Palatka, Fla.*	J. W. Campbell 1-42	G. D. Bogue
Palisades Park, N. J.	John J. Dickerson 1-43	Mary E. McGee
Palmer t, Mass.	George B. Cheney C2-42	John T. Brown
Palmerton, Pa.	F. S. Longsdorf B12-41	A. C. Schaefer S
Palmyra, N. J.	John F. Ward 1-42	George J. Spencer
Palmyra, Pa.	George C. Kennedy B1-42	Theodore E. Lerch S
Pana, Ill.	Charles J. Hill 5-41	Harry Stanton
Paragould, Ark.	W. C. Middleton 4-41	G. W. Hammond
Paris, Ill.	George A. Bridgman 5-43	F. L. McCord
Paris, Ky.	George L. Doyle 1-42	Boone Baldwin
Paris, Tenn.	John Reeves 6-41	I. H. Dale R
Pascagoula, Miss.	Walter R. Gulley 1-45	S. H. Frederic
Patchogue, N. Y.	Charles N. Butler, Jr. 4-42	Francis L. Brophy
Paulsboro, N. J.	Neil Dempsey 1-42	Walter C. Thomson
Pauls Valley, Okla.		
Pawhuska, Okla.*	Fred H. Rock 5-41	Charles M. Hirt
Pelham Manor, N. Y.	Edmund C. Gause 4-41	G. F. Dittrich
Pendleton, Ore.	C. L. Lieuallen 12-42	Charles E. Burnett R
Penn Yan, N. Y.	Roy E. Wheeler 4-41	William B. Manley
Penns Grove, N. J.	Arthur S. Smith 1-42	W. R. Cochran
Perry, Iowa	E. E. Clothier 3-41	Donald Kanealy
Perry, Okla.	J. M. Abel 5-41	C. V. Guthrie
Peru, Ill.	Albert Hasse 5-41	Francis S. Klug
Petaluma, Calif.	Jasper S. Woodson 7-41	Gladys V. Roberts

Morrisville, Pa.	William Burgess, Jr. B12-41	William H. Howell
Moscow, Idaho	F. L. Kennard, Act. 5-41	Ray Carter
Mount Airy, N. C.	John D. Thompson 7-41	George E. Welch
Mount Carmel, Ill.	Charles A. Martin 5-42	Sebastian Weigand
Mount Kisco, N. Y.	J. P. Doyle 4-41	F. R. Mathews
Mount Oliver, Pa.	C. W. Beckman B1-42	George W. Depp S
Mount Pleasant, Mich.*	Charles E. Smith 1-42	W. K. Willman
Mount Pleasant, Pa.	A. R. Gearhart B1-43	Frank L. Overly S
Mount Vernon, Ind.	George A. Krug 1-43	James Bennett
Murfreesboro, Tenn.*	W. T. Gerhardt P5-42	W. M. Draper
Murphysboro, Ill.	Eugene A. Comte 5-41	James E. McCoskey
Murray, Utah	G. R. Berger 12-41	R. R. Rasmussen R
Nacogdoches, Tex.	R. N. Cason C4-40	J. E. Reese
Nanty-Glo, Pa.	C. L. Davies B1-42	John M. Carlisle
Napa, Calif.	Oliver Hoffman 6-45	Whitfield Griffiths
Naperville, Ill.	James L. Nichols 5-43	Claud T. Grimes
Narberth, Pa.	Clarence Kaeber B1-42	Ruth W. Grace S
Natchitoches, La.	Edwin L. McClung, Jr. 6-44	George C. Sutton S
Navasota, Tex.*	M. C. Peters 4-42	R. J. Brule S
Nazareth, Pa.	Conrad C. Miller B1-42	Clarence F. Fehnel S
Nebraska City, Neb.	F. E. Ziegenbein 4-42	Mrs. Ethel Gaskill
Negaunee, Mich.	Leslie W. Richards 5-41	Jacob Anderson
Nelsonville, Ohio	C. G. Dew 12-41	E. F. DeVore A
Neosho, Mo.	Glenn Woods 4-42	Ruth Severs
Nevada, Mo.	Lynn M. Ewing 4-42	E. D. Gray
Newark, N. Y.	R. E. Chittenden 4-41	J. E. Fisk
Newberry, S. C.	J. W. Earhardt 1-42	D. L. Nance
New Boston, Ohio	Ted W. Stratton 1-42	James E. McCoy
New Braunfels, Tex.	Walter Sippel 5-42	A. D. Nuhn
New Brighton, Pa.	Thomas G. Bishop B1-42	Ivan N. Coene
Newnan, Ga.	C. J. Smith 1-42	A. W. Powers
Newport t, N. H.	Jesse R. Rowell C3-41	Leonard F. Dudley
Newton, N. C.	George Powell 5-41	Loy E. Sigman
Newton, N. J.	Llewellyn Slockbower C12-41	Robert G. Trusdell
New Ulm, Minn.	Victor P. Reim 4-42	A. C. Sannwald
Noblesville, Ind.	Emmet R. Fertig P1-43	Louise Decker
Nogales, Ariz.	Louis Hudgins 6-41	Alex Durrago
Normal, Ill.	R. D. Marsh P3-44	J. L. McQueen
Northampton, Pa.*	Robert S. Frable B1-42	Claude C. Fogelman
North Andover t, Mass.	Arthur A. Thomson C3-41	Joseph A. Duncan
North Arlington, N. J.	Alexander Allan 1-43	Robert B. Galloway
North Chicago, Ill.	John P. Dromey 5-41	Michael Opeka
N. College Hill, Ohio	Edward C. Ahlers 1-42	John J. Tomkins
North Pelham, N. Y.	Dominic Amato 3-41	Walter H. McIlroy
North Tarrytown, N. Y.	Edward A. Martin 3-41	Beatrice Reilly
Norwalk, Ohio	Fred P. Link 1-42	Eugene Englert A
Norwich, N. Y.	Frank Zuber 12-41	Stuart C. Nelson
Nyack, N. Y.	Edward T. Lovatt 4-41	William P. Bugbee
Petoskey, Mich.*	Arthur M. Hinkley 4-41	Joseph B. Seward
Picayune, Miss.	L. O. Crosley 1-45	A. J. Read
Picher, Okla.	Jack Thompson 5-41	J. H. Jennings
Piedmont, Calif.	L. F. Moore 4-42	W. C. Little
Pitcairn, Pa.	William B. Rhodes B1-42	William M. Hicks S
Pitman, N. J.	Melvin C. Webb 1-42	Sylvanus Doughty
Pittsburg, Calif.*	H. C. Chapin 4-42	F. R. Taormina
Plainview, Tex.	John F. Du Bose 4-42	T. L. Galloway
Plant City, Fla.*	Don Walden 1-42	J. B. Peeples
Plaquemine, La.	Irwin J. Wilbert 6-44	Gladys Baist
Plymouth, Ind.	J. Abner Broman 1-43	Mearl D. Strombeck
Plymouth, Mich.*	Ruth Whipple 4-41	C. H. Elliott
Pontiac, Ill.	Fred Hierth 4-41	Maud Kirchoff
Portage, Wis.	William L. Mohr 5-42	Mrs. Francis Wright
Portales, N. M.	Frank C. Howard 4-42	J. Loren Allen
Port Angeles, Wash.	H. H. Beetle 1-43	N. M. Hawkins
Porterville, Calif.*	Charles J. Cummings 4-41	William R. Means
Port Jervis, N. Y.	John J. Hawkins 1-42	John F. Cleary
Portland, Ind.	Luther Hammitt 1-43	Clem Wilson
Pratt, Kan.	G. W. Sitton 4-42	E. J. Ball
Prescott, Ariz.	E. A. McCabe 2-43	P. H. Miller
Presque Isle, Me.*	Ralph H. Wood C1-42	Edward I. Waddell
Price, Utah	J. Bracken Lee 1-42	William Grogan R
Prichard, Ala.	G. V. Dismukes 10-44	C. C. Rogers
Princeton, Ill.	Floyd Newton Avery 5-43	A. Clarence Anderson
Princeton, Ind.	Talbott C. Fowler 12-42	Stewart Watson
Princeton, Ky.	L. C. Lisman 12-41	King Satterfield
Princeton, N. J.	Charles R. Erdman, Jr. 1-41	Edgar C. Warren
Princeton, W. Va.	H. J. Thompson 7-41	J. L. Dangerfield R
Prospect Park, N. J.	Theodore Bruinsma 1-43	John Pruiksma
Prospect Park, Pa.	Walter B. Krause B1-42	A. D. Forrest
Pulaski, Tenn.	Erskine Sharp 1-42	W. M. Rainey R
Pulaski, Va.	E. W. Calfee 9-42	Mrs. Lottie R. Runion
Punxsutawney, Pa.	W. C. Tibby B1-42	A. F. McCall S
Putnam, Conn.	William P. Barber 1-42	Thomas P. Ryan
Puyallup, Wash.	William P. Loughlin 6-43	Charles Hollis
Quakertown, Pa.	Franklin H. Bean B1-43	Howard B. Freed S
Radford, Va.*	T. M. Jones 9-42	C. W. Martin
Randolph t, Mass.	Charles F. Blakely C3-41	Marion L. Bailey
Rankin, Pa.	John Martchek B1-42	Joseph J. Korch S
Raton, N. M.	J. R. Kastler 4-42	Richard Gaskin
Ravenna, Ohio	Seth B. Sloan 12-41	P. W. Jones A
Rawlins, Wyo.		W. L. Wallace
Reading, Ohio	Joseph A. Hoeper 1-42	George Luedeke A
Redding, Calif.	William B. Menzel 4-42	H. L. Griffin, Jr.
Red Oak, Iowa	W. S. Reiley 4-41	Arthur E. J. Johnson

Table XXII.—Directory of Mayors and Clerks in All Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Red Wing, Minn.	William A. Mossberg 5-41	S. T. Irvine
Rhinelander, Wis.*	Barto Howard P4-41	Mabel Carr
Rice Lake, Wis.	J. H. Wallis 5-42	T. G. Hoff
Richfield, Minn.	W. F. Erickson 1-42	George Soberg
Richmond, Ky.	William O'Neil 12-42	Gayle Browne
Richwood, W. Va.	Merle White 7-42	Irene Weese Groves R
Ridgefield, N. J.	Fred W. Meuter 1-42	Otto Ehrlich
Ridgway, Pa.	Alvin J. Strand B1-42	G. F. Greiner S
River Forest, Ill.	John L. Brink P4-41	P. W. Hazelton
River Junction, Fla.	C. E. Jackson 10-41	R. H. Hatcher
Riverside, Ill.*	Harry M. Taylor P4-41	Eugene P. Eckmann
Roanoke Rapids, N. C.	W. B. Allsbrook 6-41	Mrs. Ruby W. Mincher
Robbinsdale, Minn.	Joseph W. Roche 1-43	Charles O. Wallace
Robstown, Tex.	John W. Kellam 4-42	R. E. Cooke S
Rochester, Pa.	Alexander F. Pearson B1-42	James W. Doncaster S
Rockland, Me.	Edward R. Veazie 1-42	E. R. Keene
Rockland t, Mass.	Harry S. Torrey C3-41	Ralph L. Belcher
Rock Springs, Wyo.	Albert E. Nelson 1-42	R. L. Meacham
Rockville, Conn.	Claude A. Mills 12-42	Raymond E. Hunt
Rocky River, Ohio	Carl A. Stein 1-42	Frank Mitchell A
Rolla, Mo.	W. D. Jones 5-41	A. E. Long
Roselle Park, N. J.	Harold J. Soehl 12-42	Charles E. Renton
Roseville, Calif.	Charles Cope 4-42	Raleigh W. Terry
Roseville, Mich.	William Harper 3-41	William E. Utt
Rumford Falls, Me.	(Unincorporated)	
Rushville, Ind.	David A. Long 1-43	Clarence B. Jordan
Rusk, Tex.	M. M. Guinn 4-41	Lois Kerr
Russellville, Ark.	Charles M. Howell 4-41	Ellis H. Roberts
Ruston, La.	Charles C. Goyne 7-42	C. A. Norris
Rye, N. Y.	Livingston Platt 3-41	William H. Selzer
Saco, Me.	Lewis G. Brock 3-41	Ernest H. Mills
St. Albans, Vt.	B. W. Fisher 3-41	Farrington D. Post
St. Bernard, Ohio	Joseph A. Schottelkotte 12-41	John J. Drees A
St. Charles, Ill.	I. G. Langum 5-41	A. F. Pearson
St. Clair, Pa.	W. T. Brady B1-42	Edward J. Twardzik S
St. Johnsbury, Vt.*	James A. Cannon P1-42	William A. Bemis
St. Joseph, Mich.*	Charles Kneibus 4-41	Ira D. Wagner
St. Louis Park, Minn.	Joe Justad 1-42	Joseph Justad R
St. Marys, Ohio	Albert Koch 1-42	George Hale A
St. Marys, Pa.	George Fehrenbach B12-42	Bernard Williard
St. Peter, Minn.	Otto T. Miller 4-41	L. O. Anthony
Salamanca, N. Y.	Thomas Wilson 1-42	Clair C. Winship
Salem, Ill.	Omar J. McMackin	Grace Alderson
S. Plainfield, N. J.	Thomas M. Eganey 1-43	Charles Carone
South Salt Lake, Utah	Ab Jenkins 1-44	Ethel Macdonald R
S. San Francisco, Calif.	George W. Holston 4-44	Dan McSweeney
S. Williamsport, Pa.	George L. Schneider B1-42	Charles V. N. Sherwood S
Sparks, Nev.	D. J. Fodrin 5-43	Claude Cauble
Sparta, Wis.	W. O. Naset 4-42	Harry L. Beckman
Spencer, Iowa	C. E. Golly 3-42	M. M. Moulton
Spencer t, Mass.	Frederick B. Traill C3-41	William Thibault
Springfield, Tenn.	E. A. Covington 7-41	C. Wells Burr
Springfield, Vt.*	Clifton E. Hastings C4-43	George D. Nelson
Spring Valley, Ill.	Charles Sulski 5-41	William F. Stedman
State College, Pa.	Wilbur F. Leitzell B12-41	C. Edgar Book S
Statesboro, Ga.	R. L. Cone 12-42	Glenn Bland
Sterling, Colo.	A. H. Tetsell 4-41	H. M. Krull
Stillwater, Minn.	R. G. Brodeen 1-43	John P. McGillin
Storm Lake, Iowa	B. Marchant 3-41	G. S. Robinson
Stoughton t, Mass.*	Fred C. Phillips C2-42	Jennie F. McNamara
Stroudsburg, Pa.	H. H. Harris B12-41	Harold E. Snyder S
Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	D. W. Reynolds 4-42	E. S. Ackerman
Sturgis, Mich.*	W. E. Rope 4-41	S. F. Weatherwax
Stuttgart, Ark.	H. C. Stump 4-41	E. J. Hoolihan
Sullivan, Ind.	John Ace Robinson 1-43	Emil E. Muehler
Sulphur Springs, Tex.	Allen E. Ardis 4-41	R. C. McKinney S
Summit, Ill.	Elis H. Wilson P5-41	William H. Raddatz
Summit Hill, Pa.	Daniel J. Bynon B1-42	William J. Watkins S
Swoyerville, Pa.	John J. Brominski B12-41	Stephen G. Marcin, Jr. S
Sylacauga, Ala.	H. A. Parker 10-44	F. G. Shinn
Takoma Park, Md.	O. W. Youngblood 6-42	J. Wilson Dodd
Talladega, Ala.	W. L. Baker P10-41	W. J. Tinney, Jr.
Tallulah, La.	W. P. Sevier, Jr. -42	C. E. Walker
Tarboro, N. C.	R. B. Peters, Jr. 5-41	George N. Earnhart
Tarentum, Pa.	V. L. Henry B12-44	H. H. Girt S
Tarrant City, Ala.	A. M. Cambron 10-44	Z. D. McCuen
Tarrytown, N. Y.	Charles F. Smith 3-41	Catherine P. McCaul
Taylor, Pa.	Micheal Kippick B1-42	James Powell
Taylor, Tex.*	R. H. Hewitt C4-42	H. G. Richards
Taylorville, Ill.	J. W. Spresser	Bennie E. Jones
Tell City, Ind.	Ed. Neubschman 1-43	Norman E. Ress
Tenafly, N. J.	Robert H. Gasch 1-42	Nathaniel M. F. Dennis
Texas City, Tex.	Carl Nessler 4-42	Sam R. Halstead
The Dalles, Ore.	Norval H. Martin 1-43	J. H. Steers R
Thibodaux, La.	Charles E. Delas 1-43	H. N. Coulon
Thief River Falls, Minn.	W. W. Prichard 1-42	P. G. Pederson

Salem, N. J.	Walter I. Bacon 12-43	W. B. Dunn R
Salem, Va.*	C. R. Brown 9-42	W. Frank Chapman
San Anselmo, Calif.	George W. Linch 4-42	F. D. Burrows
San Benito, Tex.*	Louis S. Witte 4-42	J. H. Russell, Act.
San Bruno, Calif.	Joseph L. Milliken 4-44	Ralph E. Woodman
Sand Springs, Okla.	Homer Akers 5-41	C. H. Benton
San Fernando, Calif.	J. O. Moffett 4-42	I. A. Swartout
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	F. C. Kimball 5-41	Callie M. John
San Marcos, Tex.	O. C. Smith 4-41	Tom G. Oliver, Sr.
San Marino, Calif.	R. H. Lacy 4-42	E. R. Kerr
San Rafael, Calif.	Richard J. Ellis 4-41	Eugene W. Smith
Santa Clara, Calif.	Clarence A. Castro 5-41	A. J. Cronin
Santa Maria, Calif.	Marion B. Rice 4-42	Mrs. Flora A. Rivers
Santa Paula, Calif.	Guy L. Hardeson 4-44	M. G. Demarest
Saranac Lake, N. Y.*	Thomas P. Ward 4-41	Albert H. Breier
Sayre, Pa.	Jesse B. Inman B1-42	George D. Bonfoey S
Sayreville, N. J.	William Chevalier 1-42	Frank P. Kolb
Schuylkill Haven, Pa.	Roy A. Scott B1-42	Edwin J. Gerhard S
Scotia, N. Y.	John F. Sible 4-41	R. J. Ballert
Scottdale, Pa.	A. B. Pickard B1-42	Howard C. Frank
Secaucus, N. J.	John J. Kane 1-42	Adrian Post
Seguin, Tex.	Roger W. Moore 4-42	Bettie Harrington S
Seneca Falls, N. Y.	Kenneth Wayne 4-41	J. C. Humphrey
Sewickley, Pa.*	Charles A. Woods, Sr. B1-42	Edward Ellerton
Seymour, Ind.	Stanley A. Switzer 12-42	Glenn H. Seward
Sharpsburg, Pa.	Dennis J. Casper B1-42	H. J. Hohman, Jr. S
Sharpsville, Pa.	George Mahaney B1-42	Mame K. Robins S
Shawano, Wis.	E. L. Schroeder 5-42	Oscar C. Dettman
Sheffield, Ala.	Hayt Greer P	Peter Schaut
Shelby, Ohio	William R. Morris 1-42	Chester P. Monn
Shelbyville, Tenn.	George H. Hulan 9-41	J. B. Frierson
Shenandoah, Iowa	Paul C. Ambler 4-41	Nellie Mygatt
Shippensburg, Pa.	Elmer E. Zinn B12-41	W. Bruce Weaver S
Sidney, Ohio	John Sexauer 12-41	Wilson Stockstill
Sikeston, Mo.	G. W. H. Presnell 4-42	A. C. Barrett
Silver City, N. M.	E. W. Ward 5-41	J. B. Turner
Skokie, Ill.	George E. Blameuser 5-41	Harold W. Klehm
Solvay, N. Y.	John J. Degan 3-41	Frank V. Craig
Somerset, Ky.	W. C. Norfleet 1-42	W. A. Moore
Somerset t, Mass.	F. L. Hanson C3-42	H. J. Regan
Somerset, Pa.	H. Everett Musser B1-42	Richard Pile S
Somersworth, N. H.	Alfred J. Boucher	Paul R. St. Laurent
Somerville, N. J.	Freas L. Hess 1-42	Edith A. Varley
South Amboy, N. J.	Robert A. Casey 1-43	G. F. Disbrow
South Boston, Va.	R. O. Harrell 9-41	J. L. Hardy
South Euclid, Ohio	Douglas G. Oviatt 1-42	Paul H. Prasse A
South Hadley t, Mass.	F. Herbert Webster C3-41	Margaret E. Sullivan
Southington, Conn.	Edward C. Butler W5-41	Clifford E. Judd
South Norfolk, Va.	J. James Davis 9-41	William T. Madrin

Thomaston, Ga.	Hugh Thurston 1-42	Emory Long
Three Rivers, Mich.*	R. E. Baum 4-41	J. H. Linsner
Throop, Pa.	John S. Genitsky B1-43	Thomas Ashman S
Tifton, Ga.*		R. H. Hutchinson
Tipton, Ind.	W. A. Compton 1-43	Besse B. Beyersdorfer
Titusville, Pa.	Peter J. Hoenig 1-44	George W. Becker
Toccoa, Ga.*	R. W. McNeely	Mrs. Mary B. Smith
Tooele, Utah *	Nels Bloomstrum 12-41	John T. Adams
Toronto, Ohio	R. H. Burchfield 1-42	Edward Shane A
Torrance, Calif.	Tom F. McGuire 4-44	A. H. Bartlett
Totowa, N. J.	Joseph J. Boyle	Sidney J. Turner
Trenton, Mich.	Charles G. Williamson 4-41	Leonard Frebes
Trenton, Mo.	M. L. Elledge 4-43	L. M. Holloway
Troy, Ala.	Seth Copeland 10-44	G. J. Hubbard
Troy, Ohio	J. D. Boak 1-42	J. Marshall Beck A
Tuckahoe, N. Y.	Walter D. Crouch 4-41	John C. McDonnell
Tucumcari, N. M.	H. R. Priddy 4-42	J. M. Stark
Tulare, Calif.*	G. Gail Bash 4-42	C. A. Paulden
Tupelo, Miss.	J. P. Nanney 1-45	J. Howard Merritt
Tupper Lake, N. Y.	T. J. Collinson 4-41	B. Nedd Sparks
Turtle Creek, Pa.	W. R. Cunningham B1-42	Charles McClintock S
Tuscumbia, Ala.	John C. Geise 10-44	L. E. Hamlet
Tyrone, Pa.	R. A. Hagerman B1-42	J. H. Harklerode S

Uhrichsville, Ohio	J. Wesley Lytte 1-42	W. R. Treadway A
Union, S. C.	Edward J. Arthur 6-42	Jean Arthur
Union City, Tenn.	W. M. Miles 1-46	D. W. Harris
University Hgts., Ohio	E. W. Aurelius 1-44	W. A. Horky
Upland, Calif.*	D. J. Cameron 4-42	J. Lynward Grahame
Upper Arlington, Ohio	Whitney T. Joseph P1-42	Fred Ridenour
Urbana, Ohio	Dallas McCrery 1-42	Joe W. Hitt A
Uvalde, Tex.	W. F. Hare 12-42	R. W. Evans S
Uxbridge t, Mass.	George T. Little C2-42	Mrs. Noreen Howlett

Valley City, N. D.	Fred J. Fredrickson 4-42	L. T. Halvorson A
Valparaiso, Ind.	Charles L. Bartholomew 1-43	C. Lee Nelson
Van Buren, Ark.	Tom English	B. C. Burkert
Vandalia, Ill.	George B. Kelly	Ruth Hinkhouse
Van Wert, Ohio	John H. Morrison 1-42	John A. Jones A
Venice, Ill.	J. E. Lee 5-41	Walter R. Cavner
Ventnor City, N. J.	Harry S. Hodson 1-43	Charles E. Reppetto
Vernon, Tex.	J. V. Owen 4-42	S. H. Hall
Verona, N. J.	David H. Slayback 1-42	Thomas E. Brooks
Villa Park, Ill.	Lawrence S. Murphy P4-41	Marion G. Noble
Vineland, N. J.	John C. Gittone 5-41	Robert E. Beakley
Vinita, Okla.	S. L. Updegraff 5-41	C. H. Webb
Visalia, Calif.*	J. P. Gannon 5-43	Beatrice Thut

Table XXII.—Directory of Mayors and Clerks in All Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Wabash, Ind.	James Smallwood 1-42	Murrel Rife
Wadsworth, Ohio	H. J. Hall 1-42	Wade M. Hart A
Wallington, N. J.	Leo Baur 12-41	Jacob VanHook
Walpole t, Mass.	David W. Kelley C2-42	Katherine J. Higgins
Walsenburg, Colo.	Andrew C. Schafer, Jr. 4-41	T. M. Wilson
Wapakoneta, Ohio	Louis Helpling 1-42	Harold F. Shuler A
Ware t, Mass.	Claude P. Lavallee C2-42	Karl A. Walker
Warren t, R. I.	George F. Dio C3-41	Charles C. Bliss
Warrensburg, Mo.	R. M. Shelton 4-43	H. M. Cash
Warsaw, Ind.	John G. Hansman 12-42	Earl T. Foster
Washington, Ind.	Samuel H. Smith 1-43	Maud G. Spalding
Washington, Iowa	R. L. Lytle	W. H. Fulton
Washington, Mo.	Louis F. Bleckman 4-42	H. P. Henselmeier
Washington, N. C.	R. H. Hodges 6-41	Jack Warren
Washington Ct. Hse., Ohio*	Edwin Ducey 1-42	Norma Jean Barney A
Watsonville, Calif.	C. H. Baker 5-41	M. M. Swisher
Waupun, Wis.	L. A. Smith 4-41	A. E. Hoeft
Waverly, N. Y.	Fred Gillan 3-41	Leslie Compton
Waxahachie, Tex.	O. E. Clift 4-41	R. A. Watson S
Waynesboro, Va.*	A. R. Harding 9-42	I. G. Vass
Weatherford, Tex.	Conrad F. Russell 4-42	C. E. Canafax S
Webb City, Mo.	M. S. Slaughter 4-42	E. R. Justin
Webster City, Iowa *	I. J. Sayrs 4-41	A. K. Westervelt
Welch, W. Va.	B. F. Howard 7-42	Hobart E. Payne
Wellington, Kan.	C. E. Glamann 4-41	Bernice S. Lindberg
Wellsburg, W. Va.	Charles F. McGlumphy 7-41	Robert Barnes, Jr.
Wellston, Ohio	H. C. McCartney 1-42	M. C. Abele
Wellsville, N. Y.	Thomas C. Martin 3-41	Otto P. Engelder
Wellsville, Ohio	W. H. Daugherty 1-42	Ralph Grafton
Weslaco, Tex.	J. L. Compere, Jr. 4-41	L. R. Clifford
West Bend, Wis.	Clyde J. Schloemer 4-42	Kenneth H. Weiss
West Hazleton, Pa.	William H. Berger B1-43	J. Walter Tosh
West Lafayette, Ind.	Dwight S. Keim 1-43	Charles H. Miners
W. Milwaukee, Wis.	Thomas Kattnig P4-42	W. F. Krieger
West Monroe, La.	H. M. Williams, Jr. 7-42	L. L. Wood
Weston, W. Va.	John B. Perkey 4-41	Emma V. Crayton
West Pittston, Pa.	Andrew B. Jones B1-42	Oscar H. Phillips S
West Point, Miss.	R. C. Davis 11-42	H. L. Murphy
West St. Paul, Minn.	E. C. Meisinger 1-43	Thomas A. Thrift
W. University Pl., Tex.	F. M. Mainous	C. G. Jarrard
West View, Pa.	Karl A. Swanson B1-42	J. N. Myers S
West York, Pa.	M. W. Mundis B1-42	P. Russell Kraber S
Westwood, N. J.	Gustave Meyer 1-42	William L. Best
Wheaton, Ill.	W. W. Renton 4-43	C. E. Hogeboom
Whitefish Bay, Wis.*	Grover F. Knoernscheld 4-41	William H. Volkmann
Whitman t, Mass.	Francis T. Kane C3-41	Fred E. Sharp
Wildwood, N. J.	George W. Krogman 5-44	C. A. Heil, Jr.
Williamson, W. Va.	J. M. Smith 7-43	B. C. Roach
Williston, N. D.	C. E. Raffety P5-41	W. H. Robinson A
Williston Park, N. Y.	Walter E. Smith 4-42	Robert Kent
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List of Directories of City Officials

This list was compiled with the assistance of secretaries of state and secretaries of state leagues of municipalities.

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Directory of Airport Managers and Administrative Officials. Civil Aeronautics Administration, Washington, D. C. 1939. 22pp.

Educational Directory, 1941. Part 2—City School Officers. United States Office of Education. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1940. 52pp. 10 cents. Lists principal school officers in cities and towns of 2,500 population and more.

Housing Yearbook, 1940. Edited by Coleman Woodbury. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. $3. Annual. Includes officials of metropolitan and municipal housing agencies.

Municipal Index and Atlas, 1940-41. American City Magazine Corporation, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. 1940. $5. Annual. Lists city engineers, water works superintendents, street superintendents, and heads of sewage treatment plants in cities over 10,000, pp. 151-63.

Police Blue Book, 1939-40; A Directory of National, State, and Provincial, County and Municipal Police and Other Criminal Justice Agencies and Their Executive Personnel in the United States, Canada, and Principal Foreign Countries. International Association of Chiefs of Police, 918 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 1939. 247pp. $5. This is the first edition.

Public Welfare Directory, 1941. Edited by Ralph E. Spear. American Public Welfare Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 210pp. $1. Lists names of heads of public assistance offices in cities over 30,000; lists of state public welfare agencies and officials.

ALABAMA

Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1939. Department of Archives and History, Montgomery. 1940. Quadrennial. City and town officers, pp. 395-476.

Directory of Alabama Municipal Officials. Alabama League of Municipalities, 6-7-8 Tyson Bldg., Montgomery. Mimeographed. The League keeps up to date a list of mayors, commissioners, and clerks of all municipalities.

ARIZONA

Combined Statistics and Directory of Officials of All Incorporated Arizona Cities and Towns. *Arizona Municipalities* for September, 1940, pp. 18-21. Arizona Municipal League, Phoenix. 10 cents per issue.

ARKANSAS

Directory of Arkansas Municipal Officials. Arkansas Municipal League and University of Arkansas. The League, 504 Pyramid Building, Little Rock. 1939-40. 28pp. Lists officials of first and second-class cities and incorporated towns, and all county seats.

CALIFORNIA

Roster of California City Officials. League of California Cities, 2121 Allston Way, Berkeley. 1940. 47pp. $2.50.

Roster of State, County, City, and Township Officials of the State of California, 1940. Secretary of State, Sacramento. 1940. 184pp. Contains complete directory of all city officials of chartered cities and cities of the sixth class.

COLORADO

Directory of City Officials of Colorado. *Colorado Municipalities* for June, 1940, pp. 87-112. Colorado Municipal League, Boulder. $1 for this issue.

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Connecticut Register and Manual, 1940. Secretary of State, Hartford. 1940. Annual. Officers of towns, cities, and boroughs, pp. 171-306. Includes health officers. (Up-to-date lists of town and city clerks can be obtained from the secretary of state, and lists of treasurers, assessors, and tax collectors from the state tax commission.)

FLORIDA

Directory of Mayors, City Managers, City Attorneys, City Clerks, and Directors of Finance in Florida Cities of More Than 2,500 Population. (In *Municipal Government* *in Florida,* Vol. I, pp. 205-13. Florida State Planning Board, Tallahassee, 1939.)

GEORGIA

MUNICIPAL ROSTER, 1940. Georgia Municipal Association, Ansley Hotel, Atlanta. 2pp. Lists city managers and mayors.

IDAHO

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND ROSTER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND CITY ELECTIVE OFFICIALS AND THE JUDICIARY, 1937-38. Secretary of State, Boise. 1938. 83pp. Lists mayors only.

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DIRECTORY OF ILLINOIS MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS ELECTED IN APRIL, 1937. *Illinois Municipal Review* for September, 1937, pp. 166-68, 170, 172, 174-78. Illinois Municipal League, 500 Capitol Avenue, Springfield. 25 cents per issue. Includes mayor, city manager, clerk, attorney, finance officer, utilities superintendents.

ILLINOIS BLUE BOOK, 1939-40. Secretary of State, Springfield. 1940. Biennial. Incorporated municipalities of Illinois; table showing name of city or village, county in which located, population, officers, and form of government, pp. 671-88. Names mayor or village president, city or village clerk.

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ROSTER OF STATE AND LOCAL OFFICERS AND OFFICIALS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, 1940. Indiana Division of Accounting and Statistics, Indianapolis. 1940. Annual. Lists mayor, clerk or clerk-treasurer, attorney, township trustees.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF MUNICIPAL FINANCES, 1939-40; STATISTICS OF CITIES AND TOWNS OF IOWA. State Auditor, Des Moines. 1940. Annual. City officials; town officials, pp. 254-77. Lists mayor, city clerk, and city treasurer.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT: MAYORS, CLERKS, CITY MANAGERS, ENGINEERS, AND ATTORNEYS (IOWA). *American Municipalities* for August, 1940, pp. 36-48. League of Iowa Municipalities, Marshalltown, Iowa. Annual.

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ROSTER OF OFFICIALS (LOUISIANA). Secretary of State, Baton Rouge. 1939. 126pp. Lists mayors of cities, towns, and villages.

MAINE

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MASSACHUSETTS

LIST OF SELECTMEN AND CHAIRMEN. Secretary of State, Boston. 1939. 15pp. mimeographed.

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THIRTEENTH ANNUAL DIRECTORY OF MICHIGAN MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, 1940-41. The League, 205 South State Street, Ann Arbor. 1940. Annual. Lists most city officials in all of the 475 municipalities.

MINNESOTA

DIRECTORY OF MINNESOTA MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS. League of Minnesota Municipalities, 15 University Library Building, Minneapolis. Published annually in May. $1.

MINNESOTA YEARBOOK. League of Minnesota Municipalities, 15 University Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. Last large volume, 1939. $5. Small edition, 1940. $1. Small edition, 1941, available in June. $2.

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OFFICIAL MANUAL, 1939-40. Secretary of State, Jefferson City. 1940. Biennial. Municipalities, elective and appointive, pp. 502-25. Gives complete directory of officers, departmental employees, together with salaries for 12 largest cities of the state. Also lists township assessors, pp. 476-500.

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DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS OF NEBRASKA CITIES AND VILLAGES. League of Nebraska Municipalities, 313-14 Richards Block, Lincoln. 1940. 101pp. $2.

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DIRECTORY OF MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE. 1941. Bureau of Government Research, University of New Hampshire, Durham.

New Hampshire Register. National Survey, Chester, Vermont. Contains list of local officials in the various towns and cities.

NEW JERSEY

Public Directory of New Jersey—County and Municipal Officials. State Service Bureau, Inc., 19 Washington Street, East Orange. 1941. Semiannual. Lists mayor, clerk, chief finance officer, and attorney.

NEW YORK

Directory of Regional, County, and Municipal Planning Organizations With Zoning Supplement. New York State Division of State Planning, Albany. 1939. 82pp. Biennial.

Directory of Welfare Officials and Agencies (Exclusive of New York City). (Third edition.) Edited by Clara M. Paquet. New York State Department of Social Welfare, Albany. 1938. 326pp. Lists health and welfare officials in cities and towns and villages.

Legislative Manual of the State of New York, 1940. Secretary of State, Albany. 1940. $1.25. Annual. Mayors and clerks of cities; cities having city managers; mayors, first-class villages; mayors, second-class villages; city treasurers; corporation counsels or city attorneys, pp. 977-86. Under city treasurer are included chamberlains, controllers, commissioners or directors of finance.

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Ohio Roster of Township and Municipal Officers and Members of Boards of Education, 1940-41. Secretary of State, Columbus. 1940. 712pp. Annual.

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PENNSYLVANIA

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Pennsylvania Manual, 1939. State Department of Property and Supplies, Harrisburg. 1940. $1. Biennial. Principal officers of Pennsylvania cities, first, second, and third class, and their salaries; burgesses in Pennsylvania, pp. 983-1004.

Planning Directory Number. *Pennsylvania Planning* for May-June, 1939, entire issue. Pennsylvania State Planning Board, 928 North Third Street, Harrisburg. Includes housing authorities and planning agencies for the state.

Revised List of City Officers, 1940. *Monthly Bulletin of the League of Cities of the Third Class in Pennsylvania,* January, 1940, pp. 4-12. Additional Officers' Roster for Cities of the Third Class. *Ibid.,* March, 1940. Lists chief officials and salaries.

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SOUTH DAKOTA

Directory of Officials, 1940-41. *League of South Dakota Municipalities Bulletin* for August, 1940, entire issue. The League, Vermillion. $1.

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1940 Directory City Officials, State of Tennessee. Compiled by C. G. Tyndale, R.F.D. 6, Box 207-A, Atlanta, Georgia. 1940. Unpaged. $2.

Roster of County and Municipal Officials in Tennessee. Tennessee State Planning Commission, Nashville. 1940. 50 cents. Annual.

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Roster of City Officials in Texas, 1940. League of Texas Municipalities, 2220 Guadalupe Street, Austin. 1940. Annual. $3. Free to member cities.

Texas Almanac, 1939-40. Dallas Morning News, Dallas, Texas. 65 cents. Includes list of mayors and city managers, also lists of county officials.

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Official Roster, 1940-41. Utah Municipal League, Public Safety Building, Salt Lake City. 1940. 20pp. $1.

VERMONT

List of Selectmen of Towns. Highway Department, Montpelier. $2.

Vermont Year Book. National Survey, Chester, Vermont. Annual. $2. Includes town officers.

VIRGINIA

League of Virginia Municipalities Year Book, 1936-37. The League, Travelers Building, Richmond. 1937. Directory of city and town officials as of September, 1936. pp. 132-52.

List of Judges and Officers in Counties and Cities. Virginia Division of Accounts and Control, Richmond. 1940. City treasurers, commissioners of finance, city sergeants, high constables are listed.

Report of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, 1939-40. The Secretary, Richmond. Annual. List of city officers, 1939.

WASHINGTON

Officials of Washington Cities. Secretary of State in Co-operation with the Association of Washington Cities and the Bureau of Governmental Research at the University of Washington. The Bureau, Commerce Hall, University of Washington, Seattle. 1940. 23pp.

WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia Blue Book, 1939. Clerk of the Senate, Charleston. 1939. Annual. List of city officials; fire chiefs in West Virginia, pp. 481-539. Indicates whether paid or part-paid and part volunteer fire departments.

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